

Benton Mac Kaye.

PRINCIPIA LATINA.—Part I.

A

FIRST LATIN COURSE.

COMPREHENDING

GRAMMAR, DELECTUS, AND EXERCISE-BOOK.

WITH VOCABULARIES.

By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.,

AUTHOR OF "A HISTORY OF GREECE," "A DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN
ANTIQUITIES," "A CLASSICAL DICTIONARY," ETC., ETC.

REVISED BY

H. DRISLER, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK; EDITOR OF
"LIDDELL AND SCOTT'S GREEK LEXICON," ETC.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE present volume is the first of a series of elementary Latin books in preparation by Dr. W. Smith, Editor of the Dictionary of Biography and Mythology, of Greek and Roman Antiquities, etc. The plan, object, and sources of the work are fully set forth in the Author's Preface subjoined. It has one great merit of a school-book designed for beginners—brevity. The essentials of Grammar are given without unnecessary detail or minute exceptions. At the age at which Latin is usually begun the memory is much more active and developed than the reasoning faculties; the Author has therefore judiciously preferred the synthetic to the analytic method. Exercises in double translation are given after each Declension and Conjugation, to impress the forms thus learned more firmly on the memory.

In revising the work the Editor has made a few alterations and additions, which he trusts may be found to be improvements. As it is essential for an accurate knowledge of Latin to know the quantities of syllables, whatever system of pronunciation may be preferred by the teacher, the Editor has introduced, from the first lesson, the simpler and more comprehensive rules of Prosody. He has added also paradigms of the more frequently-occurring Greek nouns of the First, Second, and Third Declensions, and a few pages of continuous narrative taken from Woodford's Epitome of Cæsar, in the exact words of the author, but with the complex sentences broken up, and the difficult parenthetical clauses omitted. The selec-

tion extends from the beginning of Cæsar to the end of the Helvetian Campaign.

In the original work the Vocabularies were thrown together at the end of the Second Part, but in this edition they have been placed before the Exercises to which they respectively belong; there is great convenience in this arrangement, and, as the pupil is expected to learn the Vocabulary by heart, it can not afford him any improper assistance, especially as words once given are not repeated in subsequent Vocabularies.

A Second Part, containing the remainder of Woodford's simplified Cæsar, and L'Homond's "*Viri Romæ*" is in preparation as a Supplement to the present volume, furnishing, it is believed, sufficient reading matter to enable the pupil to enter, with a competent supply of words and experience in translation, upon the profitable study of Cæsar or Virgil.

P R E F A C E.

THE following work is the first of a short series which the writer has undertaken with the view of facilitating the study of the Latin language. It is the result of many years' practical teaching, and seeks to combine the advantages of the older and more modern methods of instruction. While boys are sometimes compelled to commit to memory all the grammatical forms and syntactical rules without having their knowledge tested by any practical application in the construction of sentences, so that they frequently forget the former part of the Grammar by the time they have finished the latter, they are in other cases burdened by a large number of explanations and cautions, and by complicated rules for the formation of cases and other inflectional forms. The latter error is almost as grave as the former in the case of young boys, as they are thus taught analytically what ought to be first learned synthetically.

The main object of this work is to enable a beginner to fix the Declensions and Conjugations thoroughly in his memory, to learn their usage by constructing simple sentences as soon as he commences the study of the language, and to accumulate gradually a stock of useful words. It is divided into two parts:

I. The first part contains the Grammatical Forms, with Exercises upon all the inflections, in which the simple rules of syntax are introduced, as they are required for the formation of sentences.

II. The second part contains an explanation of some of

the more important idioms of the language, such as the construction of the Accusative Case and the Infinitive Mood, of the Ablative Absolute, of the Gerund and Gerundive, etc., exemplified by Exercises upon each construction. The Vocabulary relating to each Exercise is [prefixed to the Exercise], and Alphabetical Indices of the Latin and English words in the Vocabularies are [given at the end of the volume].

The work thus contains Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise-book, with Vocabularies, and consequently presents in one book all that the pupil will require for some time in his study of the language. It is confidently believed that a boy who has gone carefully through the work will have acquired a sound knowledge of the chief grammatical forms, and of the most important syntactical rules, and will thus be prepared to enter upon the systematic study of a larger Grammar with advantage and profit.

In the Grammar the writer has deviated as little as possible from the usual arrangement of the Declensions and Conjugations, and only when some clear and positive advantage was to be gained. Thus, in the Third Declension, he has introduced a simpler and easier classification, according to the final letter of the stem,* instead of the one in the ordinary grammars, which occasions boys so much difficulty and perplexity.

In using the book, it is suggested that the pupil should be required to learn by heart the Vocabulary belonging to each Exercise; that he should then read over the Exercise *vivâ voce* in the class, the master giving such explanations as he may deem necessary; and that then, but not till then, the pupil should write down what he has pre-

* The *Stem* must be distinguished from the *Root*. The *Root* is that part of the word which remains after taking away the Suffix; the *Stem* is that part of the word which remains after taking away the Inflections; thus, in *agilis*, *agili* is the *Stem* of the Adjective, but *AG* is the *Root*.

viously read in class. It should be the aim of the master to prevent the pupil, as far as possible, from committing mistakes to writing, as experience has shown that the original mistake, when fixed in the memory by means of writing, is often remembered long after the correction has been forgotten.

In drawing up the Exercises, the writer has derived assistance from the following books, all of which are used in the public schools of Germany:

Kühner, *Lateinische Vorschule*, Hannover, 1858.

Spiess, *Uebungsbuch zum Uebersetzen aus dem Lateinischen in's Deutsche und aus dem Deutschen in's Lateinische*, Essen, 1858.

Jacobs and Döring, *Lateinisches Elementarbuch*, Jena, 1856.

Bleske, *Elementarbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*, Hannover, 1858.

Bonnell, *Uebungstücke zum Uebersetzen aus dem Lateinischen in's Deutsche für die ersten Anfänger*, Berlin, 1854.

Ellendt, *Lateinisches Lesebuch für die untersten Klassen der Gymnasien*, Königsberg, 1857.

Gedike, *Lateinisches Lesebuch*, Berlin, 1857.

He has also to acknowledge his obligations to Mr. T. D. Hall, M.A., for the correction of the proofs and for many valuable suggestions.

It is right to state that the whole of this work was written and the greater part of it printed before the publication of Mr. Hutton's "Introduction to the Study of Greek," the plan of which is very similar to that of the present book.

W. S.

London, November, 1859.

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PART I.

GRAMMATICAL FORMS.

I.—THE ALPHABET. QUANTITY. GENDERS. PARTS OF SPEECH. SUBSTANTIVES.

1. *Alphabet*.—The Latin Alphabet consists of 25 letters, the same as the English without *W*.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P,
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p,
Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.
q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.

Of these *y* and *z* were used only in words introduced from Greek; *k* is found only before *a*, and *q* only before *u*.

The letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

The Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, y*. The remaining letters are Consonants; of these

l, m, n, r, are called liquids,

s is called a sibilant,

x and *z* are double letters, and the rest are called mutes.

A syllable consists of one or more letters pronounced in one breath.

Two vowels joined in one syllable make a Diphthong; the Diphthongs are *ae, oe, au*, which are in common use, and *eu, ei, ui*, which occur in only a few words.

2. *Quantity*.—Quantity is used to denote the quicker or slower pronunciation of a syllable.

A syllable is considered *short* or *long* as its vowel is short or long.

A Long Syllable has the mark (ˉ) over the vowel. A Short Syllable has the mark (˘) over the vowel. A syllable marked thus (˚) is sometimes long, sometimes short.

A vowel may be { Short by nature; as *ămŏr*.
Long by nature; as *vĕrus*.
Short by position (before another vowel); as *pĭus*.
Long by position (before two consonants or a double consonant); as *pĕrdĭx*.

3. *Genders*.—There are three Genders:

Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

Substantives which are either Masculine or Feminine are called *Common*.

[See general Rules for Gender on page 112.]

4. *Parts of Speech*.—There are eight parts of speech in the Latin language:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Substantive, or Noun. | 5. Adverb. |
| 2. Adjective. | 6. Preposition. |
| 3. Pronoun. | 7. Conjunction. |
| 4. Verb. | 8. Interjection. |

Of these the first four admit of inflection, the last four do not. Inflection is the mode of changing the termination of words to show their relation to other words.

The Inflection of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns is called Declension, that of Verbs is called Conjugation.

There is no article in the Latin language: hence the Latin *mensa* means not only *table*, but also *a table* and *the table*.

5. *Substantives*.—The Substantive is declined by *Number* and *Case*.

There are two Numbers: *Singular* and *Plural*.

There are six Cases: *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative*.

There are five Declensions distinguished by the endings of the Genitive Case Singular: thus,

The genitive of the first declension ends in *ae*.

"	"	"	second	"	"	<i>i</i> .
"	"	"	third	"	"	<i>is</i> .
"	"	"	fourth	"	"	<i>us</i> .
"	"	"	fifth	"	"	<i>ei</i> .

II.—THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Latin Substantives of the First Declension ends in *ā*, and the Genitive in *ae*.

	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> Mens- <i>ā</i> ,	<i>a table.</i>	Mens- <i>ae</i> , <i>tables.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Mens- <i>ae</i> ,	<i>of a table.</i>	Mens- <i>ārum</i> , <i>of tables.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Mens- <i>ae</i> ,	<i>to or for a table.</i>	Mens- <i>is</i> , <i>to or for tables.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Mens- <i>am</i> ,	<i>a table.</i>	Mens- <i>ās</i> , <i>tables.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Mens- <i>ā</i> ,	<i>O table.</i> [<i>table.</i>	Mens- <i>ae</i> , <i>O tables.</i> [<i>bles.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Mens- <i>ā</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from a</i>	Mens- <i>is</i> , <i>by, with, or from ta-</i>

All Substantives of the First Declension are Feminine, unless they designate males; as, *nauta*, *a sailor*.

[The Declension of Greek Nouns is given on page 28].

*Some General Rules of Quantity.**

1. A diphthong is always long.
2. A vowel is long before a double consonant, or before two single consonants (not a mute and liquid), or *j*.
3. A vowel is short before another vowel.
4. In declinable words final *a* is short, except in the ablative of the first declension, where *a* is always long.

H is not a consonant in Prosody; it does not, with a consonant, lengthen the preceding vowel, nor does it, between two vowels, prevent the shortening of the former.

RULE 1.—A personal verb agrees with its Nominative case in number and person: as, *puella currīt*, *the girl runs*; *puellae currunt*, *the girls run*.

* Except where these Rules apply, the quantity will be marked in the vocabularies until other Rules are given; and the student is expected to accustom himself from the start to marking carefully in pronunciation the quantity of every syllable.

RULE 2.—Transitive verbs govern an Accusative case (of the direct object): as, *āquila ālās hābēt, the eagle has wings.*

VOCABULARY I.

f = Feminine.

āla, f. a wing.
āquila, f. an eagle.
cōlōnia, f. a colony.
cōlumba, f. a dove.
cōrōna, f. a crown.
fēmīna, f. a woman.
filia, f. a daughter.
insūla, f. an island.

mensa, f. a table.
ōra, f. a coast.
pēcūnia, f. money.
porta, f. a gate.
puella, f. a girl.
rēgina, f. a queen.
Rōma, f. Rome (the city).
rōsa, f. a rose.

[Give the Rules for the quantity in the above where the marks are omitted.]

Currit, runs.
Hābēt, has.

Currunt, run.
Hābent, have.

EXERCISE I.

[The vocabulary should in every case be committed to memory and recited by the pupil before he begins to translate.]

1. *Filia currit.* 2. *Filiae currunt.* 3. *Regina coronam habet.* 4. *Puella coronam habet.* 5. *Filia pecuniam habet.* 6. *Femina pecuniam habet.* 7. *Roma portas habet.* 8. *Coloniae portas habent.* 9. *Puellae rosas habent.* 10. *Feminae rosas habent.* 11. *Columbae alas habent.* 12. *Insulae oras habent.*

1. The woman runs. 2. The women run. 3. The dove has wings. 4. The eagles have wings. 5. The colony has gates. 6. The island has coasts. 7. The girls have money. 8. The women have money. 9. The colony has women. 10. The island has colonies. 11. The woman has a crown. 12. The islands have roses.

RULE 3.—When two Nouns in Latin are connected by the verb “To Be,” they are put in the same case: as, *Britannia est insūla, Britain is an island.*

RULE 4.—Of two Substantives, signifying different things, the limiting one is put in the Genitive case: as, *Britannia est insūla Eurōpae, Britain is an island of Europe.*

In this example the words “*of Europe*” indicate a more limited use of the word *island* than in the example under the previous rule. This limiting noun is put (in Latin) in the genitive case, whether it stands before or after the other noun.

VOCABULARY 2.

m = Masculine.

<i>agricōla, m.</i>	<i>a husbandman.</i>	<i>incōla, m.</i>	<i>an inhabitant.</i>
<i>amicitia, f.</i>	<i>friendship.</i>	<i>inimicitia, f.</i>	<i>enmity.</i>
<i>Britannia, f.</i>	<i>Britain.</i>	<i>Itālia, f.</i>	<i>Italy.</i>
<i>causa, f.</i>	<i>a cause.</i>	<i>nauta, m.</i>	<i>a sailor.</i>
<i>Eurōpa, f.</i>	<i>Europe.</i>	<i>patria, f.</i>	<i>a native-land, country.</i>
<i>Gallia, f.</i>	<i>Gaul (now France).</i>	<i>pōeta, m.</i>	<i>a poet.</i>
<i>glōria, f.</i>	<i>glory.</i>	<i>pugna, f.</i>	<i>a battle.</i>
<i>Graecia, f.</i>	<i>Greece.</i>	<i>Sicilia, f.</i>	<i>Sicily.</i>
		<i>vita, f.</i>	<i>life.</i>

Est, *is,*Sunt, *are.*

EXERCISE II.

1. Sicilia est insula. 2. Sicilia est insula Europae. 3. Roma est regina Italiae. 4. Incolae Italiae sunt poetae. 5. Incolae insularum sunt nautae. 6. Incolae Britanniae sunt agricolae. 7. Insula est patria nautarum. 8. Graecia est patria poetarum. 9. Amicitia est gloria vitae. 10. Inimicitia incolarum est causa pugnae.

1. Britain is an island of Europe. 2. Britain is the native-land of sailors. 3. Italy is the native-land of poets. 4. The inhabitants of Britain are sailors. 5. The inhabitants of Sicily are sailors. 6. The inhabitants of Gaul are husbandmen. 7. An island is the native-land of sailors. 8. Friendship is the crown of life. 9. The battle is the cause of glory. 10. The enmity of the sailors is the cause of the battle.

III.—THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Masculine Substantives of the Second Declension ends in *ūs*, *ēr*, and *īr* (in *vir* and compounds), and of Neuter Substantives in *um*. The Genitive Singular ends in *i*.

A. Masculine.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ūs,</i>	<i>a lord.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ī,</i>	<i>lords.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ī,</i>	<i>of a lord.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ōrum,</i>	<i>of lords.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ō,</i>	<i>to or for a lord.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-īs,</i>	<i>to or for lords.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-um,</i>	<i>a lord.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ōs,</i>	<i>lords.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ē,</i>	<i>O lord. [a lord.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ī,</i>	<i>O lords. [lords.</i>
<i>Abt.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ō,</i>	<i>by, with, or from</i>	<i>Dōmīn-īs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from</i>

	Sing.	2.	Plur.
Nom.	Glādi-ūs, a sword.	Glādi-ī,	swords.
Gen.	Glādi-ī, of a sword.	Glādi-ōrum,	of swords.
Dat.	Glādi-ō, to or for a sword.	Glādi-is,	to or for swords.
Acc.	Glādi-um, a sword.	Glādi-ōs,	swords.
Voc.	Glādi-ē, O sword. [sword.	Glādi-ī,	O swords. [swords.
Abl.	Glādi-ō, by, with, or from a	Glādi-is,	by, with, or from

REMARK.—Proper names in *ius*, and also *filius* and *genius*, are declined like *gladius*, but make the vocative in *i* instead of *ie* (by contraction): as, *Virgilī* (from *Virgilius*), *O Virgil*; *fili* (from *filius*), *O son*.

	Sing.	3.	Plur.
Nom.	Māgistr-ē, a master.	Māgistr-ī,	masters.
Gen.	Māgistr-ī, of a master.	Māgistr-ōrum,	of masters.
Dat.	Māgistr-ō, to or for a master.	Māgistr-is,	to or for masters.
Acc.	Māgistr-um, a master.	Māgistr-ōs,	masters.
Voc.	Māgistr-ē, O master.	Māgistr-ī,	O masters.
Abl.	Māgistr-ō, by, with, or from a master.	Māgistr-is,	by, with, or from masters.

		4.	
Nom.	Puēr,	Puēr-i,	boys.
Gen.	Puēr-ī,	Puēr-ōrum,	of boys.
Dat.	Puēr-ō,	Puēr-is,	to or for boys.
Acc.	Puēr-um,	Puēr-ōs,	boys.
Voc.	Puēr,	Puēr-ī,	O boys.
Abl.	Puēr-ō,	Puēr-is,	by, with, or from boys.

		5.	
Nom.	Vīr,	Vīr-ī,	men.
Gen.	Vīr-i,	Vīr-ōrum,	of men.
Dat.	Vīr-ō,	Vīr-is,	to or for men.
Acc.	Vīr-um,	Vīr-ōs,	men.
Voc.	Vīr,	Vīr-ī,	O men.
Abl.	Vīr-ō,	Vīr-is,	by, with, or from men.

B. Neuter.

Nom.	Regn-um, a kingdom.	Regn-ā,	kingdoms.
Gen.	Regn-ī,	Regn-ōrum,	of kingdoms.
Dat.	Regn-ō,	Regn-is,	to or for kingdoms.
Acc.	Regn-um,	Regn-ā,	kingdoms.
Voc.	Regn-um,	Regn-ā,	O kingdoms.
Abl.	Regn-ō,	Regn-is,	by, with, or from kingdoms.

In all Neuter Substantives, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative are the same in the Singular and Plural respectively.

[For declension of *Deus* and Greek nouns, see page 26 and 28.]

Additional Rules of Quantity (see p. 140).

1. *I* final is long.
2. *O* final is long.
3. *U* final is long.
4. *As, es, and os* final are long.
5. *Is* and *us* final are short; but *is* in plural cases long.

EXCEPTION.—*Us* is long in the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Plur. and Gen. Sing. of the 4th Declension, and in the Nominative of Nouns of the 3d Declension, which increase long in the Genitive; as, *virtūs, ūtis*, etc.

EXERCISE III.

Masculine Substantives in ūs.

VOCABULARY 3.

āmicus, m.	a friend.	hortus, m.	a garden.
āvus, m.	a grandfather.	inimicus, m.	an enemy.
dōminus, m.	a lord, master.	Rhēnus, m.	the Rhine.
ēquus, m.	a horse.	Rhōdānus, m.	the Rhone.
fīlius, m.	a son.	rīpa, f.	a bank.
flūvius, m.	a river.	servus, m.	a slave
glādius, m.	a sword.	taurus, m.	a bull.

REMARK.—When two or more nominatives singular are connected by a conjunction, the verb is put in the plural; as, *Rhēnus et Rhōdānus sunt fluvii, the Rhine and the Rhone are rivers.*

1. Filius currit. 2. Servi currunt. 3. Dominus servos habet. 4. Filius domini servos habet. 5. Dominus servos et equos habet. 6. Filii dominorum equos et tauros habent. 7. Avus servos et equos habet. 8. Filius amici hortum habet. 9. Filii inimicorum gladios habent. 10. Rhodanus est fluvius Galliae. 11. Rhodanus et Rhenus sunt fluvii Galliae. 12. Hortus rosas habet.

1. The slave runs. 2. The sons run. 3. The grandfather has a slave. 4. The son of the grandfather has slaves. 5. The sons of the grandfather have slaves. 6. The sons of the lords are sailors. 7. The sons of the slaves are husbandmen. 8. The lord has slaves and horses. 9. The Rhone and the Rhine are rivers of Europe. 10. The friends of the grandfather are poets. 11. The enemies of the lord have swords. 12. The rivers of the island have banks.

RULE 5.—The Dative Case indicates the person (or thing) who gains or receives any thing: as, *Māgister cōlumbam pūero dat, the master gives a dove to the boy.*

Dāt, gives.

Dant, give.

EXERCISE IV.

Masculine Substantives in őr and ır.

VOCABULARY 4.

ăger, m.	a field, territory.	mīnister, m.	a servant.
gēner, m.	a son-in-law.	puer, m.	a boy.
liber, m.	a book.	sōcer, m.	a father-in-law.
măgister, m.	a master, teacher.	vir, m.	a man.

Mīnister, liber, ăger, are declined like măgister. Sōcer, gēner, are declined like puer.

1. Puer librum habet. 2. Magister librum puero dat. 3. Filius viri libros habet. 4. Dominus servos et ministros habet. 5. Dominus agrum ministro dat. 6. Socer agros et ministros habet. 7. Socer agrum genero dat. 8. Magistri libros virōrum pueris dant. 9. Gener servum puero dat. 10. Puer librum viri ministro dat.

1. The boys have books. 2. The lord gives a field to the boys. 3. The fathers-in-law and the sons-in-law have fields. 4. The father-in-law gives servants to the son-in-law. 5. The friends of the boy have the books of the man. 6. The enemies have servants and fields. 7. The masters give gardens to the boys. 8. The master gives doves to the boys. 9. The grandfather gives fields to the master. 10. The fathers-in-law give fields and bulls to the sons-in-law. 11. The man and the boy have fields and books. 12. The boy is the son of the man.

EXERCISE V.

Neuter Substantives.

VOCABULARY 5.

n=Neuter.

argentum, n.	silver.	praemium, n.	a reward.
aurum, n.	gold.	regnum, n.	a kingdom.
bellum, n.	war.	scūtum, n.	a shield.
coelum, n.	heaven.	templum, n.	a temple.
diligentia, f.	diligence.	discipūlus, m.	a pupil, scholar.
dōnum, n.	a gift.	morbus, m.	a disease.
gaudium, n.	joy.	mūrus, m.	a wall.
mētallum, n.	a metal.	Rōmānus, m.	a Roman.
oppidum, n.	a town.		

1. Amici sunt donum coeli. 2. Amicitia est donum coeli. 3. Dona avi sunt praemia diligentiae. 4. Aurum et argentum sunt metalla. 5. Magister argentum puero dat. 6. Discipuli sunt gaudium magistrorum. 7. Bellum est causa mor-

borum. 8. Oppidum muros et portas habet. 9. Templasunt gloria Graeciae. 10. Romani gladios et scuta habent.

1. The books are the gift of a friend. 2. The boys and girls are the joy of the grandfather. 3. The grandfather gives gold and silver to the boys. 4. Greece and Sicily have temples. 5. The temples of Greece have gifts. 6. The father-in-law gives gold and silver to the temples. 7. The metals are the cause of war. 8. The queen has lands and towns. 9. The queen gives rewards to the inhabitants. 10. The lord gives shields and swords to the servants.

IV.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Adjectives in *ūs, ā, um*, or *ēr, ā, um*, are declined in the Masculine and Neuter like Substantives of the Second Declension, and in the Feminine like Substantives of the First Declension: as, *bōnūs, bōnā, bōnum, good; nigēr, nigrā, nigrum, black; tēnēr, tēnērā, tēnērū, tender.*

	Sing.		
	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Bōn-ūs	bōn-ā	bōn-um
<i>Gen.</i>	Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ī
<i>Dat.</i>	Bōn-ō	bōn-ae	bōn-ō
<i>Acc.</i>	Bōn-um	bōn-am	bōn-um
<i>Voc.</i>	Bōn-ē	bōn-ā	bōn-um
<i>Abl.</i>	Bōn-ō	bōn-ā	bōn-ō

	1. Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.
Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ā	
Bōn-ōrum	bōn-ārum	bōn-ōrum	
Bōn-is	bōn-is	bōn-is	
Bōn-ōs	bōn-ās	bōn-ā	
Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ā	
Bōn-is	bōn-is	bōn-is	

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Nigēr	nigr-ā	nigr-um
<i>Gen.</i>	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ī
<i>Dat.</i>	Nigr-ō	nigr-ae	nigr-ō
<i>Acc.</i>	Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um
<i>Voc.</i>	Nig-ēr	nigr-ā	nigr-um
<i>Abl.</i>	Nigr-ō	nigr-ā	nigr-ō

	M.	F.	N.
Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ā	
Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum	
Nigr-is	nigr-is	nigr-is	
Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-ā	
Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ā	
Nigr-is	nigr-is	nigr-is	

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Tēnēr	tēnēr-ā	tēnēr-um
<i>Gen.</i>	Tēnēr-ī	tēnēr-ae	tēnēr-ī
<i>Dat.</i>	Tēnēr-ō	tēnēr-ae	tēnēr-ō
<i>Acc.</i>	Tēnēr-um	tēnēr-am	tēnēr-um
<i>Voc.</i>	Tēnēr	tēnēr-ā	tēnēr-um
<i>Abl.</i>	Tēnēr-ō	tēnēr-ā	tēnēr-ō

	M.	F.	N.
Tēnēr-ī	tēnēr-ae	tēnēr-ā	
Tēnēr-ōrum	tēnēr-ārum	tēnēr-ōrum	
Tēnēr-is	tēnēr-is	tēnēr-is	
Tēnēr-ōs	tēnēr-ās	tēnēr-ā	
Tēnēr-ī	tēnēr-ae	tēnēr-ā	
Tēnēr-is	tēnēr-is	tēnēr-is	

RULE 6.—Adjectives agree with their Substantives in gender, number, and case.

EXERCISE VI.

VOCABULARY 6.

acūtus, a, um,	sharp.	splendīdus, a, um,	splendid,
albus, a, um,	white.		bright.
altus, a, um,	high, deep.	tīmīdus, a, um,	timid.
bellicōsus, a, um,	warlike.	aeger, gra, grum,	sick.
bōnus, a, um,	good.	miser, ēra, ērum,	wretched.
grātus, a, um,	pleasing.	nīger, gra, grum,	black.
lātus, a, um,	wide, broad.	pulcher, chra, chrum,	beautiful.
longus, a, um,	long.	sācer, cra, crum,	sacred.
magnus, a, um,	great.	tēner, ēra, ērum,	tender.
mālus, a, um,	bad, wicked.	exemplum, n.	an example.
mōlestus, a, um,	troublesome.	hasta, f.	a spear.
multus, a, um,	much, many.	terra, f.	the earth,
noxius, a, um,	hurtful, injurious.		land.
ignāvus, a, um,	lazy.	numērus, m.	a number.
parvus, a, um,	small, little.	perīcūlum, n.	danger.
rāpidus, a, um,	rapid.		

Grātus, mōlestus, noxius, are constructed with the Dative Case; as, *pleasing to a friend, gratus amico.*

A.—1. Servus est timidus. 2. Columba est timida. 3. Gaudium est timidum. 4. Servi sunt mali. 5. Insulae sunt magnae. 6. Oppida sunt parva. 7. Muri sunt alti. 8. Puellae sunt bonae. 9. Horti sunt lati. 10. Alae sunt albae.

1. The sword is long. 2. The island is long. 3. The shields are long. 4. The slaves are timid. 5. The doves are timid. 6. The towns are great. 7. The temples are small. 8. The shields are wide. 9. The kingdom is great. 10. The friends are good.

B.—1. Columba albas alas habet. 2. Multae columbae albas alas habent. 3. Graecia multa templa habet. 4. Splendida templa sunt gloria Graeciae. 5. Bellicosa regina multas terras habet. 6. Insula parva incolas habet. 7. Oppidum magnum multas portas habet. 8. Magister librum bono puero dat. 9. Avus praemium bonae puellae dat. 10. Pericula nautarum sunt magna. 11. Dominus acutos gladios habet.

1. The queen has many islands. 2. The queen gives swords to the inhabitants. 3. Gaul has many towns. 4. The temples are great and splendid. 5. The daughters of the women are good. 6. The son of the warlike queen has a sharp sword.

7. The high banks have many roses. 8. The Rhone is a great and broad river. 9. The roses of the high banks are white. 10. The Rhine is a rapid river of Gaul.

C.—1. Puer est aeger. 2. Puella est aegra. 3. Aurum templi est sacrum. 4. Regina est pulchra. 5. Filiae sunt tenerae. 6. Filii sunt miseri. 7. Morbus tenero filio est molestus. 8. Exemplum servi noxium puero est. 9. Praemia diligentiae sunt grata discipulis. 10. Magnus est numerus puerorum.

1. The pupils of the master are sick. 2. The master gives a book to the sick boy. 3. The black horses are troublesome to the man. 4. Great is the number of black slaves. 5. The splendid gifts of the temple are sacred. 6. Great is the diligence of the beautiful girl. 7. The diligence of the girl is pleasing to the grandfather. 8. The example of a lazy boy is injurious to the pupils. 9. The disease is troublesome to the wretched girl. 10. The master gives rewards to the beautiful girl.

V.—THE THIRD DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Substantives of the Third Declension ends in various letters. The Genitive Singular always ends in *is*.

A. Masculine and Feminine Substantives.

1. Substantives the stems* of which end in the labial (lip) letters *p, b, m*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Urb-s (<i>f.</i>), a city.	Urb-ēs,	cities.
Gen.	Urb-is, of a city.	Urb-ium,	of cities.
Dat.	Urb-i, to or for a city.	Urb-ibus,	to or for cities.
Acc.	Urb-em, a city.	Urb-ēs,	cities.
Voc.	Urb-s, O city. [<i>city</i>]	Urb-ēs,	O cities.
Abl.	Urb-ē, by, with, or from a	Urb-ibus,	by, with, or from cities.
2.			
Nom.	Princēp-s (<i>c.</i>), a chief.	Princēp-ēs,	chiefs.
Gen.	Princēp-is, of a chief.	Princēp-um,	of chiefs.
Dat.	Princēp-i, to or for a chief.	Princēp-ibus,	to or for chiefs.
Acc.	Princēp-em, a chief.	Princēp-ēs,	chiefs.
Voc.	Princēp-s, O chief. [<i>a chief</i>]	Princēp-ēs,	O chiefs. [<i>chiefs</i>]
Abl.	Princēp-ē, by, with, or from	Princēp-ibus,	by, with, or from

* The Stem is that part of the word which remains after the changeable endings are taken away, as *urb*, *hiem*, *duc*.

	Sing.	3.	Plur.
Nom.	Hiem-s (<i>f.</i>), <i>winter.</i>	Hiēm-ēs,	winters.
Gen.	Hiēm-is,	Hiēm-um,	of winters.
Dat.	Hiēm-i,	Hiēm-ibūs,	to or for winters.
Acc.	Hiēm-em,	Hiēm-ēs,	winters.
Voc.	Hiem-s,	Hiēm-ēs,	O winters. [ters.
Abl.	Hiēm-ē,	Hiēm-ibūs,	by, with, or from win-

2. Substantives the stems of which end in the guttural (throat) letters, *c, g*. NOTE.—In the Nominative Singular *cs, gs* are contracted into *æ*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Dux (<i>c.</i>), <i>a leader.</i>	Dŭc-ēs,	leaders.
Gen.	Dŭc-is,	Dŭc-um,	of leaders.
Dat.	Dŭc-i,	Dŭc-ibūs,	to or for a leader.
Acc.	Dŭc-em,	Dŭc-ēs,	leaders.
Voc.	Dux,	Dŭc-ēs,	O leaders.
Abl.	Dŭc-ē,	Dŭc-ibūs,	by, with, or from a

		2.
Nom.	Lex (<i>f.</i>), <i>a law.</i>	Lēg-ēs,
Gen.	Lēg-is,	Lēg-um,
Dat.	Lēg-i,	Lēg-ibūs,
Acc.	Lēg-em,	Lēg-ēs,
Voc.	Lex,	Lēg-ēs,
Abl.	Lēg-ē,	Lēg-ibūs,

		3.
Nom.	Jūdex (<i>c.</i>), <i>a judge.</i>	Jūdīc-ēs,
Gen.	Jūdīc-is,	Jūdīc-um,
Dat.	Jūdīc-i,	Jūdīc-ibūs,
Acc.	Jūdīc-em,	Jūdīc-ēs,
Voc.	Jūdex,	Jūdīc-ēs,
Abl.	Jūdīc-ē,	Jūdīc-ibūs,

Additional Rules of Quantity.

1. In the singular increment of nouns *a* and *o* are usually long; *e, i, u*, and *y* are short.

2. In the plural increment of nouns *a, e*, and *o* are long; *i* and *u* are short.

[By *increment* is meant the syllable (or syllables) which an oblique case has more than the nominative; as *aetas*, genitive *aetātis*, in which *āt* is the (singular) increment; *pueri* (nominative plural), *puerōrum* (genitive plural), in which *ōr* is the (plural) increment; and so *duces*, *ductibus*.]

There are several exceptions to the rule for the singular increment; these will be marked for the present in the vocabularies, and will be specified more fully in subsequent pages: see exceptions on p. 156.

VOCABULARY 7.

c=Common Gender.

hiems, hiēmis, <i>f.</i>	winter.	rex, rēgis, * <i>m.</i>	a king.
trabs, trābis, <i>f.</i>	a beam.	bēignūs, ā, um,	kind.
urbs, urbis, <i>f.</i>	a city.	fīrmūs, ā, um,	strong.
arx, arcis, <i>f.</i>	a citadel.	jūcundūs, ā, um,	pleasant.
dux, dūcis, <i>c.</i>	a leader, general.	justūs, ā, um,	just.
pax, pācis, <i>f.</i>	peace.	Rōmūlūs, ī, <i>m.</i>	Romulus.
jūdex, jūdiciis, <i>m.</i>	a judge.	sēvērūs, ā, um,	severe.
lex, lēgis, * <i>f.</i>	a law.		

Erāt, was.

Erant, were.

EXERCISE VII.

1. Trabes sunt longae. 2. Romulus Romanorum rex erat.
 3. Pax regi jucunda erat. 4. Judices erant justī. 5. Duces
 erant benigni. 6. Leges Romanorum severae erant. 7. Re-
 ges arces firmas habent. 8. Firma est arx urbis. 9. Hiems
 agricolis molesta erat. 10. Oppida regis firma erant.

1. The beams were long. 2. Rome is a city of Italy. 3.
 The leader of the Romans was warlike. 4. Peace was pleas-
 ant to the leaders. 5. The king gives the city to the leader.
 6. The judges were kind and just. 7. The king gives a book
 to the severe judge. 8. The disease is troublesome to the
 king. 9. The example is injurious to the judges. 10. The
 sons of the judges are severe.

3. Substantives the stems of which end in the dental
 (teeth) letters *t, d*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Aetā-s (<i>f.</i>), an age.	Aetāt-ēs,	ages.
Gen.	Aetāt-is, of an age.	Aetāt-um,	of ages.
Dat.	Aetāt-ī, to or for an age.	Aetāt-ībūs,	to or for ages.
Acc.	Aetāt-em, an age.	Aetāt-ēs,	ages.
Voc.	Aetā-s, O age. [an age.	Aetāt-ēs,	O ages.
Abl.	Aetāt-ē, by, with, or from	Aetāt-ībūs,	by, with, or from ages.

		2.	
Nom.	Lāp-is (<i>m.</i>), a stone.	Lāpīd-ēs,	stones.
Gen.	Lāpīd-is, of a stone.	Lāpīd-um,	of stones.
Dat.	Lāpīd-ī, to or for a stone.	Lāpīd-ībūs,	to or for stones.
Acc.	Lāpīd-em, a stone.	Lāpīd-ēs,	stones.
Voc.	Lāpī-s, O stone. [stone.	Lāpīd-ēs,	O stones.
Abl.	Lāpīd-ē, by, with, or from a	Lāpīd-ībūs,	by, with, or from stones.

* *Lex, rex, plebs, and ver* always increase long (see p. 156).

	Sing.	3.	Plur.
Nom.	Mīlē-s (<i>m.</i>), <i>a soldier.</i>	Mīlīt-ēs,	<i>soldiers.</i>
Gen.	Mīlīt-is,	Mīlīt-um,	<i>of soldiers.</i>
Dat.	Mīlīt-i,	Mīlīt-ibūs,	<i>to or for soldiers.</i>
Acc.	Mīlīt-em,	Mīlīt-ēs,	<i>soldiers.</i>
Voc.	Mīlē-s,	Mīlīt-ēs,	<i>O soldiers.</i>
Abl.	Mīlīt-ē,	Mīlīt-ibūs,	<i>by, with, or from soldiers.</i>

RULE 7.—The Ablative case indicates—(1.) The instrument or means by which something is done; as, *dōmīnus hastā servum occīdit, the lord kills the slave with a spear.*

(2.) The time when something is done or takes place; as, *noctes hīēmē longae sunt, the nights are long in winter.*

VOCABULARY 8.

cōmēs, cōmītis, <i>c.</i>	<i>a companion.</i>	aestās, aestātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>summer.</i>
custōs, custōdis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a guardian.</i>	civītās, tātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>state.</i>
ēquēs, ēquītis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a horseman.</i>	tempestās, tātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>tempest.</i>
lāpis, lāpidis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a stone.</i>	voluntās, tātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>wish.</i>
mīlēs, mīlītis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a soldier.</i>	nox, noctis, <i>f.</i>	<i>night.</i>
mors, mortis, <i>f.</i>	<i>death.</i>	auctumnus, <i>i, m.</i>	<i>autumn.</i>
obses, obsīdis, <i>c.</i>	<i>a hostage.</i>	nātūra, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>nature.</i>
pēdes, pēdītis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a foot-soldier.</i>	clārūs, <i>ā, um,</i>	<i>clear, renowned.</i>

Occīdit, *kills.*Occīdunt, *kill.*

EXERCISE VIII.

1. Miles gladio obsidem occidit. 2. Miles lapide comitem occidit. 3. Pedites custodes gladiis occidunt. 4. Tempestates auctumno magnae sunt. 5. Equites et pedites timidi erant. 6. Custodes auri erant timidi. 7. Mors est lex naturae. 8. Civitas Romanorum clara erat. 9. Voluntas iudicis justa est. 10. Milites iudices hastis occidunt.

1. Tempests in the winter are great. 2. A tempest in the summer is troublesome. 3. A long night in the winter is pleasant. 4. The inhabitants kill the soldiers with stones. 5. The hostages kill the foot-soldiers with spears. 6. The wish of the companion is just. 7. The horse-soldiers and foot-soldiers have swords. 8. The guardian of the silver was timid. 9. The boy has many stones. 10. The king has many soldiers and companions.

4. Substantives the stems of which end in the liquids *l, r,* and the sibilant *s.*

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Consul (m.), a consul.	Consul-ēs,	consuls.
Gen.	Consul-is,	Consul-um,	of consuls.
Dat.	Consul-i,	Consul-ibūs,	to or for consuls.
Acc.	Consul-em,	Consul-ēs,	consuls.
Voc.	Consul,	Consul-ēs,	O consuls.
Abl.	Consul-ē,	Consul-ibūs,	by, with, or from consuls.

		2.	
Nom.	Clāmōr (m.), a shout.	Clāmōr-ēs,	shouts.
Gen.	Clāmōr-is,	Clāmōr-um,	of shouts.
Dat.	Clāmōr-i,	Clāmōr-ibūs,	to or for shouts.
Acc.	Clāmōr-em,	Clāmōr-ēs,	shouts.
Voc.	Clāmōr,	Clāmōr-ēs,	O shouts.
Abl.	Clāmōr-ē,	Clāmōr-ibūs,	by, with, or from shouts.

		3.	
Nom.	Ansēr (m.), a goose.	Ansēr-ēs,	geese.
Gen.	Ansēr-is,	Ansēr-um,	of geese.
Dat.	Ansēr-i,	Ansēr-ibūs,	to or for geese.
Acc.	Ansēr-em,	Ansēr-ēs,	geese.
Voc.	Ansēr,	Ansēr-ēs,	O geese.
Abl.	Ansēr-ē,	Ansēr-ibūs,	by, with, or from geese.

		4.	
Nom.	Pătēr,	Patr-ēs,	fathers.
Gen.	Patr-is,	Patr-um,	of fathers.
Dat.	Patr-i,	Patr-ibūs,	to or for fathers.
Acc.	Patr-em,	Patr-ēs,	fathers.
Voc.	Pătēr,	Patr-ēs,	O fathers.
Abl.	Patr-ē,	Patr-ibūs,	by, with, or from fathers.

		5.	
Nom.	Flōs (m.), a flower.	Flōr-ēs,	flowers.
Gen.	Flōr-is,	Flōr-um,	of flowers.
Dat.	Flōr-i,	Flōr-ibūs,	to or for flowers.
Acc.	Flōr-em,	Flōr-ēs,	flowers.
Voc.	Flōs,	Flōr-ēs,	O flowers.
Abl.	Flōr-ē,	Flōr-ibūs,	by, with, or from flowers.

Rules of Quantity (Monosyllables).

1. Words of one syllable, ending in *b*, *d*, *l*, and *t*, have their vowel short, except *nīl*, *sāl*, and *sōl*.

2. Words of one syllable in *c*, *n*, *r*, and *s*, have their vowel long, except *nēc*, *hēc* (pron., common), *ăn*, *în*, *cōr*, *vîr*, *pēr*, *tēr*, *bîs*, *cîs*, *ēs* (from *sum*), *îs*, *ôs* (gen. *ossis*), and *quîs*.

VOCABULARY 9.

<i>frāter, tris, m.</i>	<i>a brother.</i>	<i>victor, oris, m.</i>	<i>a conqueror.</i>
<i>māter, tris, f.</i>	<i>a mother.</i>	<i>flōs, oris, m.</i>	<i>a flower.</i>
<i>pāter, tris, m.</i>	<i>a father.</i>	<i>sol, solis, m.</i>	<i>the sun.</i>
<i>agger, oris, m.</i>	<i>a mound.</i>	<i>castrā, orum, n. pl.</i>	<i>a camp.</i>
<i>calor, oris, m.</i>	<i>heat.</i>	<i>totus, a, um,</i>	<i>whole.</i>
<i>clāmōr, oris, m.</i>	<i>a shout.</i>	<i>fossa, ae, f.</i>	<i>a ditch.</i>
<i>cōlor, oris, m.</i>	<i>color.</i>	<i>mūnimentum, i, n.</i>	<i>a fortification.</i>
<i>ābōr, oris, m.</i>	<i>labor, hardship.</i>	<i>praeda, ae, f.</i>	<i>booty.</i>
<i>īlōr, oris, m.</i>	<i>smell, scent.</i>	<i>vārius, a, um,</i>	<i>different, vari-</i>
<i>sōrōr, oris, f.</i>	<i>a sister.</i>		<i>ous.</i>

EXERCISE IX.

1. Puer patrem et matrem habet. 2. Puellae fratres et sorores habent. 3. Varii sunt odores florum. 4. Color floris est jucundus. 5. Labor aestate molestus est. 6. Calor solis molestus est. 7. Tota urbs est praeda victoris. 8. Aggeres et fossae sunt munimenta castrorum. 9. Clamor militum molestus est.

1. The father of the judge is just. 2. The mother of the soldier is sick. 3. The hostage has a brother and a sister. 4. Various are the colors of the flowers. 5. The brother gives a flower to his sister. 6. The shout of the soldiers was great. 7. The heat of the sun is great. 8. The heat is troublesome in the summer. 9. The mounds of the camp are high. 10. The cities are the booty of the soldiers.

5. Substantives of which the stem ends in *ōn* or *ōn* (*in*).

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
<i>Nom. Leo (m.),</i>	<i>a lion.</i>	<i>Leōn-ēs,</i>	<i>lions.</i>
<i>Gen. Leōn-is,</i>	<i>of a lion.</i>	<i>Leōn-um,</i>	<i>of lions.</i>
<i>Dat. Leōn-i,</i>	<i>to or for a lion.</i>	<i>Leōn-ibūs,</i>	<i>to or for lions.</i>
<i>Acc. Leōn-em,</i>	<i>a lion.</i>	<i>Leōn-ēs,</i>	<i>lions.</i>
<i>Voc. Leo,</i>	<i>O lion.</i>	<i>Leōn-ēs,</i>	<i>O lions.</i>
<i>Abl. Leōn-ē,</i>	<i>by, with, or from a</i>	<i>Leōn-ibūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from lions.</i>

2.

<i>Nom. Virgo,</i>	<i>a maiden.</i>	<i>Virgīn-ēs,</i>	<i>maidens.</i>
<i>Gen. Virgīn-is,</i>	<i>of a maiden.</i>	<i>Virgīn-um,</i>	<i>of maidens.</i>
<i>Dat. Virgīn-i,</i>	<i>to or for a maiden.</i>	<i>Virgīn-ibūs,</i>	<i>to or for maidens.</i>
<i>Acc. Virgīn-em,</i>	<i>a maiden.</i>	<i>Virgīn-ēs,</i>	<i>maidens.</i>
<i>Voc. Virgo,</i>	<i>O maiden.</i>	<i>Virgīn-ēs,</i>	<i>O maidens.</i>
<i>Abl. Virgīn-ē,</i>	<i>by, with, or from a</i>	<i>Virgīn-ibūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from maid-</i>
	<i>maiden.</i>		<i>ens.</i>

VOCABULARY 10.

leo, ōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a lion.</i>	alter, * ēra, ĕrum, (<i>the other</i>), <i>sec-</i>
Jūno, ōnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>Juno.</i>	<i>ond.</i>
pāvo, ōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a peacock.</i>	certus, <i>a, um,</i> <i>certain.</i>
sermo, ōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>a discourse.</i>	dĕa, <i>ae, f.</i> <i>a goddess.</i>
consuētūdo, īnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>habit.</i>	doctus, <i>a, um,</i> <i>learned.</i>
hōmo, īnis, <i>c.</i>	<i>a man, a woman.</i>	infinitus, <i>a, um,</i> <i>unbounded, infi-</i>
multitūdo, īnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>multitude.</i>	<i>nite.</i>
virgo, īnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>a virgin, maiden.</i>	Mīnerva, <i>ae, f.</i> <i>Minerva.</i>
ōrātor, ōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>an orator.</i>	vālidus, <i>a, um,</i> <i>strong.</i>

EXERCISE X.

1. Leones sunt validi. 2. Virgo est timida. 3. Calor molestus est multis hominibus. 4. Consuetudo altera natura est. 5. Sermo oratoris est doctus. 6. Pavones agricolae sunt pulchri. 7. Mors hominibus certa est. 8. Multitudo morborum est infinita. 9. Juno erat dea Romanorum. 10. Vita hominibus grata est.

1. The lion is strong. 2. The maidens are timid. 3. The multitude of men is infinite. 4. The soldier kills the lion with a sword. 5. The father gives a peacock to the maiden. 6. The heat is troublesome. 7. The heat in autumn is injurious to men. 8. The discourses of the orators were learned. 9. Juno and Minerva were goddesses of the Romans. 10. The peacock was sacred to Juno.

6. Substantives of which the stem ends in *i*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Host-īs (<i>c.</i>), <i>an enemy.</i>	Host-ēs,	<i>enemies.</i>
Gen.	Host-īs,	Host-īum,	<i>of enemies.</i>
Dat.	Host-ī,	Host-ībūs,	<i>to or for enemies.</i>
Acc.	Host-em,	Host-ēs,	<i>enemies.</i>
Voc.	Host-īs,	Host-ēs,	<i>O enemies.</i>
Abl.	Host-ē,	Host-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from enemies.</i>

Some stems in *i* have also a form in *e*, and are thus declined :

2.

Nom.	Nūb-ēs (<i>f.</i>), <i>a cloud.</i>	Nūb-ēs,	<i>clouds.</i>
Gen.	Nūb-īs,	Nūb-īum,	<i>of clouds.</i>
Dat.	Nūb-ī,	Nūb-ībūs,	<i>to or for clouds.</i>
Acc.	Nūb-em,	Nūb-ēs,	<i>clouds.</i>
Voc.	Nūb-ēs,	Nūb-ēs,	<i>O clouds.</i>
Abl.	Nūb-ē,	Nūb-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from clouds.</i>

* The Genitive Singular of *alter* is *alterius*, dative *alteri* ; see page 29.

VOCABULARY 11.

cīvis, is, c. a citizen.
 classis, is, f. a fleet.
 hostis, is, c. an enemy (*public*).
 turris, is, f. a tower.
 vallis, is, f. a valley.
 vestis, is, f. a garment.
 clādes, is, f. slaughter.
 nūbes, is, f. a cloud.

rūpes, is, f. a rock.
 angustus, a, um, narrow.
 āter, ātra, ātrum, black.
 dūrus, a, um, hard.
 nix, nivis, f. snow.
 nōtus, a, um, known.
 pēritus, a, um, skillful.
 Rōmānus, a, um, Roman.

EXERCISE XI.

1. Cives agros et hortos habent. 2. Rex civibus praemia dat. 3. Nubes atrae sunt causa tempestatum. 4. Rupes sunt durae. 5. Urbs turre altas habet. 6. Clades hostium magna erat. 7. Classis Romana duces peritos habet. 8. Valles hostibus notae erant. 9. Graecia valles angustas habet. 10. Virgo pulchram vestem habet.

1. The citizens were timid. 2. The valleys are known to the citizens. 3. The mother gives a garment to the maiden. 4. The citizens kill the enemies with swords. 5. The rocks are known to the citizens. 6. The valleys of Greece are narrow. 7. The Roman fleet has a skillful leader. 8. The maidens have beautiful garments. 9. The slaughter of the soldiers was great. 10. The leaders of the enemies were skillful.

B. Neuter Substantives.

1. Substantives the stems of which end in *n, r, s, t*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Nōmēn, a name.	Nōmīn-ā,	names.
Gen.	Nōmīn-is, of a name.	Nōmīn-um,	of names.
Dat.	Nōmīn-ī, to or for a name.	Nōmīn-ībūs,	to or for names.
Acc.	Nōmēn, a name.	Nōmīn-ā,	names.
Voc.	Nōmēn, O name. [name.]	Nōmīn-ā,	O names.
Abl.	Nōmīn-ē, by, with, or from a	Nōmīn-ībūs,	by, with, or from names.

2.

Nom.	Fulgūr, lightning.	Fulgūr-ā,	lightnings.
Gen.	Fulgūr-is,*of lightning.	Fulgūr-um,	of lightnings.
Dat.	Fulgūr-ī, to or for lightning.	Fulgūr-ībūs,	to or for lightnings.
Acc.	Fulgūr, lightning.	Fulgūr-ā,	lightnings.
Voc.	Fulgūr, O lightning.	Fulgūr-ā,	O lightnings.
Abl.	Fulgūr-ē, by, with, or from lightning.	Fulgūr-ībūs,	by, with, or from lightnings.

* But *udis, uris, utis*, from nominatives in *us*, have *u* long.

	Sing.	3.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Crūs, a leg.</i>	<i>Crūr-ă, legs.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Crūr-is, of a leg.</i>	<i>Crūr-um, of legs.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Crūr-î, to or for a leg.</i>	<i>Crūr-ibūs, to or for legs.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Crūs, a leg.</i>	<i>Crūr-ă, legs.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Crūs, O leg. [leg.]</i>	<i>Crūr-ă, O legs.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Crūr-ē, by, with, or from a</i>	<i>Crūr-ibūs, by, with, or from legs.</i>	

		4.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ōpūs, a work.</i>	<i>Ōpēr-ă, works.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ōpēr-is, of a work.</i>	<i>Ōpēr-um, of works.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ōpēr-î, to or for a work.</i>	<i>Ōpēr-ibūs, to or for works.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Ōpūs, a work.</i>	<i>Ōpēr-ă, works.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Ōpūs, O work. [work.]</i>	<i>Ōpēr-ă, O works.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Ōpēr-ē, by, with, or from a</i>	<i>Ōpēr-ibūs, by, with, or from works.</i>	

		5.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Corpūs, a body.</i>	<i>Corpōr-ă, bodies.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Corpōr-is,* of a body.</i>	<i>Corpōr-um, of bodies.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Corpōr-î, to or for a body.</i>	<i>Corpōr-ibūs, to or for bodies.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Corpūs, a body.</i>	<i>Corpōr-ă, bodies.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Corpūs, O body. [body.]</i>	<i>Corpōr-ă, O bodies.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Corpōr-ē, by, with, or from a</i>	<i>Corpōr-ibūs, by, with, or from bodies</i>	

		6.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Căpūt, a head.</i>	<i>Căpit-ă, heads.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Căpit-is, of a head.</i>	<i>Căpit-um, of heads.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Căpit-î, to or for a head.</i>	<i>Căpit-ibūs, to or for heads.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Căpūt, a head.</i>	<i>Căpit-ă, heads.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Căpūt, O head. [head.]</i>	<i>Căpit-ă, O heads.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Căpit-ē, by, with, or from a</i>	<i>Căpit-ibūs, by, with, or from heads.</i>	

2. Substantives the stems of which end in *i* (the *Nom* in *e, al, ar*).

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Măr-ē, the sea.</i>	<i>Măr-îă, seas.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Măr-is, of the sea.</i>	<i>Măr-ium, of seas.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Măr-î, to or for the sea.</i>	<i>Măr-ibūs, to or for seas.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Măr-ē, the sea.</i>	<i>Măr-îă, seas.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Măr-ē, O sea. [sea.]</i>	<i>Măr-îă, O seas.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Măr-î, by, with, or from the</i>	<i>Măr-ibūs, by, with, or from seas.</i>	

		2.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ănimăl, an animal.</i>	<i>Ănimăl-îă, animals.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ănimăl-is, of an animal.</i>	<i>Ănimăl-ium, of animals.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ănimăl-î, to or for an animal.</i>	<i>Ănimăl-ibūs, to or for animals.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Ănimăl, an animal.</i>	<i>Ănimăl-îă, animals.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Ănimăl, O animal.</i>	<i>Ănimăl-îă, O animals.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Ănimăl-î, by, with, or from an animal.</i>	<i>Ănimăl-ibūs, by, with, or from animals.</i>	

* *O* in the increment of neuter nouns (of the third declension) is short.

	Sing.	3.	Plur.
Nom.	Calcār,		Calcār-iā, spurs.
Gen.	Calcār-is,		Calcār-ium, of spurs.
Dat.	Calcār-i,		Calcār-ibūs, to or for spurs.
Acc.	Calcār,		Calcār-iā, spurs.
Voc.	Calcār,	[spur.	Calcār-iā, O spurs.
Abl.	Calcār-i,	by, with, or from a	Calcār-ibūs, by, with, or from spurs.

EXERCISE XII.

VOCABULARY 12.

grāmēn, īnis, n.	grass.	ānimāl, ālis, n.	an animal.
nōmēn, īnis, n.	a name.	calcār, āris, n.	a spur.
gēnūs, ēris, n.	a race, a class.	vectīgāl, ālis, n.	a tax.
ōpūs, ēris, n.	a work.	annus, i, m.	a year.
sidūs, ēris, n.	a star, constellation.	antiquus, a, um,	ancient.
scēlūs, ēris, n.	a crime.	aureus, a, um,	golden.
dēcūs, ōris, n.	an ornament.	bālaena, ae, f.	a whale.
corpūs, ōris, n.	a body.	Carthāgo, īnis, f.	Carthage (a city of Africa).
frīgūs, ōris, n.	cold.	Cicēro, ōnis, m.	Cicero (a celebrated Roman orator).
lītūs, ōris, n.	a shore.	dōmicilium, i, n.	abode.
tempūs, ōris, n.	time.	ēlēphantus, i, m.	an elephant.
cāpūt, itis, n.	a head.	nōvus, a, um,	new.
crūs, crūrīs, n.	a leg.	ōculus, i, m.	an eye.
fulgur, ūris, n.	lightning.	piscis, is, m.	a fish.
ōs, ōris, n.	a mouth.	prōfundus, a, um,	deep.
rētē, is, n.	a net.		
mārē, is, n.	the sea.		

A.—1. Nomen Carthaginis clarum erat. 2. Litora erant angusta. 3. Elephanti magna capita et parva crura habent. 4. Balaenae parva ora habent. 5. Fulgur est rapidum. 6. Opus est durum et molestum. 7. Ira causa multorum scelerum est. 8. Juno antiquis temporibus erat dea. 9. Sidera nautis grata sunt. 10. Frigus hieme est molestum.

1. The name of Cicero is renowned. 2. The works of Cicero are renowned. 3. Elephants have a strong body. 4. The legs of elephants are strong. 5. The mouths of whales are small. 6. Elephants have great heads and small eyes. 7. The crimes are known to the judge. 8. The cold is troublesome to the maiden. 9. The time of the year is pleasant. 10. The shore is wide.

B.—1. Maria sunt domicilia piscium. 2. Calcaria sunt decus equitis. 3. Litora maris sunt magna. 4. Nautae retia habent. 5. Vectigalia sunt magna. 6. Gramen animalibus gratum erat. 7. Calcaria equitis sunt nova. 8. Maria sunt

profunda. 9. Genera animalium sunt varia. 10. Equites aurea calcaria habent.

1. The sea is deep. 2. The shores of the seas are high. 3. The deep sea is the abode of fishes. 4. The nets of the sailors are golden. 5. The king gives golden nets to the sailors. 6. The spurs of the horse-soldier are golden. 7. The king gives a golden spur to the horse-soldier. 8. The animal is strong. 9. Many animals are strong. 10. The tax is troublesome.

VI.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS end in *er*, *ris*, *re*, and are declined like Substantives of the Third Declension. They have three terminations only in the Nominative and Vocative Singular; as, *ācēr*, *ācrīs*, *ācrē*, *keen*, *sharp*.

	Sing.			Plur.	
	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Ācēr	ācrīs	ācrē	Ācrēs	ācriā
<i>Gen.</i>	Ācrīs*			Ācrium	
<i>Dat.</i>	Ācrī			Ācribūs	
<i>Acc.</i>	Ācrem		ācrē	Ācrēs	ācriā
<i>Voc.</i>	Ācēr	ācrīs	ācrē	Ācrēs	ācriā
<i>Abl.</i>	Ācrī			Ācribūs	

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS are declined like Substantives of the Third Declension; as, *tristīs*, *tristē*, *sad*.

	Sing.		Plur.	
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Trist-īs	trist-ē	Trist-ēs	trist-iā
<i>Gen.</i>	Trist-īs		Trist-ium	
<i>Dat.</i>	Trist-ī		Trist-ibūs	
<i>Acc.</i>	Trist-em	trist-ē	Trist-ēs	trist-iā
<i>Voc.</i>	Trist-īs	trist-ē	Trist-ēs	trist-iā
<i>Abl.</i>	Trist-ī		Trist-ibūs	

3. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION are declined like Substantives of the Third Declension; as, *fēlix*, *fortunate*; *prūdēns*, *prudent*.

* Where the forms are not given for feminine and neuter, they are the same as the masculine form

Sing		1.	Plur.	
M. and F.	N.		M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> Fēlix			Fēlic-ēs	fēlic-iā
<i>Gen.</i> Fēlic-is			Fēlic-ium	
<i>Dat.</i> Fēlic-i			Fēlic-ibūs	
<i>Acc.</i> Fēlic-em	fēlix		Fēlic-ēs	fēlic-iā
<i>Voc.</i> Fēl-ix			Fēlic-ēs	fēlic-iā
<i>Abl.</i> Fēlic-i or ĕ			Fēlic-ibūs	

2.		M. and F.	N.
M. and F.	N.		
<i>Nom.</i> Prūdens		Prūdent-ēs	prūdent-iā
<i>Gen.</i> Prūdent-is		Prūdent-ium	
<i>Dat.</i> Prūdent-i		Prūdent-ibūs	
<i>Acc.</i> Prūdent-em	prūdens	Prūdent-ēs	prūdent-iā
<i>Voc.</i> Prūdens		Prūdent-ēs	prūdent-iā
<i>Abl.</i> Prūdent-i or ĕ		Prūdent-ibūs	

VOCABULARY 13.

ācer, ācris, ācre,	<i>keen, sharp.</i>	praestans, antis,	<i>excellent.</i>
cēler, ēris, ēre,	<i>swift.</i>	pōtens, entis,	<i>powerful.</i>
brēvis, e,	<i>short.</i>	prūdens, entis,	<i>prudent.</i>
dulcis, e,	<i>sweet.</i>	arma, orum, n. pl.	<i>arms.</i>
difficilis, e,	<i>difficult.</i>	carmēn, inis, n.	<i>a song.</i>
fācilis, e,	<i>easy.</i>	consilium, i, n.	<i>plan, counsel.</i>
fīdēlis, e,	<i>faithful.</i>	fūrōr, ōris, m.	<i>madness.</i>
lēvis, e,	<i>light.</i>	hūmānus, a, um,	<i>human.</i>
omnis, e,	<i>all, every.</i>	inītiūm, i, n.	<i>a beginning.</i>
ūtilis, e,	<i>useful.</i>	īra, ae, f.	<i>anger.</i>
audax, ācis,	<i>bold.</i>	nāvis, is, f.	<i>a ship.</i>
rāpax, ācis,	<i>rapacious.</i>	Persa, ae, m.	<i>a Persian.</i>
fēlix, īcis,	<i>fortunate, success- ful.</i>	sāgitta, ae, f.	<i>an arrow.</i>
vēlox, ōcis,	<i>swift.</i>	via, ae, f.	<i>a way.</i>
ingens, entis,	<i>immense.</i>	vētus, vētēris,	<i>old.</i>
praesens, entis,	<i>present.</i>	vīnum, i, n.	<i>wine.</i>
		vulnūs, ēris, n.	<i>a wound.</i>

EXERCISE XIII.

A.—1. Ira furor brevis est. 2. Ira militum erat acris. 3. Via est facilis. 4. Omne initium est difficile. 5. Leges hominibus utiles sunt. 6. Vulnus militis est leve. 7. Carmen est dulce. 8. Naves hostium sunt celeres. 9. Tempus humanae vitae breve est. 10. Rex cives fideles habet.

1. The soldiers have sharp arms. 2. The arrow is swift. 3. Labor is easy in the winter. 4. Labor is difficult in the summer. 5. Arms are useful to soldiers. 6. The soldiers have short swords. 7. The beginning of the song is difficult. 8. The songs are easy. 9. The wounds of the soldier are light. 10. The arrows are sharp and swift.

B.—1. Consilium ducis audax est. 2. Consilia ducis Romani audacia sunt. 3. Tempus praesens felix est. 4. Regnum Persarum erat potens. 5. Animalia rapacia sunt velocia. 6. Vetus vinum est bonum. 7. Rex ingentem numerum militum habet. 8. Leges Romanorum erant praestantes. 9. Praemia equitum ingentia erant. 10. Agricolae vinum vetus habent.

1. The plans of the leader were prudent. 2. Elephants are prudent animals. 3. The booty of the Romans was immense. 4. The beginning was fortunate. 5. The Romans have excellent laws. 6. The king gives immense rewards to the soldiers. 7. Lions are rapacious animals. 8. The father gives old wine to the boy. 9. The present times are fortunate. 10. The Romans are powerful.

VII.—THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Masculine and Feminine Substantives of the Fourth Declension ends in *ūs*, and of Neuter Nouns in *ū*. The Genitive Singular ends in *ūs*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Grād-ūs</i> (<i>m.</i>), <i>a step.</i>	<i>Grād-ūs</i> ,	<i>steps.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Grād-ūs</i>	<i>Grād-ūum</i> ,	<i>of steps.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Grād-ūi</i> ,	<i>Grād-ibūs</i> ,	<i>to or for a step.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Grād-um</i> ,	<i>Grād-ūs</i> ,	<i>steps.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Grād-ūs</i>	<i>Grād-ūs</i> ,	<i>O steps.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Grād-ū</i> ,	<i>Grād-ibūs</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from steps.</i>

	2.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gēn-ū</i> , <i>a knee.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Gēn-ūs</i> , <i>of a knee.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Gēn-ū</i> , <i>to or for a knee.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Gēn-ū</i> , <i>a knee.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Gēn-ū</i> , <i>O knee.</i> [<i>knee.</i>]
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Gēn-ū</i> , <i>by, with, or from a</i>
	<i>Gēn-ūā</i> , <i>knees.</i>
	<i>Gēn-ūum</i> , <i>of knees.</i>
	<i>Gēn-ibūs</i> , <i>to or for knees.</i>
	<i>Gēn-ūā</i> , <i>knees.</i>
	<i>Gēn-ūā</i> , <i>O knees.</i>
	<i>Gēn-ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from knees.</i>

VOCABULARY 14.

<i>acūs</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>f.</i>	<i>a needle.</i>	<i>fructus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>fruit.</i>
<i>arcūs</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>a bow.</i>	<i>māgistrātus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>a magistrate.</i>
<i>auditus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>hearing.</i>	<i>mānus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>f.</i>	<i>a hand.</i>
<i>cursus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>running.</i>	<i>pēditātus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>infantry.</i>
<i>ēquitātus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>cavalry.</i>	<i>portus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>a harbor.</i>
<i>exercitus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>an army.</i>	<i>quercus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>f.</i>	<i>an oak.</i>
<i>ficus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>f.</i>	<i>a fig, fig-tree.</i>	<i>sensus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>a sense.</i>

visus, us, m.	<i>seeing.</i>	cervus, i, m.	<i>a stag.</i>
cornu, ūs, n.	<i>a horn.</i>	instrūmentum, i, n.	<i>an instrument.</i>
gēnu, ūs, n.	<i>a knee.</i>	magnificus, a, um,	<i>magnificent.</i>
auris, is, f.	<i>an ear.</i>	tūtus, a, um,	<i>safe.</i>
coelestis, e,	<i>belonging to the heavens; of heaven; hence</i>	Scytha, ae, m.	<i>a Scythian.</i>
arcus coelestis,	<i>the rainbow.</i>	sēdes, is, f.	<i>a seat.</i>
		taurus, i, m.	<i>a bull.</i>
		vōluptas, tātis, f.	<i>pleasure.</i>

EXERCISE XIV.

A.—1. Quercus sunt altae. 2. Manus hominibus utiles sunt. 3. Visus et auditus sunt utiles hominibus. 4. Acus est acuta. 5. Portus est tutus. 6. Cursus militis erat celer. 7. Arcus Scytharum leves erant. 8. Arcus coelestis varios colores habet. 9. Fructus ficūs erat dulcis. 10. Caput est sedes omnium sensuum.

1. The oak is useful to man. 2. The city has beautiful harbors. 3. The Scythians have arrows and bows. 4. The needles are sharp. 5. The girl has a sharp needle. 6. The harbors of the city are safe. 7. The number of the harbors is great. 8. Hearing and seeing are useful (*pl.*) to animals. 9. The fruit of fig-trees is sweet. 10. The soldier kills the lion with (his) hand.

Quē, and (placed after the word which it unites to the preceding).

B.—1. Cornua tauri acuta sunt. 2. Magister cornu puero dat. 3. Genua hominibus utilia sunt. 4. Magistratus sunt legum ministri. 5. Exercitus arma magnifica habet. 6. Duces exercitūs audaces erant. 7. Rex equitatum peditatumque habet. 8. Voluptas sensibus grata est. 9. Oculi sunt instrumenta visūs. 10. Aures sunt instrumenta auditūs.

1. The knees of elephants are hard. 2. The horns of the stag are hard. 3. The king gives a beautiful horn to the soldier. 4. The magistrates are the guardians of the laws. 5. The leader of the cavalry is bold. 6. Greece has many harbors. 7. Every animal has senses. 8. Eyes and ears are the instruments of the senses. 9. Sharp needles are useful to women. 10. The leaders of the infantry are powerful.

VIII.—THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Substantives of the Fifth Declension ends in *ēs* and the Genitive in *ei*.

	Sing.		Plur.
Nom.	Dī-ēs, <i>a day.</i>	Dī-ēs,	<i>days.</i>
Gen.	Dī-ēī, <i>of a day.</i>	Dī-ērum,	<i>of days.</i>
Dat.	Dī-ēī, <i>to or for a day.</i>	Dī-ēbūs,	<i>to or for days.</i>
Acc.	Dī-em, <i>a day.</i>	Dī-ēs,	<i>days.</i>
Voc.	Dī-ēs, <i>O day.</i>	Dī-ēs,	<i>O days.</i>
Abl.	Dī-ē, <i>by, with, or from a day.</i>	Dī-ēbūs,	<i>by, with, or from days.</i>

All Substantives of the Fifth Declension are Feminine except *dies*, which is either Masculine or Feminine in the Singular, but always Masculine in the Plural.

The *e* in the Genitive and Dative Singular of the Fifth Declension is long before *i*, except in *res*, *spes*, and *fides*; see p. 156.

RULE 8.—When the Ablative Case indicates the place *where*, it is used with the Preposition *in*, *in*; as, *hostes in plānitīe erant*, *the enemies were in the plain*. See Rule 7, p. 14.

VOCABULARY 15.

ācies, ēī, <i>f.</i>	<i>a line of battle.</i>	spēs, ēī, <i>f.</i>	<i>hope.</i>
dīēs, ēī, <i>m. and f. day.</i>		creātōr, ōris, <i>m. creator.</i>	
fācies, ēī, <i>f.</i>	<i>countenance.</i>	Deus, ī, <i>m.</i>	<i>God, a god.</i>
fīdes, ēī, <i>f.</i>	<i>faith, fidelity.</i>	domīna, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>mistress.</i>
plānitīes, ēī, <i>f.</i>	<i>a plain.</i>	rārus, a, um,	<i>rare.</i>
res, rēī, <i>f.</i>	<i>a thing.</i>	sērēnus, a, um,	<i>clear.</i>
segnitīes, ēī, <i>f.</i>	<i>slothfulness.</i>	victōria, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>victory.</i>

EXERCISE XV.

1. Dies sunt sereni. 2. Numerus dierum serenorum parvus est. 3. Deus* est dominus omnium rerum. 4. Dux magnam victoriae spem habet. 5. Fides servorum rara erat. 6. Exercitus in magna planitie erat. 7. In acie multi pedites erant. 8. Fortuna est domina rerum humanarum. 9. Facies filii pulchra erat. 10. Magna est pueri segnitie.

1. The number of days is infinite. 2. God is the creator of all things. 3. Many things are hurtful to man. 4. The mother gives many things to the girl. 5. In the line-of-battle were many horse-soldiers. 6. The cavalry was in the plain. 7. The reward was the beginning of hope. 8. The leaders have great hope of victory. 9. The fidelity of sons was rare. 10. The slothfulness of the girl is troublesome to the mother.

* For declension of *Deus*, see next page.

IX.—SOME IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES.

The following words are thus declined :

Děūs, <i>God</i> (2 Decl.).		Dömūs, <i>f. a house</i> (2 and 4 Decl.).	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> Deūs	Deī, Diī, or Dī	Dömūs	Dömūs
<i>Gen.</i> Deī	Deōrum, or Deūm	Dömūs	Dömūum, or dömōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Deō	Deīs, Diīs, or Dīs	Dömūi	Dömībūs
<i>Acc.</i> Deum	Deōs	Dömum	Dömōs (<i>rarely dömūs</i>)
<i>Voc.</i> Deūs	Deī, Diī, or Dī	Dömūs	Dömūs
<i>Abl.</i> Deō	Deīs, Diīs, or Dīs	Dömō	Dömībūs

N.B.—The form *domi* is used only in the sense of *at home*, and is probably a Dative.

Bōs, <i>an ox or cow</i> .		Sēnex, <i>an old man</i> .	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> Bōs	Bōvēs	Sēnex	Sēnēs
<i>Gen.</i> Bōvis	(Bōvum) or bōum	Sēnis	Sēnum
<i>Dat.</i> Bōvi	Bōbūs, or būbūs	Sēnī	Sēnībūs
<i>Acc.</i> Bōvem	Bōvēs	Sēnem	Sēnēs
<i>Voc.</i> Bōs	Bōvēs	Sēnex	Sēnēs
<i>Abl.</i> Bōvē	Bōbūs, or būbūs	Sēnē	Sēnībūs

Vīs, <i>f. strength</i> (3 Decl.).		Jūpītēr (= Jōv-pītēr, <i>i.e. pātēr</i>), (3 Decl.), (<i>the god</i>) <i>Jupiter</i> .	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> Vīs	Vīrēs	Jūpītēr	Jūpītēr
<i>Gen.</i> wanting	Vīrium	Jōvis	Jōvis
<i>Dat.</i> wanting	Vīribūs	Jōvi	Jōvem
<i>Acc.</i> Vim	Vīrēs	Jōvem	Jūpītēr
<i>Voc.</i> wanting	Vīrēs	Jūpītēr	Jōvē
<i>Abl.</i> Vī	Vīribūs	Jōvē	

Jusjūrandum, *n. an oath* (properly two words, Jus, 3 Decl., and jurandum, 2 Decl.).

Sing.
<i>Nom.</i> Jusjūrandum
<i>Gen.</i> Jūrisjūrandi
<i>Dat.</i> Jurijūrandō
<i>Acc.</i> Jusjūrandum
<i>Voc.</i> Jusjūrandum
<i>Abl.</i> Jūrējūrando

Respublica, *f. a commonwealth, a republic* (properly two words, Res, 5 Decl., and publica, 1 Decl.).

Sing.
<i>Nom.</i> Respublicā
<i>Gen.</i> Rēipublicae
<i>Dat.</i> Rēipublicae
<i>Acc.</i> Rempublicam
<i>Voc.</i> Respublicā
<i>Abl.</i> Rēpublicā

VOCABULARY 16.

arbor, ōris, <i>f.</i>	<i>a tree.</i>
bestia, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>a beast.</i>
cānis, is, <i>c.</i>	<i>a dog.</i>
conscientia, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>conscience.</i>
dēbilis, e,	<i>feeble.</i>

dīvītae, arum, <i>f.</i>	} <i>riches.</i>
(only pl.)	
flūmēn, inis, <i>n.</i>	<i>a current, river.</i>
fortis, e,	<i>strong, brave.</i>
fulmēn, inis, <i>n.</i>	<i>a thunderbolt.</i>

<i>fūnūs, ēris, n.</i>	<i>a funeral.</i>	<i>mortālis, e, mortal.</i>
<i>grāmen, inis, n.</i>	<i>grass.</i>	<i>Neptūnus, i, m. Neptune.</i>
<i>immortālis, e,</i>	<i>immortal.</i>	<i>paucus, a, um, few.</i>
<i>jūvēnis, is, c.</i>	<i>a young man or woman.</i>	<i>plēnus, a, um } full.</i> <i>(with gen.), }</i>
<i>mōnūmentum, i, n. a monument.</i>		<i>silva, ae, f. a wood.</i>

EXERCISE XVI.

A.—1. Di sunt immortales. 2. Jupiter et Neptunus sunt dii Romanorum. 3. Quercus Jovi sacrae erant. 4. Domus urbis sunt pulchrae. 5. Divitiae magnae in domo patris sunt. 6. Divitiae ingentes in domibus incolarum sunt. 7. Canes domuum custodes sunt. 8. Homines in domibus sunt, bestiae in silvis. 9. Dis sacrum est monumentum. 10. Vis fluminis ingens est.

1. Men are mortal, the gods immortal. 2. The oak is sacred to Jupiter. 3. Thunderbolts are the arms of Jupiter. 4. Many trees are sacred to the gods. 5. The number of the gods in ancient times was immense. 6. The number of the houses is immense. 7. (There) were immense riches in the houses of the citizens. 8. The monuments are sacred to the gods. 9. Jupiter has many temples in Italy. 10. Oxen have great strength (pl.).

B.—1. Senex est debilis et aeger. 2. Funera senum et juvenum sunt multa. 3. Nomen Ciceronis senibus notum est. 4. Boves magnas vires habent. 5. Magna est vis conscientiae. 6. Civis jusjurandum judici dat.* 7. In republica Romana sunt multi servi. 8. Respublica Romanorum potens erat. 9. Cornua bovis dura sunt. 10. Boves et equi in agro sunt.

1. The strength (pl.) of oxen is immense. 2. The king gives many oxen to the soldiers. 3. The old men are feeble and sick. 4. The old man gives gold and silver to the young man. 5. The house of the old man is full of riches. 6. Gold and silver are in the houses of the citizens. 7. In the Roman commonwealth were many brave citizens. 8. The friends of the commonwealth were few. 9. The grass is pleasing to the oxen. 10. The fields are sacred to Jupiter.

* Jusjurandum dat, in English, *takes the oath.*

X.—SOME GREEK NOUNS.

1. Greek Nouns of the First Declension end in *as*, *æ*, masculine, and *æ* feminine, and differ only in the Singular number from Latin nouns; they are chiefly Proper Names.

<i>Nom.</i> <i>Ænē-as</i> ,	<i>Ænēas.</i>	<i>Anchoris-es</i> ,	<i>Anchorises.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>Ænē-æ</i> ,	<i>of Æneas.</i>	<i>Anchoris-æ</i> ,	<i>of Anchorises.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>Ænē-æ</i> ,	<i>to or for Æneas.</i>	<i>Anchoris-æ</i> ,	<i>to or for Anchorises.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>Ænē-am</i> } or <i>Ænē-ān</i> }	<i>Æneas.</i>	<i>Anchoris-ēn</i> ,	<i>Anchorises.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> <i>Ænē-ā</i> ,	<i>O Æneas.</i>	<i>Anchoris-ē or ā</i> ,	<i>O Anchorises.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <i>Ænē-ā</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from Æneas.</i>	<i>Anchoris-ē or ā</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from Anchorises.</i>

REMARK.—The Vocative in *a* of Greek Nouns in *as* is long.

NOTE.—More minute variations in the forms of the cases, and the other forms not given here, are not required until the student enters upon his more advanced grammar.

2. Greek Nouns of the Second Declension end in *os*, masculine or feminine, and *on* neuter.

<i>Nom.</i> <i>Dēl-ōs</i> ,	<i>Delos.</i>	<i>Ilī-ōn</i> ,	<i>Ilium.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>Dēl-i</i> ,	<i>of Delos.</i>	<i>Ilī-i</i> ,	<i>of Ilium.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>Dēl-ō</i> ,	<i>to or for Delos.</i>	<i>Ilī-ō</i> ,	<i>to or for Ilium.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>Dēl-ōn</i> ,	<i>Delos.</i>	<i>Ilī-ōn</i> ,	<i>Ilium.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> <i>Dēl-ē</i> ,	<i>O Delos.</i>	<i>Ilī-ōn</i> ,	<i>O Ilium.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <i>Dēl-ō</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from De-</i>	<i>Ilī-ō</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from Ilium.</i>

Proper names in *eus* are sometimes of the Second, sometimes of the Third Declension; thus:

Second Declension.		Third Declension.	
<i>Nom.</i> <i>Orph-eūs</i>		<i>Orph-eūs</i> ,	<i>Orpheus.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>Orph-eī</i>		<i>Orph-eōs</i> ,	<i>of Orpheus.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>Orph-eō</i>		<i>Orph-eī or eī</i> ,	<i>to or for Orpheus.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>Orph-eum</i>		<i>Orph-eā</i> ,	<i>Orpheus.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> —		<i>Orph-eū</i> ,	<i>O Orpheus. [pheus.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <i>Orph-eō</i>		—,	<i>by, with, or from Or-</i>

3. The principal variations in form of Greek Nouns of the Third Declension (besides those in *eus*) consist in forming the Genitive Singular in *os* for *is*; as, *Daphnis*, genitive *Daphnidos*: the Accusative Singular in *ā* for *em*; as, *heros*, accusative *herōā*: the Vocative in *ī* for *is*; as, *Daphnis*, vocative *Daphnī*: and the Accusative Plural in *ās* for *ēs*; as, *herōās*.

Pericles is thus declined :

<i>Nom.</i> Pericles,	<i>Pericles.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Periclis and ī,	<i>of Pericles.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Periclī	<i>to or for Pericles.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Periclēā and em,	<i>Pericles.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Periclē and es,	<i>O Pericles.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Pericle,	<i>by, with, or from Pericles.</i>

XI.--SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

The following words have in the Genitive Singular *iūs* (rarely *iūs*), and in the Dative *i* :

<i>ūnus</i> , a, um,	<i>one.</i>	neuter, neutra, neutrum, <i>neither of</i>
<i>sōlus</i> , a, um,	<i>alone.</i>	<i>two.</i>
<i>tōtus</i> , a, um,	<i>whole.</i>	<i>alter, altēra, altērūm, one of two, the</i>
<i>ullus</i> , a, um,	<i>any.</i>	<i>one, the other.</i>
<i>nullus</i> , a, um,	<i>none.</i>	<i>ālius, āliā, āliūd, one of any number</i>
<i>ūter, utra, utrum</i> , <i>which of two.</i>		<i>one, another.</i>

For example :

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Ūn-us	ūn-a	ūn-um*		Ūt-er	utr-a	utr-um
<i>Gen.</i>	Ūn-ius				Utr-ius		
<i>Dat.</i>	Ūn-i				Utr-i		
<i>Acc.</i>	Ūn-um	ūn-am	un-um		Utr-um	utr-am	utr-um
<i>Abl.</i>	Ūn-ō	ūn-ā	ūn-ō		Utr-ō	utr-ā	utr-ō

The Genitive Singular of *alter* is *altērūs*, and of *ālius* is *ālius*.

VOCABULARY 17.

<i>Ænēas</i> , ae, m.	<i>Æneas.</i>	<i>inimicus</i> , a, um, <i>unfriendly.</i>
<i>Anchīsēs</i> , ae, m.	<i>Anchises.</i>	<i>laus</i> , laudis, f. <i>praise.</i>
<i>cīvitas</i> , ātis, f.	<i>state, citizenship.</i>	<i>mēmōrābilis</i> , e, <i>to be remembered,</i>
<i>culpa</i> , ae, f.	<i>blame, fault.</i>	<i>memorable.</i>
<i>Graecus</i> , a, um,	<i>Greek, Grecian.</i>	<i>Pericles</i> , is, <i>Pericles.</i>
<i>hōnōr</i> , ōris, m.	<i>an honor.</i>	<i>vērūs</i> , a, um, <i>true.</i>
<i>indoctus</i> , a, um,	<i>unlearned.</i>	<i>virtus</i> , ūtis, f. <i>valor, virtue.</i>

EXERCISE XVII.

1. Virtus sola veram dat voluptatem. 2. Cives Ciceroni uni dant honorem. 3. Utri dat civitas laudem? Neutri. 4. Alii sunt docti, alii indocti. 5. Alius vires, alius divitiae sunt magnae. 6. Alter est Graecus, alter Romanus. 7. Tota Cic-

* The Plural of *unus* is regular, but seldom used, only with nouns which have no singular, or have a different signification in singular and plural.

eronis vita memorabilis erat. 8. Alteri laudem, alteri culpam dant. 9. Ciceroni totam dat laudem. 10. Neutra civitas habet laudem ullam. 11. Ænēas nautis præmium dat. 12. Orpheus Musæ filius erat.

1. He gives the whole booty to the soldiers. 2. Cicero alone was pleasing to the citizens. 3. He was troublesome to neither. 4. To which of the two does he give the praise? 5. Neither of the men has any abode. 6. Virtue alone gives true honors. 7. Life is troublesome to no good man. 8. Rome alone was head of (all) cities. 9. He was unfriendly to neither. 10. The one was pleasing to the citizens, the other was troublesome. 11. O Æneas, son of Anchises, the Greeks are unfriendly to Ilium. 12. Pericles has the praise of valor.

XII.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three forms, which are usually called the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative Degrees; as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
altus, <i>high.</i>	altior, <i>higher.</i>	altissimus, <i>highest, very high.</i>

The Comparative is formed by adding *ior* and the Superlative by adding *issimus* to the Positive, after taking away the termination of the Genitive Singular; as,

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>			
altus,	alt-i,	<i>high,</i>	alt-ior,	alt-issimus,
lævis,	læv-is,	<i>light,</i>	læv-ior,	læv-issimus,
felix,	felic-is,	<i>fortunate,</i>	felic-ior,	felic-issimus,
prudentis,	prudent-is,	<i>prudent,</i>	prudent-ior,	prudent-issimus.

The Comparative is declined as follows:

	Sing.			Plur.
	M. and F.	N.		M. and F.
				N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Altior	altius		Altior-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	Altior-is			altior-ă
				Altior-um
<i>Dat.</i>	Altior-i			Altior-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	Altior-em	altius		Altior-ēs
<i>Voc.</i>	Altior	altius		altior-ă
				altior-ă
<i>Ab.</i>	Altior-ē, rarely -ī			Altior-ibus

The Superlative is declined like bonus, bona, bonum.

EXCEPTIONS.

I. Adjectives ending in *er* form the Superlative in *rĭmus*;
as,

<i>Posit.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
pulcher, <i>beautiful</i> ,	pulchr-ior,	pulcher-rĭmus.
liber, <i>free</i> ,	libĕr-ior,	liber-rĭmus.
acer, <i>sharp</i> ,	acr-ior,	acer-rĭmus.
cĕler, <i>swift</i> .	cĕlĕr-ior,	cĕler-rĭmus.

Also vĕtus (*Gen.* vĕtĕr-is), *old*, has a Superlative, vĕtĕr-rĭmus.

II. The following six Adjectives ending in *ilis* form their Superlative in *lĭmus* ; as,

fācilis, <i>easy</i> ,	fācil-ior,	fācil-lĭmus.
difficilis, <i>difficult</i> ,	difficil-ior,	difficil-lĭmus.
sĭmilis, <i>like</i> ,	sĭmil-ior,	sĭmil-lĭmus.
dissĭmilis, <i>unlike</i> ,	dissĭmil-ior,	dissĭmil-lĭmus.
grācilis, <i>thin</i> ,	grācil-ior,	grācil-lĭmus.
hūmilis, <i>low</i> ,	hūmil-ior,	hūmil-lĭmus.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

bōnus, <i>good</i> ,	mĕlior,	optĭmus.
mālus, <i>bad</i> ,	pĕjor,	pessĭmus.
magnus, <i>great</i> ,	mājor,	maxĭmus.
parvus, <i>small</i> ,	mĭnor,	mĭnĭmus.
multus, <i>much</i> ,	plūs,	plūrĭmus.
nēquam, <i>worthless</i> ,	nēquior,	nēquissĭmus.

RULE 9.—The English word *than* after the Comparative is translated by the Latin *quam* (indeclinable).

VOCABULARY 18.

ādlūlātio, onis, <i>f.</i>	flattery.	lĕpus, ōris, <i>m.</i>	a hare.
āmābilis, e,	lovely.	lūna, ae, <i>f.</i>	the moon.
āmōr, ōris, <i>m.</i>	love.	lux, lūcis, <i>f.</i>	light.
asper, ĕra, ĕrum,	rough, rugged.	meus, * a, um,	my, mine.
Cāto, ōnis, <i>m.</i>	Cato.	mons, montis, <i>m.</i>	mountain.
dulcis, e,	sweet, delightful.	nihil, indecl. <i>n.</i>	nothing.
ferrum, i, <i>n.</i>	iron.	nōn, adv.	not.
Helvetia, ae, <i>f.</i>	the country of the Helvetii.	ōdium, ii, <i>n.</i>	hatred.
hĭbernus, a, um,	of winter, wintry.	pernĭciōsus, a, um,	destructive.
īmāgo, inis, <i>f.</i>	likeness, image, portrait.	quam, conj. and adv.	than, as.
imprōbus, a, um,	dishonest, wicked.	rādix, ĩcis, <i>f.</i>	root.
iter, itinĕris, <i>n.</i>	journey.	sāpientia, ae, <i>f.</i>	wisdom.
		semper, adv.	always.
		īmūlātio, ōnis, <i>f.</i>	pretense.

* The Vocative Singular Masculine of *meus* is *mī*.

<i>sonītus, ūs, m.</i>	<i>sound.</i>	<i>suus, a, um,</i>	<i>his, her, its, their</i>
<i>spērātus, a, um,</i>	<i>hoped for.</i>		<i>own.</i>
<i>suāvis, e,</i>	<i>sweet, delight-</i>	<i>tuus, a, um,</i>	<i>thy, thine.</i>
	<i>ful.</i>	<i>vēr, vēris, n.</i>	<i>spring.</i>
<i>tranquillus, a, um, calm.</i>		<i>vultur, ūris, m.</i>	<i>vulture.</i>

The Superlative must often be translated by *very*.

EXERCISE XVIII.

A.—1. Aestate dies longiores sunt quam noctes. 2. Tempore hiberno dies sunt breviores. 3. Lepores timidiores sunt quam canes. 4. Noctes brevissimae sunt aestate. 5. Roma clarissima urbs Italiae erat. 6. Ferrum utilissimum est metallorum. 7. Radices arborum longissimae sunt. 8. Nihil est amabilius quam virtus. 9. Lux est velocior quam sonitus. 10. Nihil in amicitia perniciosius est quam adulatio.

1. Men are stronger than women. 2. Iron is more useful than gold. 3. The hare is a very timid animal. 4. Nothing is more excellent than virtue. 5. The roots of oak-trees are very strong and very long. 6. The Rhine is a very rapid river. 7. The eyes of the eagle are very keen. 8. The days are calmer in summer than in winter. 9. In winter time the light is feebler than in summer. 10. Nothing is more destructive to friendship than flattery.

B.—1. In bello miserrimi sunt agricolae. 2. Filiae matri sunt simillimae. 3. Itinera antiquis temporibus difficillima erant. 4. Pulcherrima est imago regis. 5. Facillimi erant labores militum. 6. Pulcherrima animalia non semper sunt utilissima. 7. Veterrima vina non semper sunt dulcissima. 8. Vultures acerrimos habent oculos. 9. Pulcherrimi sunt colores florum. 10. In Helvetia sunt asperrimi montes.

1. The scent of flowers is very sweet. 2. The work is very difficult. 3. The journey was very long and very rough. 4. The eyes of the vulture are very keen. 5. Helvetia is a very rugged land. 6. The swiftest animals are not always the strongest. 7. The legs of the stag are very slender. 8. The son was very like (his) father (*Dat.*). 9. War is the cause of many crimes. 10. In summer the sun is more powerful than in winter.

C.—1. Nihil est melius quam sapientia. 2. Sol major est quam terra. 3. Luna minor est quam terra. 4. Plurima et maxima animalia sunt in mari. 5. Optimae erant leges Ro-

manae. 6. *Pessimae sunt consuetudines discipulorum.* 7. *Melior est certa pax quam sperata victoria.* 8. *Simulatio amoris est pejor quam odium.* 9. *Cato optimus erat suae aetatis orator.* 10. *Aquilae vis maxima est.*

1. Hatred is better than flattery. 2. Very many men give the greatest praise to Cato. 3. The best orator is not always the best citizen. 4. The most wicked men slay the most excellent (men). 5. No state was more renowned than Rome. 6. The best men are not always the most powerful. 7. They give the honor to the most excellent citizens. 8. Very many islands are larger than Sicily. 9. Sicily is a smaller island than Britain. 10. The Greeks were more learned than the Romans.

XIII.—THE NUMERALS.

Cardinal Numerals denote number simply or absolutely; as, *ūnūs, one; dūo, two; trēs, three.*

The declension of *ūnūs* is given on p. 29.

Dūo, trēs, and milliā, thousands, are declined as follows:

	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Du-o	du-ae	du-o	Trēs	trīa	Milliā
<i>Gen.</i>	Du-ōrum	du-ārum	du-ōrum	Trium	—	Millium
<i>Dat.</i>	Du-ōbus	du-ābus	du-ōbus	Tribus	—	Millibus
<i>Acc.</i>	Du-ōs	du-ās	du-o	Trēs or trīs	trīa	Milliā
<i>Abl.</i>	Du-ōbus	du-ābus	du-ōbus	Tribus	—	Millibus

Millē in the singular is indeclinable; but it is usually an indeclinable adjective, as *mille homines, mille hominum.*

Millia (in pl.) is always a substantive, and is, of course, followed by the Genitive; as, *duo millia hominum*—never *homines.*

The Cardinal Numerals from *quattuōr, four,* to *centum, a hundred,* are indeclinable.

Dūcentī, ae, ā, two hundred, and the following hundreds, are declined regularly.

Ordinal Numerals denote numbers regarded as forming parts of a series; as, *prīmus, first; sēcundus, or altēr, second.* They are declined regularly as adjectives.

ARABIC SYMBOLS.	ROMAN SYMBOLS.	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
1	I	ūnus	prīmus.
2	II	duo	sēcundus <i>or</i> altēr.
3	III	trēs	tertīus.
4	IV	quattuōr	quartus.
5	V	quinque	quintus.
6	VI	sex	sextus.
7	VII	septem	septīmus.
8	VIII	octo	octāvus.
9	IX	nōvem	nōnus.
10	X	dēcem	dēcīmus.
11	XI	undēcim	undēcīmus.
12	XII	duōdēcim	duōdēcīmus.
13	XIII	trēdēcim	tertīus dēcīmus.
14	XIV	quattuordēcim	quartus dēcīmus.
15	XV	quindēcim	quintus dēcīmus.
16	XVI	sēdēim	sextus dēcīmus.
17	XVII	septemdēcim	septīmus dēcīmus.
18	XVIII	duōdēvigintī	duōdēvicēsīmus.
19	XIX	undēvigintī	undēvicēsīmus.
20	XX	vigintī	vicēsīmus.
21	XXI	ūnus et vīgintī <i>or</i> vī- gintī ūnus	prīmus et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus prīmus.
22	XXII	duō et vīgintī <i>or</i> vī- gintī duo	alter et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus altēr.
23	XXIII	trēs et vīgintī <i>or</i> vī- gintī trēs	tertīus et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus tertīus.
28	XXVIII	duōdētrīgintā	duōdētrīgēsīmus.
29	XXIX	undētrīgintā	undētrīgēsīmus.
30	XXX	trīgintā	trīgēsīmus.
40	XL	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus.
50	L	quinqūagintā	quinqūagēsīmus.
60	LX	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus.
70	LXX	septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus.
80	LXXX	octōgintā	octōgēsīmus.
90	XC	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus.
100	C	centum	centēsīmus.
200	CC	dūcentī (ae, &)	ducentēsīmus.
300	CCC	trēcentī	trēcentēsīmus.
400	CCCC	quadrīgentī	quadrīgentēsīmus.
500	D <i>or</i> IO	quīgentī	quīgentēsīmus.
600	DC	sexcentī	sexcentēsīmus.
700	DCC	septīgentī	septīgentēsīmus.
800	DCCC	octīgentī	octīgentēsīmus.
900	DCCCC	nongentī	nongentēsīmus.
1000	M <i>or</i> CIO	millē	millēsīmus.
2000	MM	duō millīa	bis millēsīmus.
100,000	CCCI000	centum millīa	centīes millēsīmus.

VOCABULARY 19.

Alexander , dri, m.	<i>Alexander, king of Macedonia.</i>	mālum , i, n.	<i>an apple.</i>
Augustus , * i, m.	<i>Augustus, the first emperor of Rome.</i>	mānipūlus , i, m.	<i>a maniple.</i>
centūria , ae, f.	<i>a century (of soldiers).</i>	mensis , is, m.	<i>a month.</i>
tērāsus , i, f.	<i>a cherry-tree.</i>	mītis , e,	<i>mild.</i>
cērāsūm , i, n.	<i>a cherry.</i>	ōs , ossis, n.	<i>a bone.</i>
cōhors , tis, f.	<i>a cohort.</i>	pars , partis, f.	<i>a part.</i>
consul , ūlis, m.	<i>a consul.</i>	pīrus , i, f.	<i>a pear-tree.</i>
injustus , a, um,	<i>unjust.</i>	pīrum , i, n.	<i>a pear.</i>
lēgio , ōnis, f.	<i>a legion.</i>	prūnus , i, f.	<i>a plum-tree.</i>
Mācēdo , ōnis, m.	<i>Macedonian.</i>	prūnum , i, n.	<i>a plum.</i>
mālus , i, f.	<i>an apple-tree.</i>	sapiens , ntis,	<i>wise, a wise man,</i>
			<i>a sage.</i>
		Xerxes , is, m.	<i>Xerxes, a king of Persia.</i>

EXERCISE XIX.

1. Homo habet unum ōs, duas aures, duos oculos. 2. Magister puero tres libros dat. 3. Sunt sedecim mala, viginti pruna, undeviginti pira, duodeviginti cerasa. 4. In capite hominis sexaginta tria sunt ossa. 5. In exercitu Alexandri Magni duodecim millia Macedonum erant. 6. Xerxes habet classem mille ducentarum navium. 7. In legione Romana erant cohortes decem, manipuli triginta, centuriae sexaginta. 8. Septem erant reges Romani: primus erat Romulus, secundus Numa Pompilius, tertius Tullus Hostilius, quartus Ancus Martius, quintus Tarquinius Priscus, sextus Servius Tullius, septimus Tarquinius Superbus. 9. Augustus octavus est anni mensis. 10. Manipulus erat tricesima pars legionis Romanae.

1. The wise (men) of Greece were seven. 2. The first king of Rome was warlike. 3. They slay the tenth part of the men. 4. In a Roman legion there were ten cohorts, thirty maniples, sixty centuries. 5. They slay ten thousand men (*Gen.*) in the war. 6. The second king of Rome was just and mild. 7. The seventh king of Rome was unjust and wicked. 8. In the first month of the year (there) are thirty-one days. 9. Rome has two consuls. 10. A Roman legion has five thousand foot-soldiers (*Gen.*), three hundred horse-soldiers.†

* The month of August, previously called Sextilis, was named after the Emperor Augustus.

† The number of soldiers in a legion varied considerably at different periods.

XIV.—THE VERB SUM, *I am.*Sum, fūī, fūtūrūs, essē: *to be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Sum,	<i>I am.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Sūmūs,	<i>We are.</i>
Ēs,	<i>thou art.</i>	Estīs,	<i>ye or you are.</i>
Est,	<i>he is.</i>	Sunt,	<i>they are.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ēram,	<i>I was.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ērāmūs,	<i>We were.</i>
Ērās,	<i>thou wast.</i>	Ērātīs,	<i>ye or you were.</i>
Ērāt,	<i>he was.</i>	Ērant,	<i>they were.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ēro,	<i>I shall be.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Ērimūs,	<i>We shall be.</i>
Ēris,	<i>thou wilt be.</i>	Ērītīs,	<i>ye or you will be.</i>
Ērit,	<i>he will be.</i>	Ērunt,	<i>they will be.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuī,	<i>I have been, or I was.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuimūs,	<i>We have been, or we were.</i>
Fuistī,	<i>thou hast been, or thou wast.</i>	Fuistīs,	<i>ye or you have been, or ye or you were.</i>
Fuīt,	<i>he has been, or he was.</i>	Fuērunt } or fuērē, }	<i>they have been, or they were.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuēram,	<i>I had been.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuērāmūs,	<i>We had been.</i>
Fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been.</i>	Fuērātīs,	<i>ye or you had been.</i>
Fuērāt,	<i>he had been.</i>	Fuērant,	<i>they had been.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuēro,	<i>I shall have been.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuērimus,	<i>We shall have been.</i>
Fuēris,	<i>thou wilt have been.</i>	Fuēritīs,	<i>ye or you will have been.</i>
Fuērīt,	<i>he will have been.</i>	Fuērint,	<i>they will have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ēs, <i>Be thou.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Estē, <i>Be ye or you.</i>
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2. FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Esto, <i>Thou shalt be.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Estōtē, <i>Ye or you shall be.</i>
Esto, <i>he shall be, or let him be.</i>	Sunto, <i>they shall be, or let them be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Sim,	<i>I may be.</i>	P. Sīmūs,	<i>We may be.</i>
Sīs,	<i>thou mayst be.</i>	Sītīs,	<i>ye or you may be.</i>
Sīt,	<i>he may be.</i>	Sint,	<i>they may be.</i>

Obs. The first and third Person, singular and plural, of the Present-Imperfect Subjunctive are often used as Imperatives; as, *sint cives justī, let the citizens be just.*

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Essem or fōrem,	<i>I might be.</i>	P. Essēmūs or fōrēmūs,	<i>We might be.</i>
Essēa or fōrēs,	<i>thou mightst be.</i>	Essētīs or fōrētīs,	<i>ye or you might be.</i>
Essēt or fōrēt,	<i>he might be.</i>	Essent or fōrent,	<i>they might be.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Fūtūrūs sim,	<i>I may be about to be.</i>	P. Fūtūrī sīmūs,	<i>We may be about to be.</i>
Fūtūrūs sīs,	<i>thou mayst be about to be.</i>	Fūtūrī sītīs,	<i>ye or you may be about to be.</i>
Fūtūrūs sīt,	<i>he may be about to be.</i>	Fūtūrī sint,	<i>they may be about to be.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Fuërim,	<i>I may have been.</i>	P. Fuërimūs,	<i>We may have been.</i>
Fuëris,	<i>thou mayst have been.</i>	Fuëritīs,	<i>ye or you may have been.</i>
Fuërit,	<i>he may have been.</i>	Fuërint,	<i>they may have been.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Fuissem,	<i>I might have been.</i>	P. Fuissēmūs,	<i>We might have been.</i>
Fuissēs,	<i>thou mightst have been.</i>	Fuissētīs,	<i>ye or you might have been.</i>
Fuiasēt,	<i>he might have been.</i>	Fuissent,	<i>they might have been.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT.	Essē,	<i>to be.</i>
PERFECT.	Fuissē,	<i>to have been.</i>
FUTURE.	Fūtūrūs essē, or fōrē,	<i>to be about to be.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

FUTURE.	Fūtūrūs, -a, -um,	<i>about to be.</i>
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SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

A SENTENCE (from the Latin *Sententia*, *a thought*) is the complete enunciation or expression in words of a thought, and consists of two chief parts, the *Subject* and the *Predicate*.

The SUBJECT (from the Latin *Subiectum*, *placed beneath*, as the basis, as it were, of the sentence) is that of which something is asserted, which *does, is, or suffers* something. It stands in the Nominative Case, and is either a *substantive* or some *word or phrase used as a substantive*; as, *rosa floret, the rose blooms*; *duo cadunt, two fall*; *errare humanum est, to err is human*.

The PREDICATE (from the Latin *Praedicatum*, *asserted of* the subject) is that which is asserted of the subject, and is either a *verb*, or an *adjective*, or *substantive* combined with the verb *esse*; as, *rosa floret, rosa pulchra est, rosa flos est*.

The verb *esse*, when thus used, is called the COPULA (*tie or bond*), because it binds, as it were, the Predicate to the Subject.

REMARK.—In such sentences as *Rosa flos est*, *rosa* is called the Subject Nominative, and *flos* the Predicate Nominative.

Exception to Rule of Quantity (on p. 7).

Is final is long in Second Person Singular Present Indicative of the Fourth Conjugation; as, *audis*, and in *velis* (from *volo*) and compounds.

The Verb Sum.—Indicative Mood.

VOCABULARY 20.

attentus, a, um,	attentive.	lætus, a, um,	joyful.
beātus, a, um,	happy.	liber, ĕra, ĕrum,	free.
cārus, a, um,	dear.	mēmor, ōris,	mindful.
contentus, a, um,	contented.	noster, tra, trum,	our, ours.
diligens, ntis,	diligent, careful.	nunc, adv.	now.
dīves, itis,	rich.	pauper, ĕris,	poor.
ignāvia, ae, f.	cowardice.	præceptor, ōris, m.	a teacher.
jūs, jūris, n.	right, law.	prōbus, a, um,	good, upright.

vester, tra, trum, *your, yours.*
 salus, ūtis, *f. safety.*
 sors, sortis, *f. lot.*

Titus, i, m. abbrev. ('T.) tristis, e,	{ }	<i>Titus, a common Roman fore- name. sad.</i>
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EXERCISE XX.

A.—1. Sum laetus. 2. Es tristis. 3. Non diligens fuisti, Tite. 4. Probi filii gaudium patris erunt. 5. Opera tua multis hominibus erunt utilia. 6. Dux vester ero: victores erimus. 7. Si contenti eritis, pauperes non eritis. 8. Multi erunt pauperes, qui (*who*) divites fuerant. 9. Cives urbis liberae sumus. 10. Custodes miseræ puellæ fuistis.

1. We are joyful. 2. You are sad. 3. I am a Roman citizen. 4. The contented are always joyful; the rich are often sad. 5. If you are good, you are rich. 6. If thou wilt be diligent, thou wilt be learned. 7. The wicked man is not free. 8. They had been unlearned, now they are learned. 9. You shall be rich and free. 10. The Roman state was renowned.

Imperative Mood.

B.—1. Judex custos severus juris esto. 2. Probi este, pueri, et felices eritis. 3. Discipuli suntō attenti. 4. Judices justi suntō. 5. Reipublicæ salus civibus cara esto. 6. Amici fideles suntō. 7. Reges patres patriæ suntō. 8. Attenti este, discipuli. 9. Contenti estote sorte vestra. 10. Virtutis præceptorum memores este.

1. Be diligent, scholars. 2. Praise shall be the reward of diligence. 3. Be faithful, friends. 4. The judge shall be just. 5. They are contented; they shall be rich. 6. Let there be no cause of enmity; we are faithful friends. 7. Be just, be virtuous; thou shalt be successful. 8. Be brave, soldiers! 9. Let the citizens be free, let them be happy! 10. Let the city be the booty of the soldiers.

XV.—COMPOUNDS OF SUM.

Absum,	<i>I am absent.</i>
Adsum,	<i>I am present, stand by, side with.</i>
Dēsum,	<i>I am wanting.</i>
Insum,	<i>I am in.</i>
Intersum,	<i>I am among.</i>

Obsum,	<i>I am in the way, am hurtful to, injure.</i>
Praesum,	<i>I am before, am at the head of.</i>
Prōsum,	<i>I am serviceable, do good to.</i>
Subsum,	<i>I am under, or among.</i>
Supersum,	<i>I remain over, survive.</i>

All these compounds of Sum are followed by the Dative Case. They are conjugated like Sum, but Prōsum takes *d* before *e*; as,

INDICATIVE.

Present-Imperfect.

<i>Sing.</i> Prōsum		<i>Plur.</i> Prō-sūmŭs
Prōd-es		Prōd-estis
Prōd-est.		Prō-sunt.

Past-Imperfect.

Prōd-eram.

Future-Imperfect.

Prōd-ĕro.

INFINITIVE.—*Imperfect.*

Prōd-esse.

VOCABULARY 21.

Ānĭmus, i, m.	<i>mind, the soul.</i>		planta, ae, f.	<i>sprout, plant.</i>
auxĭlium, i, n.	<i>help, aid.</i>		proelium, i, n.	<i>battle.</i>
eūpĭdĭtas, ātis, f.	<i>desire, passion.</i>			

EXERCISE XXI.

1. Bonis hominibus non deerunt amici. 2. Cicero reipublicae profuit. 3. Legionibus Romanis duces praefuerunt fortes. 4. Alexander Magnus multis proeliis interfuit. 5. Equitum multitudo exercitui nostro proderit. 6. Miles fortis omnibus aderit periculis. 7. Variarum cupiditates animo insunt. 8. Frigus multis plantis non prodest. 9. Militibus deerat animus. 10. Auxilium meum reipublicae non profuit.

1. To good men friends are not wanting. 2. Cicero was serviceable to the commonwealth. 3. A good citizen sided with his native country in the time of danger. 4. Indolence is hurtful to all men. 5. Alexander the Great survived many battles. 6. The general was among his soldiers in the battle. 7. Light is serviceable to all animals. 8. The general

is-at-the-head-of the army. 9. Anger has been hurtful to many. 10. The soul survives the body.

XVI.—THE PRONOUNS.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. Pronoun of the First Person.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>Ēgō, I.</i>	<i>Nōs, we.</i>
Gen. <i>Meī, of me.</i>	<i>Nostrī and nostrum, of us.</i>
Dat. <i>Mihī, to or for me.</i>	<i>Nōbīs, to or for us.</i>
Acc. <i>Mē, me.</i>	<i>Nōs, us. [from us.</i>
Abl. <i>Mē, by, with, or from me.</i>	<i>Nōbīs, by, with, or</i>

2. Pronoun of the Second Person.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>Tū, thou.</i>	<i>Vōs, ye or you.</i>
Gen. <i>Tuī, of thee.</i>	<i>Vestrī and vestrum, of you.</i>
Dat. <i>Tibi, to or for thee.</i>	<i>Vōbīs, to or for you.</i>
Acc. <i>Tē, thee.</i>	<i>Vōs, you.</i>
Voc. <i>Tū, O thou.</i>	<i>Vōs, O ye. [you.</i>
Abl. <i>Tē, by, with, or from thee.</i>	<i>Vōbīs, by, with, or from</i>

3. Pronoun of the Third Person.

For the Pronoun of the Third Person, *he, she, it, is, eā, id*, is usually employed. (See p. 44.)

II. REFLECTIVE PRONOUN OF THE THIRD PERSON.

The Reflective Pronoun refers to the subject of the sentence, and can not therefore have a Nominative Case.

NOTE.—The Singular and Plural are alike in form.

Sing.	Plur.
Gen. <i>Suī, of himself, herself, itself.</i>	<i>Sui, of themselves.</i>
Dat. <i>Sibi, to or for himself, herself, itself.</i>	<i>Sibi, to or for themselves.</i>
Acc. <i>Sē or sēsē, himself, herself, itself.</i>	<i>Se or sese, themselves.</i>
Abl. <i>Sē or sēsē, by or from himself, herself, itself.</i>	<i>Se or sese, by, from, or with themselves.</i>

III. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

These are formed from the First and Second Personal and the Third Reflective Pronouns, and are declined as Adjectives:

M.	F.	N.	
Meus,	mea,	meum,	<i>my or mine.</i>
Tuus,	tua,	tuum,	<i>thy or thine.</i>
Noster,	nostra,	nostrum,	<i>our, ours.</i>
Vester,	vestra,	vestrum,	<i>your, yours.</i>
Suus,	sua,	sum,	<i>his, her, its, their.</i>

	Sing.				Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Meus	mea	meum		Mei	meae	mea
<i>Gen.</i>	Mei	meae	mei		Meorum	meorum	meorum
<i>Dat.</i>	Meo	meae	meo		Meis	meis	meis
<i>Acc.</i>	Meum	meam	meum		Meos	meas	mea
<i>Voc.</i>	Mi	mea	meum		Mei	meae	mea
<i>Abl.</i>	Meo	mea	meo		Meis	meis	meis

So, Noster, nostra, nostrum,
Nostri, nostrae, nostri, etc.

VOCABULARY 22.

memōria, ae, f. *memory.*

| parens, entis, c. a *parent.*

EXERCISE XXII.

1. Ego sum laetus, tu es tristis. 2. Pater mihi librum dat utilem. 3. In me et in te et in nobis omnibus est animus immortalis. 4. Patria mihi carior est quam vita. 5. Omnia tua consilia nobis nota sunt. 6. Parentes vobis cari sunt. 7. Memores sumus tui. 8. Amicus memor est vestri. 9. Memoria nostri nobis grata est. 10. Mihi mea vita, tibi tua (vita) cara est.

1. Thy father is dear to thee; mine to me. 2. Wisdom and counsel are wanting to you, citizens! 3. In thee is all our hope and safety. 4. Let thy native-land be ever most dear to thee. 5. Thy indolence is-in-the-way, Titus! 6. A true friend will be with thee in the time of danger. 7. The memory of our works survives us. 8. In neither battle was the general among his soldiers. 9. He was serviceable to his friends; he was hurtful to his enemies. 10. To us the victory is joyful, to you it is most sad.

IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Hic, haec, hoc, *this (near me), this of mine.*

	Sing.				Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Nom.	Hic	haec	hoc		Hī	hae	haec
Gen.	Hūjus				Hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dat.	Huic				Hīs		
Acc.	Hunc	hanc	hoc		Hōs	hās	haec
Abl.	Hōc	hāc	hōc		Hīs		

2. Istē, istā, istū, *that (near you), that of yours.*

	Sing.				Plur.		
Nom.	Istē	istā	istū		Istī	istae	istā
Gen.	Istius				Istōrum	istārum	istōrum
Dat.	Istī				Istīs		
Acc.	Istum	istam	istū		Istōs	istās	istā
Abl.	Istō	istā	istō		Istīs		

3. Illē, illā, illū, *that near him, that yonder.*

	Sing.				Plur.		
Nom.	Illē	illā	illū		Illī	illae	illā
Gen.	Illius				Illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dat.	Illī				Illīs		
Acc.	Illum	illam	illū		Illōs	illās	illā
Abl.	Illō	illā	illō		Illīs		

VOCABULARY 23.

auctōritas, ātis, f.	authority.	ille, illa, illud,	that, the former.
autem,* conj.	but, however.	industrius, a, um,	industrious,
carmen, inis, n.	song, poem.	iners, ertis,	busy.
Dēmōsthēnes, is, m.	Demosthenes,		helpless, sluggish.
	the famous	libēri, orum, m. (pl.)	children.
	Athenian orator.		
hic, haec, hoc,	this, the latter.		

EXERCISE XXIII.

1. Haec carmina suavissima sunt. 2. Hi montes altissimi sunt. 3. Liberi agricolarum illorum diligentes fuerunt. 4. Dat tibi illud carmen pulcherrimum. 5. Hic puer industrius est, ille iners. 6. Demosthenes et Cicero clarissimi oratores fuerunt; ille erat Graecus, hic autem Romanus. 7. Iste tuus amicus vir est optimus. 8. Ista vestra auctoritas est maxima. 9. Memoria harum rerum nobis jucundissima est. 10. Nomen illius poëtae clarissimum est.

* The proper position of *autem* is *after* the first word of the clause which it belongs to.

1. These mountains are very high and very rugged. 2. That indolence (of yours) is hurtful to you, Titus. 3. The immortal soul will survive this mortal body. 4. That one man has always been hurtful to the commonwealth. 5. The memory of that one day was to Cicero most delightful. 6. That song (of yours) is to me most pleasant. 7. This my son is careful and industrious. 8. This life (of ours) is short; but that-one (ille) is immortal. 9. Those hands of yours are always busy. 10. These citizens are serviceable to the commonwealth; those are hurtful.

V. DETERMINATIVE, RELATIVE, AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Determinative — Is, eā, id, *he, she, it, that*, referring to the words of a sentence.

	Sing.				Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
Nom.	Īs	eā	id	Īi	eae	eā	
Gen.	Ējus			Eōrum	eārum	eōrum	
Dat.	Ēi			Īis or eīs			
Acc.	Eum	eam	id	Eōs	eās	eā	
Abl.	Eō	eā	eō	Īis or eīs			

2. Īdem, eādem, idem, *the same*.

	Sing.				Plur.		
Nom.	Īdem	eādem	idem	Īidem	eaedem	eādem	
Gen.	Ējusdem			Eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem	
Dat.	Ēidem			Īisdem or eisdem			
Acc.	Eundem	eandem	idem	Eōsdem	eāsdem	eādem	
Abl.	Eōdem	eādem	eōdem	Īisdem or eisdem			

3. Ipsē, ipsā, ipsum, *self, same*.

	Sing.				Plur.		
Nom.	Ipsē	ipsā	ipsum	Ipsi	ipsae	ipsā	
Gen.	Ipsius			Ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum	
Dat.	Ipsi			Ipsīs			
Acc.	Ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	Ipsōs	ipsās	ipsā	
Abl.	Ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	Ipsīs			

4. Relative—Quī, quae, quōd, *who or which*.

	Sing.				Plur.		
Nom.	Quī	quae	quōd	Quī	quae	quae	
Gen.	Cūjus			Quōrum	quārum	quōrum	
Dat.	Cuī			Quībus			
Acc.	Quem	quam	quōd	Quōs	quās	quae	
Abl.	Quō	quā	quō	Quībus			

5. Interrogative—Quis or quī, quae, quid or quōd, *who? which? what?*

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> Quis or quī	quae	quid	Quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i> Cūjus		[or] quōd	Quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Cui		[or] quōd	Quibus		
<i>Acc.</i> Quem	quam	quid	Quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i> Quō	quā	quō	Quibus		

RULE 10.—The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but not in Case; as, *Felix est rex quem omnēs cīvēs laudant, Fortunate is the king whom all citizens praise.*

Lēgit, (*he, she, it*) reads.

Lēgunt, (*they*) read.

VOCABULARY 24.

addictus, a, um,	devoted.	Līvius, ii, m.	<i>Livy, a Roman historian.</i>
aeternus, a, um,	eternal.	luscīnia, ae, f.	<i>a nightingale.</i>
bellua, ae, f.	a great beast.	mūlier, ēris, f.	<i>woman, wife.</i>
Cimbri, orum, m.	the Cimbrians, a formidable Celtic tribe.	nōn, adv.	<i>not.</i>
cōr, cordis, n.	heart.	Sallustius, ii, m.	<i>Sallust, a Roman historian.</i>
ēlēgans, ntis,	elegant, exquisite.	salvus, a, um,	<i>safe.</i>
fidēlis, e,	faithful.	sanguis, īnis, m.	<i>blood.</i>
fidus, a, um,		scriptor, ōris, m.	<i>writer, author.</i>
fons, ntis, m.	a fountain.		

EXERCISE XXIV.

A.—1. Amicum fidum habet; ei addictus est. 2. Sallustius est elegantissimus scriptor; ille ejus libros legit. 3. Qui amico in periculis adest, is verus amicus est. 4. Ii sunt cives boni qui reipublicae prosunt. 5. Ipse labor nobis jucundus est. 6. Fons omnium voluptatum in nobis ipsis est. 7. Melior pars tui ipsius immortalis est. 8. Non minor pugna erat cum mulieribus Cimbrorum quam cum Cimbris ipsis. 9. Idem dies erit initium vitae aeternae. 10. Non omnibus hominibus eadem prosunt.

1. He has a faithful friend; he will never injure him. 2. My brother himself is a most elegant writer. 3. (He) who gives honors to the bad is hurtful to the state. 4. The wives

of the Cimbrians were themselves brave. 5. The same (things) injure some, do good to others. 6. (He) who is hurtful to the commonwealth is hurtful to himself. 7. The same (things) are not pleasing to all (men). 8. Demosthenes himself was not always pleasing to his (fellow)-citizens. 9. Cicero is a faithful friend; I am devoted to him. 10. Cicero is a most elegant writer; they read his books.

B.—1. Quis tibi hunc librum dat? 2. Quis vestrum illi pugnae interfuit? 3. Animal, quod sanguinem habet, cor habet. 4. Leges, quas Persae habent, non sunt sacrae. 5. Quae animalia sunt celerrima et rapacissima? 6. Rex ei magnum praemium dat, qui exercitui praeest. 7. Cujus vox suavior est quam (vox) luscinae? 8. Is nobis esto carissimus, qui est optimus. 9. Iis estote amici, qui sunt optimi. 10. Is erit fortissimus, qui ipse suarum cupiditatum victor fuerit.

1. Who survived that battle? 2. What beast has greater strength (pl.) than the elephant? 3. Who of the Romans was more renowned than Cicero? 4. Who was-at-the-head-of that army? 5. Who of Roman writers is more elegant than Livy? 6. (Those)* who are most faithful to their friends, (ii) are most dear to us. 7. Cicero himself gives the greatest praise to Demosthenes. 8. (Those)* who are the most daring (ii) are not always the most excellent. 9. The children of the good are not always themselves good. 10. Danger itself is pleasing to the brave.

NOTE.—Eadem=*the same things*. The Masculine of adjectives is frequently used to denote *Persons*, the Neuter to denote *Things*: in both cases without a Substantive.

XVII.—THE VERB.

Latin Verbs have two Voices:

I. ACTIVE.

II. PASSIVE.

Verbs have four Moods:

I. The INDICATIVE MOOD.

II. The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

III. The IMPERATIVE MOOD.

IV. The INFINITIVE MOOD.

* Begin with *qui*, leaving the *ii* till the second clause of the sentence.

Three other forms are derived from and partake of the signification of Verbs :

- I. The PARTICIPLE, which is a Verbal Adjective.
 II. The SUPINE, }
 III. The GERUND, } which are Verbal Substantives.

Verbs have six TENSES, three expressing *Imperfect*, or unfinished action, and three expressing *Perfect* or finished action :

Imperfect Tenses.

1. Present.
2. Past.
3. Future.

Perfect Tenses.

1. Present.
2. Past.
3. Future.

Obs. The Present-Perfect has also the meaning of an Indefinite Past : thus *ămăvi* signifies *I loved* as well as *I have loved*.

Verbs have two NUMBERS, Singular and Plural, and three PERSONS in each Number.

Latin Verbs are arranged in four classes, called CONJUGATIONS, distinguished by the ending of the Imperfect Infinitive Active ; which in,

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| I. The First Conjugation ends in | ārĕ ; | { as, ămārĕ, to love. |
| II. The Second | “ ērĕ ; | { as, mōnērĕ, to advise. |
| III. The Third | “ ărĕ ; | { as, rĕgĕrĕ, to rule. |
| IV. The Fourth | “ ĭrĕ ; | { as, audĭrĕ, to hear. |

The Present-Imperfect Indicative, the Present-Perfect Indicative, the Imperfect Infinitive, and the Supine are called the *Principal Parts* of the Verb, because it is necessary to know these in order to conjugate a Verb.

XVIII.—FIRST CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Āmo, āmāvī, āmātum, āmārē: to love.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-o,</i>	<i>I love.</i>	<i>P. Am-āmūs,</i>	<i>We love.</i>
<i>Am-ās,</i>	<i>thou lovest.</i>	<i>Am-ātis,</i>	<i>you love.</i>
<i>Am-āt,</i>	<i>he loves.</i>	<i>Am-ant,</i>	<i>they love.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ābam,</i>	<i>I was loving.</i>	<i>P. Am-ābāmūs,</i>	<i>We were loving.</i>
<i>Am-ābās,</i>	<i>thou wast loving.</i>	<i>Am-ābātis,</i>	<i>you were loving.</i>
<i>Am-ābāt,</i>	<i>he was loving.</i>	<i>Am-ābant,</i>	<i>they were loving.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ābo,</i>	<i>I shall love.</i>	<i>P. Am-ābimūs,</i>	<i>We shall love.</i>
<i>Am-ābīs,</i>	<i>thou wilt love.</i>	<i>Am-ābītis,</i>	<i>you will love.</i>
<i>Am-ābīt,</i>	<i>he will love.</i>	<i>Am-ābunt,</i>	<i>they will love.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-āvī,</i>	<i>I have loved, or I loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-āvimūs,</i>	<i>We have loved, or we loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvistī,</i>	<i>thou hast loved, or thou lovedst.</i>	<i>Am-āvistīs,</i>	<i>you have loved, or you loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvīt,</i>	<i>he has loved, or he loved.</i>	<i>Am-āvērunt</i> <i>or ām-āvērē,</i>	<i>they have loved, or they loved.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-āvēram,</i>	<i>I had loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-āvērāmūs,</i>	<i>We had loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvērās,</i>	<i>thou hadst loved.</i>	<i>Am-āvērātīs,</i>	<i>you had loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvērāt,</i>	<i>he had loved.</i>	<i>Am-āvērant,</i>	<i>they had loved.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-āvēro,</i>	<i>I shall</i>	<i>P. Am-āvērimūs,</i>	<i>We shall</i>
<i>Am-āvērīs,</i>	<i>thou wilt</i>	<i>Am-āvēritīs,</i>	<i>you will</i>
<i>Am-āvērit,</i>	<i>he will</i>	<i>Am-āvērint,</i>	<i>they will</i>
	<i>have loved.</i>		<i>have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S. Amā,</i>	<i>Love thou.</i>	<i>P. Am-ātē,</i>	<i>Love you.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S. Am-āto,</i>	<i>thou shalt love.</i>	<i>P. Am-ātōtē,</i>	<i>you shall love.</i>
<i>Am-āto,</i>	<i>he shall love, or let him love.</i>	<i>Am-anto,</i>	<i>they shall love, or let them love.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-em,</i>	<i>I may love.</i>	<i>P. Am-ēmūs,</i>	<i>We may love.</i>
<i>Am-ēs,</i>	<i>thou mayest love.</i>	<i>Am-ētis,</i>	<i>you may love.</i>
<i>Am-ēt,</i>	<i>he may love.</i>	<i>Am-ent,</i>	<i>they may love.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ārem,</i>	<i>I might love.</i>	<i>P. Am-ārēmūs,</i>	<i>We might love.</i>
<i>Am-ārēs,</i>	<i>thou mightst love.</i>	<i>Am-ārētis,</i>	<i>you might love.</i>
<i>Am-ārēt,</i>	<i>he might love.</i>	<i>Am-ārent,</i>	<i>they might love.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ātūrūs sim,</i>	<i>I may be about to love.</i>	<i>P. Am-ātūrī simūs,</i>	<i>We may be about to love.</i>
<i>Am-ātūrūs ēis,</i>	<i>thou mayst be about to love.</i>	<i>Am-ātūrī sītis,</i>	<i>you may be about to love.</i>
<i>Am-ātūrūs sīt,</i>	<i>he may be about to love.</i>	<i>Am-ātūrī sint,</i>	<i>they may be about to love.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-āvērim,</i>	<i>I may have loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-āvērimūs,</i>	<i>We may have loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvēris,</i>	<i>thou mayst have loved.</i>	<i>Am-āvēritīs,</i>	<i>you may have loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvērit,</i>	<i>he may have loved.</i>	<i>Am-āvērint,</i>	<i>they may have loved.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-āvissem,</i>	<i>I might have loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-āvissēmūs,</i>	<i>We might have loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvissēs,</i>	<i>thou mightst have loved.</i>	<i>Am-āvissētīs,</i>	<i>you might have loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvissēt,</i>	<i>he might have loved.</i>	<i>Am-āvissent,</i>	<i>they might have loved.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT.	<i>Am-ārē,</i>	<i>to love.</i>
PERFECT.	<i>Am-āvissē,</i>	<i>to have loved.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Am-ātūrum</i>	<i>to be about to love.</i>

essē,

GERUND.

Gen.	<i>Am-andī,</i>	<i>of loving.</i>
Dat.	<i>Am-andō,</i>	<i>for loving.</i>
Acc.	<i>Am-andum,</i>	<i>the loving.</i>
Abl.	<i>Am-andō,</i>	<i>by loving.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Am-ātum,</i>	<i>to love.</i>
<i>Am-ātū,</i>	<i>to be loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

IMPERF.	<i>Am-ans,</i>	<i>loving.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Am-ātūrūs,</i>	<i>about to love.</i>

* On the translation of the Imperative and Subjunctive Moods, see the Verb Sum, and p. 59.

Obs. In all the Perfect Tenses *vi* and *ve* may be omitted before *s* and *r*; as,

ămăvistî becomes ămăstî	ămăvēram becomes ămăram
ămăvistis “ ămăstis	ămăvēro “ ămăro
ămăvērunt “ ămărunt	ămăvērim “ ămărim
but ămăvērē does not become ămărē,	ămăvissem “ ămăassem
which would be confounded with	ămăvisēu “ ămăasēu
the Imperfect Infinitive.	

XIX.—SECOND CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Mōnēo, mōnuī, mōnītum, mōnērē: *to advise.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēo,	<i>I advise.</i>	P. Mōn-ēmūs,	<i>We advise.</i>
Mōn-ēs,	<i>thou advisest.</i>	Mōn-ētis,	<i>you advise.</i>
Mōn-ēt,	<i>he advises.</i>	Mōn-ent,	<i>they advise.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbam,	<i>I was advising.</i>	P. Mōn-ēbāmūs,	<i>We were advising.</i>
Mōn-ēbās,	<i>thou wast advising.</i>	Mōn-ēbātis,	<i>you were advising.</i>
Mōn-ēbāt,	<i>he was advising.</i>	Mōn-ēbant,	<i>they were advising.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbo,	<i>I shall advise.</i>	P. Mōn-ēbīmūs,	<i>We shall advise.</i>
Mōn-ēbis,	<i>thou wilt advise.</i>	Mōn-ēbitis,	<i>you will advise.</i>
Mōn-ēbit,	<i>he will advise.</i>	Mōn-ēbunt,	<i>they will advise.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-uī,	<i>I have advised, or I</i>	P. Mōn-uīmūs,	<i>We have advised,</i>
	<i>advised.</i>		<i>or we advised.</i>
Mōn-uistī,	<i>thou hast advised, or</i>	Mōn-uistis,	<i>you have advised,</i>
	<i>advisedst.</i>		<i>or you advised.</i>
Mōn-uīt,	<i>he has advised, or he</i>	Mōn-uērunt	<i>they have advised,</i>
	<i>advised.</i>	<i>or -uērē,</i>	
			<i>or they advised.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-uēram,	<i>I had advised.</i>	P. Mōn-uērāmūs,	<i>We had advised.</i>
Mōn-uērās,	<i>thou hadst advised.</i>	Mōn-uērātis,	<i>you had advised.</i>
Mōn-uērāt,	<i>he had advised.</i>	Mōn-uērant,	<i>they had advised.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-uēro,	<i>I shall have advised.</i>	P. Mōn-uērimūs,	<i>We shall have ad</i>
			<i>vised.</i>
Mōn-uērīs,	<i>thou wilt have ad</i>	Mōn-uēritīs,	<i>you will have ad</i>
	<i>vised</i>		<i>vised.</i>
Mōn-uērit,	<i>he will have advised.</i>	Mōn-uērint,	<i>they will have ad</i>
			<i>vised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mõn-ē, <i>Advise thou.</i>		P. Mõn-ētē, <i>Advise ye or you.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

S. Mõn-ēto, <i>Thou shalt advise.</i>		P. Mõn-ētōtē, <i>Ye or you shall advise.</i>
Mõn-ēto, <i>he shall advise, or let him advise.</i>		Mõn-ento, <i>they shall advise, or let them advise.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mõn-eam, <i>I may advise.</i>		P. Mõn-eāmūs, <i>We may advise.</i>
Mõn-eās, <i>thou mayst advise.</i>		Mõn-eātīs, <i>you may advise.</i>
Mõn-eāt, <i>he may advise.</i>		Mõn-eant, <i>they may advise.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mõn-ērem, <i>I might advise.</i>		P. Mõn-ērēmūs, <i>We might advise.</i>
Mõn-ērēs, <i>thou mightst advise.</i>		Mõn-ērētīs, <i>you might advise.</i>
Mõn-ērēt, <i>he might advise.</i>		Mõn-ērent, <i>they might advise.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mõn-ītūrūs } <i>I may be about to</i>		P. Mõn-ītūrī } <i>We may be about</i>
sim, } <i>advise.</i>		simūs, } <i>to advise.</i>
Mõn-ītūrūs } <i>thou mayst be about</i>		Mõn-ītūrī } <i>you may be about</i>
eīs, } <i>to advise.</i>		sītīs, } <i>to advise.</i>
Mõn-ītūrūs } <i>he may be about to</i>		Mõn-ītūrī } <i>they may be about</i>
sīt, } <i>advise.</i>		sint, } <i>to advise.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mõn-uērim, <i>I may have advised.</i>		P. Mõn-uērimūs, <i>We may have advised.</i>
Mõn-uērīs, <i>thou mayst have advised.</i>		Mõn-uēritīs, <i>you may have advised.</i>
Mõn-uērīt, <i>he may have advised.</i>		Mõn-uērint, <i>they may have advised.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mõn-uissēm, <i>I might have advised.</i>		P. Mõn-uissēmūs, <i>We might have advised.</i>
Mõn-uissēs, <i>thou mightst have advised.</i>		Mõn-uissētīs, <i>you might have advised.</i>
Mõn-uissēt, <i>he might have advised.</i>		Mõn-uissent, <i>they might have advised.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT. Mõn-ērē,	<i>to advise.</i>
PERFECT. Mõn-uissē,	<i>{ to have ad-</i>
	<i>vised.</i>
FUTURE. Mõn-ītūrum	<i>{ to be about</i>
essē,	<i>{ to advise.</i>

GERUND.

Gen. Mõn-endī,	<i>of advising.</i>
Dat. Mõn-endō,	<i>for advising.</i>
Acc. Mõn-endum,	<i>the advising.</i>
Abl. Mõn-endō,	<i>by advising.</i>

SUPINES.		PARTICIPLES.	
Mōn-ītum,	<i>to advise.</i>	IMPERF. Mōn-ens,	<i>advising.</i>
Mōn-ītū,	<i>to be advised.</i>	FUT. Mōn-ītūrū,	<i>about to advise.</i>

XX.—THIRD CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Rēgo, rexī, rectum, rēgērē: *to rule.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-o,	<i>I rule.</i>	P. Rēg-īmūs,	<i>We rule.</i>
Rēg-is,	<i>thou rulest.</i>	Rēg-ītis,	<i>you rule.</i>
Rēg-īt,	<i>he rules.</i>	Rēg-unt,	<i>they rule.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ēbam,	<i>I was ruling.</i>	P. Rēg-ēbāmūs,	<i>We were ruling.</i>
Rēg-ēbās,	<i>thou wast ruling.</i>	Rēg-ēbātis,	<i>you were ruling.</i>
Rēg-ēbāt,	<i>he was ruling.</i>	Rēg-ēbant,	<i>they were ruling.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-am,	<i>I shall rule.</i>	P. Rēg-ēmūs,	<i>We shall rule.</i>
Rēg-ēs,	<i>thou wilt rule.</i>	Rēg-ētis,	<i>you will rule.</i>
Rēg-ēt,	<i>he will rule.</i>	Rēg-ent,	<i>they will rule.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ī,	<i>I have ruled, or I ruled.</i>	P. Rex-īmūs,	<i>We have ruled, or we ruled.</i>
Rex-istī,	<i>thou hast ruled, or thou ruledst.</i>	Rex-istis,	<i>you have ruled, or you ruled.</i>
Rex-īt,	<i>he has ruled, or he ruled.</i>	Rex-ērunt or rex-ērē,	<i>they have ruled, or they ruled.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ēram,	<i>I had ruled.</i>	P. Rex-ērāmūs,	<i>We had ruled.</i>
Rex-ērās,	<i>thou hadst ruled.</i>	Rex-ērātis,	<i>you had ruled.</i>
Rex-ērāt,	<i>he had ruled.</i>	Rex-ērant,	<i>they had ruled.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ēro,	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>	P. Rex-ērīmūs,	<i>We shall have ruled.</i>
Rex-ērīs,	<i>thou wilt have ruled.</i>	Rex-ērītis,	<i>you will have ruled.</i>
Rex-ērīt,	<i>he will have ruled.</i>	Rex-ērint,	<i>they will have ruled.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ě,	<i>Rule thou.</i>	P. Rēg-ītě,	<i>Rule ye or you.</i>
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2. FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-īto,</i>	<i>Thou shalt rule.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-ītōtē,</i>	<i>You shall rule.</i>
<i>Rēg-īto,</i>	<i>he shall rule, or let</i>	<i>Rēg-unto,</i>	<i>they shall rule, or</i>
	<i>him rule.</i>		<i>let them rule.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-am,</i>	<i>I may rule.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-āmūs,</i>	<i>We may rule.</i>
<i>Rēg-ās,</i>	<i>thou mayst rule.</i>	<i>Rēg-ātīs,</i>	<i>you may rule.</i>
<i>Rēg-āt,</i>	<i>he may rule.</i>	<i>Rēg-ant,</i>	<i>they may rule.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-ērem,</i>	<i>I might rule.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-ērēmūs,</i>	<i>We might rule.</i>
<i>Rēg-ērēs,</i>	<i>thou mightst rule.</i>	<i>Rēg-ērētīs,</i>	<i>you might rule.</i>
<i>Rēg-ērēt,</i>	<i>he might rule.</i>	<i>Rēg-ērent,</i>	<i>they might rule.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tūrūs</i>	<i>I may be about to</i>	<i>rule.</i>	<i>P. Rec-tūrī</i>	<i>We may be about</i>	<i>to rule.</i>		
<i>sim,</i>			<i>simūs,</i>				
<i>Rec-tūrūs</i>			<i>Rec-tūrī</i>				
<i>sīs,</i>	<i>thou mayst be about</i>		<i>sītīs,</i>	<i>you may be about</i>			
	<i>to rule.</i>			<i>to rule.</i>			
<i>Rec-tūrūs</i>	<i>he may be about to</i>		<i>Rec-tūrī</i>	<i>they may be about</i>			
<i>sīt.</i>	<i>rule.</i>		<i>sint,</i>	<i>to rule.</i>			

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rex-ērim,</i>	<i>I may have ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rex-ērimūs,</i>	<i>We may have ruled.</i>
<i>Rex-ērīs,</i>	<i>thou mayst have ruled.</i>	<i>Rex-ērītīs,</i>	<i>you may have ruled.</i>
<i>Rex-ērit,</i>	<i>he may have ruled.</i>	<i>Rex-ērint,</i>	<i>they may have ruled.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rex-issem,</i>	<i>I might</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>P. Rex-issēmūs,</i>	<i>We might</i>	<i>have</i>
<i>Rex-issēs,</i>	<i>thou mightst</i>		<i>Rex-issētīs,</i>	<i>you might</i>	
<i>Rex-issēt,</i>	<i>he might</i>		<i>Rex-issent,</i>	<i>they might</i>	
		<i>ruled.</i>			<i>ruled.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT.	<i>Rēg-ērē,</i>	<i>to rule.</i>
PERFECT.	<i>Rex-issē,</i>	<i>to have</i>
		<i>ruled.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Rec-tūrum</i>	<i>to be about</i>
		<i>essē,</i> <i>to rule.</i>

GERUND.

<i>Gen. Rēg-endī,</i>	<i>of ruling.</i>
<i>Dat. Rēg-endō,</i>	<i>for ruling.</i>
<i>Acc. Rēg-endum,</i>	<i>the ruling.</i>
<i>Abl. Rēg-endō,</i>	<i>by ruling.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Rec-tum,</i>	<i>to rule.</i>
<i>Rec-tū,</i>	<i>to be ruled.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

IMPERF.	<i>Rēg-ens,</i>	<i>ruling.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Rec-tūrus,</i>	<i>about to rule.</i>

XXI.—FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Audīo, audīvī, audītum, audirē: to hear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-io,</i>	<i>I hear.</i>	<i>P. Aud-īmūs,</i>	<i>We hear.</i>
<i>Aud-īs,</i>	<i>thou hearest.</i>	<i>Aud-ītīs,</i>	<i>you hear.</i>
<i>Aud-īt,</i>	<i>he hears.</i>	<i>Aud-iunt,</i>	<i>they hear.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-iēbam,</i>	<i>I was hearing.</i>	<i>P. Aud-iēbāmūs,</i>	<i>We were hearing</i>
<i>Aud-iēbās,</i>	<i>thou wast hearing.</i>	<i>Aud-iēbātīs,</i>	<i>you were hearing.</i>
<i>Aud-iēbāt,</i>	<i>he was hearing.</i>	<i>Aud-iēbant,</i>	<i>they were hearing</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-iam,</i>	<i>I shall hear.</i>	<i>P. Aud-iēmūs,</i>	<i>We shall hear.</i>
<i>Aud-iēs,</i>	<i>thou wilt hear.</i>	<i>Aud-iētīs,</i>	<i>you will hear.</i>
<i>Aud-iēt,</i>	<i>he will hear.</i>	<i>Aud-ient,</i>	<i>they will hear.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-īvī,</i>	<i>I have heard, or I</i>	<i>P. Aud-īvimūs,</i>	<i>We have heard,</i>
	<i>heard.</i>		<i>or we heard.</i>
<i>Aud-īvistī,</i>	<i>thou hast heard, or</i>	<i>Aud-īvistīs,</i>	<i>you have heard,</i>
	<i>thou hearest.</i>		<i>or you heard.</i>
<i>Aud-īvīt,</i>	<i>he has heard, or he</i>	<i>Aud-īvērunt }</i>	<i>they have heard,</i>
	<i>heard.</i>	<i>or -īvērē, }</i>	<i>or they heard.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-īvēram,</i>	<i>I had heard.</i>	<i>P. Aud-īvērāmūs,</i>	<i>We had heard.</i>
<i>Aud-īvērās,</i>	<i>thou hadst heard.</i>	<i>Aud-īvērātīs,</i>	<i>you had heard.</i>
<i>Aud-īvērāt,</i>	<i>he had heard.</i>	<i>Aud-īvērant,</i>	<i>they had heard.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-īvēro,</i>	<i>I shall</i>	<i>P. Aud-īvērimūs,</i>	<i>We shall</i>
<i>Aud-īvērīs,</i>	<i>thou wilt</i>	<i>Aud-īvēritīs,</i>	<i>you will</i>
<i>Aud-īvērīt,</i>	<i>he will</i>	<i>Aud-īvērint,</i>	<i>they will</i>
	<i>have</i>		<i>have</i>
	<i>heard.</i>		<i>heard</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-ī,</i>	<i>Hear thou.</i>	<i>P. Aud-ītē,</i>	<i>Hear ye or you.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-īto,</i>	<i>thou shalt hear.</i>	<i>P. Aud-ītōtē,</i>	<i>You shall hear.</i>
<i>Aud-īto,</i>	<i>he shall hear, or let</i>	<i>Aud-iunto,</i>	<i>they shall hear, or</i>
	<i>him hear.</i>		<i>let them hear.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-iam,</i>	<i>I may hear.</i>	<i>P. Aud-iāmŭs,</i>	<i>We may hear.</i>
<i>Aud-iās,</i>	<i>thou mayst hear.</i>	<i>Aud-iātis,</i>	<i>you may hear.</i>
<i>Aud-iāt,</i>	<i>he may hear.</i>	<i>Aud-iant,</i>	<i>they may hear.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-īrem,</i>	<i>I might hear.</i>	<i>P. Aud-īrēmŭs,</i>	<i>We might hear.</i>
<i>Aud-īrēs,</i>	<i>thou mightst hear.</i>	<i>Aud-īrētis,</i>	<i>you might hear.</i>
<i>Aud-īrēt,</i>	<i>he might hear.</i>	<i>Aud-īrent,</i>	<i>they might hear.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-ītūrŭs</i>	<i>I may be about to</i>	<i>P. Aud-ītūrī</i>	<i>We may be about</i>
<i>sim,</i>	<i>hear.</i>	<i>sīmŭs,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>
<i>Aud-ītūrŭs</i>	<i>thou mayst be about</i>	<i>Aud-ītūrī</i>	<i>you may be about</i>
<i>sīs,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>	<i>sītis,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>
<i>Aud-ītūrŭs</i>	<i>he may be about to</i>	<i>Aud-ītūrī</i>	<i>they may be about</i>
<i>sīt,</i>	<i>hear.</i>	<i>sint,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-īvērim,</i>	<i>I may</i>	<i>P. Aud-īvērimus,</i>	<i>We may</i>
<i>Aud-īvērīs,</i>	<i>thou mayst</i>	<i>Aud-īvēritis,</i>	<i>you may</i>
<i>Aud-īvērīt,</i>	<i>he may</i>	<i>Aud-īvērint,</i>	<i>they may</i>
	<i>have heard.</i>		<i>have heard.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-īvissem,</i>	<i>I might</i>	<i>P. Aud-īvissemŭs,</i>	<i>We might</i>
<i>Aud-īvisēs,</i>	<i>thou mightst</i>	<i>Aud-īvisētis,</i>	<i>you might</i>
<i>Aud-īvisset,</i>	<i>he might</i>	<i>Aud-īvisset,</i>	<i>they might</i>
	<i>have heard.</i>		<i>have heard.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERF. <i>Aud-īrē,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>
PERFECT. <i>Aud-īvisse,</i>	<i>{ to have</i>
	<i>heard.</i>
FUTURE. <i>Aud-ītūrŭm</i>	<i>{ to be about</i>
<i>essē,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>

GERUND.

<i>Gen. Aud-iendī,</i>	<i>of hearing.</i>
<i>Dat. Aud-iendō,</i>	<i>for hearing.</i>
<i>Acc. Aud-iendum,</i>	<i>the hearing.</i>
<i>Voc. Aud-iendō,</i>	<i>by hearing.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Aud-ītum,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>
<i>Aud-ītū,</i>	<i>to be heard.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

IMPERF. <i>Aud-iens,</i>	<i>hearing.</i>
FUTURE. <i>Aud-ītūrŭs,</i>	<i>about to hear.</i>

Obs. In all the Perfect Tenses *v* is frequently omitted before *e* and *i*. The two *i*'s are often contracted into *i*; as,

<i>audīvistī</i>	becomes	<i>audīisti</i>	or	<i>audisti</i>
<i>audīvistis</i>	"	<i>audīistis</i>	or	<i>audistis</i>
<i>audīvīt</i>	"	<i>audīit</i>		
<i>audīvērunt</i>	"	<i>audīerunt</i>		
<i>audīvēram</i>	"	<i>audīeram</i>		
<i>audīvēro</i>	"	<i>audīero</i>		

<i>audīvērim</i>	becomes	<i>audīerim</i>
<i>audīvissem</i>	"	<i>{ audīissem or</i>
		<i>audissem</i>
<i>audīvisset</i>	"	<i>{ audīisset or</i>
		<i>audisset</i>

Rules of Quantity.

REMARK.—It is usual to call the syllable or syllables occurring between the verbal stem (as *am-* in *am-are*) and the final syllable the verbal increment; thus, in *am-o*, *am-as*, there is no increment, but in *am-a-mus*, *am-a-ba-mus*, the *a* and *ba* are the increment.

[For convenience the Second Person Singular of the Present Indicative is assumed as the standard, and a verbal form is said to have an increment when it exceeds this in the number of its syllables.]

a, in the increment of verbs, is always long, except the first increase of *do*; as, *amāmus*, etc.; but *dābam*, *dāre*, *dābāmus*.

e, in the increment of verbs, is long; as, *monēre*, *regēbam*, *amēris*.

EXCEPTION 1.—**e** is short in the first increase of every Present and Imperfect of the third conjugation when followed by *r*; as, *regēre*, *regērem*, *regēris*.

EXCEPTION 2.—**e** is short before *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, of every conjugation, and in the termination *bēris* or *bēre*.

i, in the increment of verbs, is short; as, *amavimus*, *amabitis*, etc.

EXCEPTION 1.—**i** is long in the first increase of the fourth conjugation when followed by a consonant; as, *audire*, *auditis*, *audiri*.

Remark 1. Verbs of the third conjugation, which form their Perfects in *ivi* and Supines in *itum*, have the *i* of the penult long after the analogy of verbs of the fourth conjugation; as, *peto*, *petivi*, *petitum*.

Remark 2. On the other hand, verbs of the fourth conjugation, which make the Perfect after the analogy of the third, as *venire*, *veni*, follow the rule, and have the *i* short; as Perfect *venimus*, while the Present is *venimus*.

EXCEPTION 2.—**i** is long in the Present Subjunctive of *sum* and *volo* (and their compounds); as, *sīmus*, *sītis*, *velīmus*, *velītis*.

o is long in the increment of verbs; as, *monetōte*.

u is long in the Future Participle, as *rectūrus*; short in *sūmus* and *volūmus* (and compounds).

FIRST CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 25 (a).

A.—aediſſico (āvi,)	<i>I build.</i>	pāro (āre, etc.),	<i>I prepare, make ready, get, gain.</i>
ātum, āre), {		recreo (āre, etc.),	<i>I refresh.</i>
do (dēdi, dātum, dāre),	<i>I give.</i>	vīgilo (āre, etc.),	<i>I watch, am awake.</i>
hābito (āre, etc.),	<i>I dwell.</i>	dum (adv.),	<i>while.</i>
intro (āre, etc.),	<i>I enter.</i>	fraus, fraudis, f.	<i>fraud, dishonesty</i>
laudo (āre, etc.),	<i>I praise.</i>		

vitūpero (āre, etc.),	<i>I blame, find fault with.</i>	quum (adv. and conj.),	<i>when.</i>
plācidus , a, um,	<i>quiet, calm.</i>	si (conj.),	<i>if.</i>
probitas , ātis, f.	<i>honesty, integrity.</i>	somnus , i, m.	<i>sleep.</i>
		timōr , ōris, m.	<i>fear.</i>

EXERCISE XXV.

The Present-Imperfect, Past-Imperfect, and Future-Imperfect Tenses, Indicative.

A.—1. Ego te laudabam, tu me vituperabas. 2. Ego te laudabo, tu me vituperabis. 3. Bonos semper laudabo, improbos semper vituperabo. 4. Si virtutem amabitis, omnes boni vos amabunt. 5. Dum nos placidus somnus recreabat, vos vigilabatis. 6. Quum milites urbem intrabant, omnes cives timoris pleni erant. 7. Hieme in urbe habitamus, aestate autem in hortis habitabimus. 8. Probitate, non fraude amicos parabis. 9. Graeci partem praedae Diis dabant. 10. Multi homines aedificant domos, in quibus non habitabunt.

1. He was building a house in the city. 2. I shall always praise the good; I shall always find-fault-with the bad. 3. The Romans gave the greatest honors to good citizens. 4. By virtue they are getting to themselves (*sibi*) a renowned name. 5. While the soldiers were refreshing themselves the enemy (pl.) were watching. 6. We build houses; others will dwell in them. 7. The general will give the booty to (his) soldiers. 8. You find-fault-with yourself, I (do) not find-fault-with you. 9. All persons praise diligence and honesty. 10. While the citizens watched, the soldiers made ready their arms.

The Present-Perfect, Past-Perfect, and Future-Perfect Tenses, Indicative.

RULE 11.—When two substantives refer to the same person or thing, they are put in the same case by *Apposition*; as, Rōmūlŭs, rex Rōmānōrum, *Romulus, king of the Romans.*

VOCABULARY 25 (a).

B. —ambŭlo (āre, etc.),	<i>I walk.</i>	expugno (are, etc.),	<i>I take by storm.</i>
āmo (āre, etc.),	<i>I love.</i>	flo (are, etc.),	<i>I blow.</i>
castigo (are, etc.),	<i>I chastise.</i>	jūdico (are, etc.),	<i>I judge.</i>
ēmendo (are, etc.),	<i>I improve.</i>	oppugno (are, etc.),	<i>I attack, assault.</i>
ēmigro (are, etc.),	<i>I depart from.</i>	orno (are, etc.),	<i>I adorn.</i>

vasto (are, etc.), *I lay waste.*
 aedificium, ii, n. *building.*
 Corinthus, i, f. *Corinth.*

jam, adv. *now, already.*
 opulentus, a, um, *wealthy.*
 ventus, i, m. *wind.*

B.—1. Ego ambulavi, tu vigilavisti, ventus flavit. 2. Ego ambulaveram, tu vigilaveras, ventus flaverat. 3. Ego te laudavero, tu me vituperaveris, frater judicaverit. 4. Praeceptores meos semper amavi. 5. Romani Corinthum, opulentam Graeciae urbem, expugnaverunt. 6. Quum milites urbem intraverant, omnes cives timoris pleni erant. 7. Si unum castigaveris, centum emendabis. 8. Si animum virtutibus ornaveris, semper beatus eris. 9. Quum exercitus urbem oppugnavit, nos jam emigraveramus. 10. Quum hostes agros vastaverint, urbem oppugnabunt.

1. The Romans assaulted the city. 2. The soldiers laid-waste the lands (agri) and assaulted the city. 3. Cicero, the orator, got for himself a renowned name. 4. They had adorned the city (of) Corinth with most splendid buildings. 5. When the army has (*fut. perf.*) laid-waste the lands, the general will assault the city. 6. When you have improved (*fut. perf.*) your life, you will have gained for-yourself (*dative*) true praise. 7. I have built for myself a splendid house; I have gained very many friends. 8. I have praised you, not found-fault-with you. 9. The army had entered the city and had laid-waste all (things). 10. If you have gained for yourself true friends, you are happy.

Imperative Mood.

VOCABULARY 25 (a).

C.—creo (are, etc.), *I create, make.*
 curo (are, etc.), *I take care,*
 pains.
 firmo (are, etc.), *I strengthen.*
 muto (are, etc.), *I change.*
 pugno (are, etc.), *I fight.*
 diligenter, adv. *carefully.*

littera, ae, f. *a letter (of the alphabet.)*
 litterae, arum, f. pl. *letters, learning; also, an epistle, letter.*
 nemo, inis,* c. *nobody.*
 valetudo, inis, f. *health.*

NOTE.—Not in prohibitions is always NE.

C.—1. Amato patrem et matrem! 2. Omnes homines ama! 3. Mores vestros mutare, amici! 4. Diligenter cura, amice, valetudinem tuam! 5. Amate litteras, o pueri! 6. Discipulus amato praeceptores! 7. Laudatote probos homines, vituperatote improbos! 8. Omnes homines amanto Deum! 9. Ne nomen muta; muta mores.

* In place of this genitive nullius is used.

1. Enter, O friends! 2. Improve those ill manners, scholars! 3. O my son, love (thy) mother! 4. (Do) not change this law, citizens. 5. Praise thou the just and good (pl.). 6. (Do) not change (your) friends. 7. While the soldiers are fighting, let the citizens watch. 8. Let good and upright citizens be at-the-head-of the commonwealth. 9. Get not to thyself a name by guilt.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Indicative Mood speaks of a thing as a fact, present, past, or to be, while the Subjunctive Mood speaks of it as merely entertained by the mind, and dependent on other circumstances. Thus, *Dōmum aedificāvī, aedificābo, I have built a house, I shall build a house*, as facts; *ūt in eā habitem, that I may dwell in it*, the idea or purpose entertained, but not necessarily coming to pass.

The translation of the Subjunctive Mood with *may* and *might* is only an approximation to its meaning. Very often it has to be tendered in English by the corresponding tense of the Indicative Mood, as in the whole of Exercise E.

NOTE.—The Rule for the sequence of tenses in the Subjunctive Mood is given on p. 127.

RULE 12.—The Conjunction *ūt, that, in order that*, and *nē, lest, in order that not*, are constructed with the Subjunctive Mood.

The Present-Imperfect and Past-Imperfect Tenses, Subjunctive.

VOCABULARY 25 (b).

D.— <i>dīmico</i> (are, etc.),	<i>I fight (a battle).</i>	<i>tracto</i> (are, etc.),	<i>I handle, deal with.</i>
<i>exhilaro</i> (are, etc.)	<i>I cheer.</i>	<i>hērī</i> , adv.	<i>yesterday.</i>
<i>impéro</i> (are, etc.).	<i>I command (gov.dat.).</i>	<i>itā</i> , adv. (from <i>is, id</i>),	<i>in that way, thus.</i>
<i>libéro</i> (are, etc.)	<i>I free, deliver.</i>	<i>majōres</i> , um, m. pl.	<i>ancestors.</i>
<i>apto</i> (are, etc.),	<i>I wish, desire.</i>	<i>rectus</i> , a, um,	<i>straight, right.</i>
<i>redāmo</i> (are, etc.),	<i>I love in return.</i>	<i>saepe</i> , adv.	<i>often.</i>
<i>servo</i> (are, etc.),	<i>I preserve, save.</i>	<i>statio</i> , onis, f.	<i>post, station</i>
		<i>nē</i> (conj. = <i>ut non</i>),	<i>that not, in order that not.</i>

D.—1. Laudat puerum, ut litteras amet. 2. Laudavit puerum, ut litteras amaret. 3. Omnes parentes optant, ut filii litteras diligenter tractent. 4. Saepe majores nostri dimicaverunt, ut patriam suam liberarent. 5. Amo te, ut me redames. 6. Amavi te, ut me redamares. 7. Dux imperavit ut milites stationes suas servarent. 8. Ita judicat judex justus, ut in omni re rectam conscientiam servet. 9. Heri ambulabam, ut tristem animum exhilararem. 10. Exercitus noster pugnabat, ne urbem hostes expugnarent.

1. I often walked in the fields that I might refresh my mind. 2. Who does not fight that he may preserve his country? 3. They were fighting that they might preserve their freedom. 4. He chastises the boy in order that he may improve him. 5. He was chastising the boy in order that he might improve him. 6. We fight *in order that* the enemy (pl.) may *not* (ne) lay-waste our lands. 7. The husbandmen were preparing arms *in order that* the soldiers might *not* enter their lands. 8. We make ready our arms that we may save the city. 9. We often walked in the garden in order that we might refresh ourselves (nos). 10. We were building and were adorning dwelling-places, in order that others might dwell in them.

RULE 13.—*Quin* is used with the Subjunctive Mood after *nōn dūbito*, *I do not doubt*; *nēmo dūbitāt*, *no one doubts*; *quis dūbitāt?* *who doubts?* *nōn est dūbium*, *it is not doubtful*, or, *there is no doubt*; and is translated in English by *that*.

The Future-Imperfect, Present-Perfect, and Past-Perfect Tenses, Subjunctive.

VOCABULARY 25 (b).

E. — <i>dēlecto</i> (are, etc.),	<i>I delight, amuse.</i>	fortīter , adv.	<i>bravely.</i>
<i>dūbito</i> (are, etc.),	<i>I doubt.</i>	fortissimē , adv.	<i>very bravely.</i>
erro (are, etc.),	<i>I err, make a mistake.</i>	Hannībal , ālis, m.	<i>Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general.</i>
occūpo (are, etc.),	<i>I seize upon.</i>	pro , prep. (with abl.),	<i>for, in behalf of.</i>
supēro (are, etc.),	<i>I overcome.</i>	terror , ōris, m.	<i>terror, alarm.</i>
dūbius , a, um,	<i>doubtful.</i>		
fīdes , ei, f.	<i>faith, promise.</i>		

E.—1. Non dubito, quin milites nostri hostes superaverint.

2. Non dubitabam, quin milites nostri hostes superavissent. 3. Non dubito, quin milites nostri hostes superaturi sint. 4. Quis dubitat, quin bonos semper laudaverimus? 5. Non est dubium, quin fidem semper servaveritis. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin hostes urbem expugnassent. 7. Non est dubium, quin malos semper vituperaverimus. 8. Nemo dubitabat, quin Hannibal fortissime pugnasset. 9. Non est dubium, quin terror omnium civium animos occupaverit. 10. Non erat dubium, quin terror omnium civium animos occupavisset.

1. There was no doubt that the enemy had entered the city. 2. There is no doubt that our soldiers have fought bravely. 3. I do not doubt that ye have always praised the good. 4. There is no doubt that our (men) will overcome the enemy. 5. There was no doubt that they had prepared arms. 6. Who doubts that the enemy will prepare arms? 7. I have no doubt that our soldiers will take-by-storm the city. 8. Who doubts that our men will fight bravely? 9. There is no doubt that he has improved his manners. 10. Who doubts that a good citizen will fight for (prō with abl.) his native-land?

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

RULE 14.—The Infinitive Mood is sometimes put as the object of another verb; as, *Caesār hostēs sūpērārē pōtest, Caesar is able to overcome the enemy.*

VOCABULARY 25 (b).

F.—advento (are, etc.),	<i>I am on the point of arriving.</i>	porto (are, etc.),	<i>I carry.</i>
		ab (ā, abs), (prep. with abl.),	
canto (are, etc.)	<i>I sing.</i>	interitus, us, m.	<i>destruction.</i>

Pōtest, (he, she, it) is able.

Possunt, (they) are able.

F.—1. Milites urbem expugnare possunt. 2. Caesar sibi amicos parare potest. 3. Naturam mutare difficile est. 4. Errare humanum est. 5. Luscina cantans animos nostros delectat. 6. Hostes adventant expugnaturi urbem nostram.

1. Caesar is able to take-by-storm the city. 2. Our (men) are able to overcome the enemy. 3. It is difficult to change bad manners. 4. It is easy to overcome the enemies. 5. The general entered the city, carrying his sword in his hand. 6. They were walking in the garden, singing and adorning themselves with flowers.

SECOND CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 26.

coerceo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I restrain, curb.</i>	plāceo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I please (with dat.).</i>
dēbeo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I owe, ought.</i>	ars, artis, <i>f.</i>	<i>art, handi-craft.</i>
dēleo (ēre, ēvi, ētum, 2),	<i>I destroy.</i>	āvis, is, <i>f.</i>	<i>a bird.</i>
displiceo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I displease (with dat.).</i>	Ātheniensis, <i>e, adj.</i>	<i>Athenian.</i>
dōceo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I teach (with two acc.).</i>	bēnē, <i>adv.</i>	<i>well.</i>
exerceo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I exercise.</i>	Caesar, āris, <i>m.</i>	<i>Cæsar, the great Roman commander.</i>
fleo (ēre, ēvi, ētum, 2),	<i>I weep.</i>	cantus, <i>us, m.</i>	<i>song.</i>
floreo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I bloom, flourish.</i>	diu, <i>adv.</i>	<i>long.</i>
gaudeo* (ēre, gāvīsus sum, 2),	<i>I rejoice.</i>	dīvīnus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>	<i>belonging to the gods, divine.</i>
mereo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I deserve.</i>	Lātīnus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
moneo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I advise, warn.</i>	lingua, <i>æe, f.</i>	<i>tongue, language.</i>
nōceo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I hurt, harm (with dat.).</i>	Pompēius, <i>ii, m.</i>	<i>Pompey, the rival of Cæsar.</i>
pāreo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I obey (with dat.).</i>	quiā } <i>conj.</i>	<i>because.</i>
præbeo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I furnish, afford, exhibit.</i>	saepissīme, <i>adv.</i>	<i>very often.</i>
terreo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I terrify, frighten, alarm.</i>	senectus, ūtis, <i>f.</i>	<i>old age.</i>
vāleo (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I am strong, in good health.</i>	Sōlōn, ōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Solon, the Athenian lawgiver.</i>
		tēmēritas, ātis, <i>f.</i>	<i>recklessness, rashness.</i>

EXERCISE XXVI.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Ego te monebam, tu flebas. 2. Ego te monebo, to flebis. 3. Arbores vere florent. 4. Tempus omnia opera hominum delet. 5. Romani primis temporibus parebant regibus. 6. Gaudebam quod tu valebas. 7. Praceptor gaudebat, quod vos ejus praeceptis parebatis. 8. Tibi placebas, aliis displicebas. 9. Omnes boni legibus divinis semper parebunt. 10. Vires vestras semper exercete, pueri!

1. We shall rejoice, you will weep. 2. The young-man

* The verb *gaudeo* belongs to the class of Neuter-Passives. (See Exercise XLVII.)

obeys not the laws of the commonwealth. 3. Weep not, O my sons; the commonwealth rejoices. 4. A good king is not always pleasing to his citizens. 5. I rejoice, because the state flourishes. 6. The same (things) do not always please the same persons. 7. The commonwealth was flourishing. 8. The good citizens were rejoicing; the bad were weeping. 9. Obey the laws of your country, citizens. 10. The enemy was destroying the houses.

B.—1. Graecia omnibus artibus floruit. 2. Multum iis debemus, qui nos virtutem docuerunt. 3. Fortes milites, laudem meruistis. 4. Cantus avium maximam nobis praebuerunt voluptatem. 5. Bonae leges Solonis Atheniensibus placuerunt. 6. Divitiae multis hominibus nocuerunt. 7. Magistri vos linguam Latinam docuerunt. 8. Equites Caesaris Pompeium ejusque amicos terruerunt. 9. Haec civitas diu floruerat, quia semper legibus paruerat. 10. Tu nobis nocueras, quia temeritatem tuam non coërcueras.

1. Rashness has often been hurtful to generals. 2. We owe very many-things to our parents. 3. Who taught you the Latin language, boy? 4. Curb the tongue; the tongue has been hurtful to very many (persons). 5. Cicero exhibited to his fellow-citizens a memorable example of integrity. 6. Set (praebeo) a good example to thy fellow-citizens. 7. Do not destroy the city, soldiers! 8. Solon the Athenian furnished most excellent laws for his fellow-citizens. 9. That man often curbs his tongue. 10. To whom do not the songs of birds afford pleasure?

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Curo ut pueri corpus exerceam. 2. Curabam ut pueri corpus exercerem. 3. Cura ut pueri corpus exerceas. 4. Curabam ut pueri corpus exerceres. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum semper bene monuerim. 6. Nemo dubitavit quin ego puerum semper bene monuissem. 7. Non dubito quin dux temeritatem militum coercuerit. 8. Non dubito, quin dux temeritatem militum coerciturus sit. 9. Miserum est habuisse, et nihil habere. 10. Bonis placuisse maxima laus est.

1. Who doubts that rashness has been hurtful to generals? 2. It is difficult to curb the tongue; it is more difficult to curb anger. 3. There is no doubt that to curb anger is most difficult. 4. There is no doubt that the soldiers entered the

city weeping. 5. To do good to very many is true glory. 6. That tongue of yours (*iste*) is destined-to-hurt (*Fut. Part.*) yourself. 7. I will take care to* set a good example to my children. 8. A son ought to obey (his) father. 9. There is no doubt that the laws of Solon were serviceable to the Athenians. 10. Who doubts that anger has hurt very many?

* *Obs.* To set—that I may set: ut with Subjunctive. When the English Infinitive Mood expresses a purpose, it must be translated in Latin by *ut* and the Subjunctive.

THIRD CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 27.

absūmo (mpsi, { mptum, 3), {	<i>I consume, cut off.</i>	ēmo (ēmi, emptum, 3),	<i>I buy.</i>
cingo (nxi, netum, 3),	<i>I surround.</i>	instruo (uxi, uctum, 3),	<i>I arrange, draw up in order.</i>
contemno (mpsi, { mptum, 3), {	<i>I despise.</i>	jungo (nxi, netum, 3),	<i>I join.</i>
contrāho (axi, ac- tum, 3), {	<i>I draw to- gether.</i>	lēgo (lēgi, lectum, 3),	<i>I gather, read.</i>
convolo (āre, etc.),	<i>to fly or rush to- gether.</i>	narro (are, etc.),	<i>I relate.</i>
		pingo (nxi, ctum, 3),	<i>I paint, em- broider.</i>
corrigo (exi, ectum, 3),	<i>I correct.</i>	rēgo (xi, ctum, 3),	<i>I rule.</i>
dēfendo (di, sum, 3),	<i>I defend.</i>	scribo (psi, ptum, 3),	<i>I write.</i>
dēsēro (erui, ertum, 3),	<i>I abandon.</i>	solvo (vi, ūtum, 3),	<i>I loosen, I pay.</i>
detēgo (xi, ctum, 3),	<i>I discover.</i>	specto (are, etc.),	<i>I look at, look on.</i>
dīco (xi, ctum, 3),	<i>I say, speak.</i>	tēgo (xi, ctum, 3),	<i>I cover.</i>
disco (dīdici, no sup., 3),	<i>I learn.</i>	trāho (axi, actum, 3),	<i>I draw, drag.</i>
dūco (xi, ctum, 3),	<i>I lead.</i>	triumpho† (are, etc.),	<i>I triumph.</i>
excōlo (ōlui, ultum, 3),	<i>I cultivate carefully.</i>	vōlo (are, etc.),	<i>I fly.</i>
instituo (ui, ūtum, 3),	<i>I appoint, institute.</i>		

Camillus, i, m.	Camillus, a fa- mous Roman general.	fērē, adv.	almost, common- ly.
Cātīlina, ae, m.	Catiline, a no- torious conspi- rator.	Hellespontus, i, m.	the Hellespont (now the Dar- danelles).
conjūrātiō, ōnis, f.	conspiracy.	impērātor, ōris, m.	military com- mander.
cōpia, ae, f.	plenty.	in, prep. (with acc.),	into, to.
cōpia, ae, f. pl.	forces, troops.	incendium, ii, n.	a fire, conflagration.
carrus, ūs, m.	chariot.		

† The triumph (*triumphus*) was a special honor granted by the Senate of Rome to a victorious general.

innūmērus , a, um,	<i>innumerable.</i>	pallium , ii, n.	<i>cloak.</i>
lōcus , i, m., in pl.	} <i>place.</i>	pōns , * ntis, m.	<i>bridge.</i>
lōci and lōca ,		simul ac (atque) ,	} <i>as soon as.</i>
mens , mentis, f.	<i>mind.</i>	<i>or, in one word,</i>	
mundus , i, m.	<i>the world.</i>	simulac , conj.	
obsidio , ōnis, f.	<i>siege, blockade.</i>	vix , adv.	<i>hardly, scarcely.</i>
trāctio , ōnis, f.	<i>oration, speech.</i>		

EXERCISE XXVII.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Omnem hunc mundum Deus regit. 2. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam ducet. 3. Semper dicam quod verum est. 4. Dum ego scribebam, tu legebas, et frater pingebat. 5. Miles corpus pallio suo teget. 6. Hostes aciem instruebant. 7. Disce, puer! 8. Coelestia semper spectato, humana contemnit. 9. Vos, viri fortissimi, urbem templaque deorum defendetis. 10. Tu exercitum duces, multasque urbes expugnabis.

1. Hannibal will lead his army into the Roman territory (*agri, pl.*). 2. We were leading the army into the Roman territory. 3. We were defending the city and the temples of the gods. 4. I was writing; you were reading; (my) brother was painting. 5. A good citizen will never abandon the commonwealth. 6. The state defends us. 7. I will cover the bodies of the boys with (my) cloak. 8. Learn the song, boys; (it) is very beautiful (*pulcher*). 9. Brave men despise death and danger. 10. Tell† me (*Dat.*), (my) son, what has hurt you?

B.—1. Tarquinius Priscus Romam urbem muris cinxit. 2. Xerxes, Persarum rex, Hellespontum ponte junxit. 3. Imperator exercitum duxit, multasque urbes expugnavit. 4. Cicero multas pulcherrimas orationes scripserat. 5. Cicero conjurationem Catilinae detexerat. 6. Simulac litteras scripserimus, ambulabimus. 7. Incendium totam fere urbem absumpserat. 8. Camillum triumphantem albi traxerunt equi. 9. Xerxes, Persarum rex, innumeras copias contraxit. 10. Vix Caesar aciem instruxerat, quum hostes in unum locum convolaverunt.

* Observe the phrase *jungere flumen ponte*, to throw a bridge over a river.

† The verbs dico, duco, facio, drop the final *e* in the Imperative Mood: hence dic, tell thou; duc, lead thou; fac, do thou.

1. The fire consumed the third part of the city. 2. The general led a great army into Italy. 3. The Cimbri brought-together innumerable forces. 4. Caesar arranged his line-of-battle. 5. Caesar threw a bridge across the river (*say*, joined the river by a bridge). 6. As soon as I have written (*Fut. Perf.*) the letter, I will take-a-walk. 7. We discovered the conspiracy of Catiline. 8. I defended the commonwealth (when) a young man. 9. White horses had drawn Camillus' triumphing. 10. We have despised human (things).

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam ducit, ut cum Romanis in hac terra pugnet. 2. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam duxit, ut cum Romanis in hac terra pugnaret. 3. Cura ut pueri animum excolas. 4. Curabam ut pueri animum excoleres. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum diligenter correxerim. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin ego puerum diligenter correxissem. 7. Narrate nobis, quid parentes scripserint. 8. Quis dubitat, quin hostes urbem obsidione cincturi sint. 9. Difficile est regere hominum animos. 10. Emere facilius est quam solvere.

1. I will take care to cultivate (*ut* and *Subj.*) the boy's mind. 2. There is no doubt that he has carefully cultivated his intellect (*mens*). 3. Take care to be well (*ut* and *Subj.*). 4. Who doubts that it is very difficult to rule the minds of men? 5. Who doubts that we have obeyed the laws? 6. Caesar drew together his forces with-the-intention-of-assaulting (*Fut. Part.*) the town. 7. White horses drew the chariot of Camillus (when) triumphing. 8. It is difficult to learn many things. 9. There is no doubt that we ought always to-be-learning (*Imperf. Inf.*). 10. I will take care to correct (*ut* and *Subj.*) the boys.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 28.

custodio (īre, īvi, } itum, 4), }	I guard, keep guard.	fīnio (īre, etc., 4),	I limit, put an end to.
dormio (īre, etc., 4),	I sleep.	mollio (īre, etc., 4),	I soften, as suage.
erūdīo (īre, etc., 4),	I train up, ed- ucate.	mūnio (īre, etc., 4),	I fortify.
fīrmo (āre, etc., 1),	I strengthen.	pūnio (īre, etc., 4)	I punish.

nescio (īre, ivi, and ii, 4),	I am ignorant of.	finis, is, m.	end, limit; in pl., territo- ries.
nutrio (īre, etc., 4),	I nourish, nur- ture.	gnāviter, adv.	actively, vigor- ously.
ōbēdio (īre, etc., 4),	I obey (with dat.).	lictor, ōris, m.	a lictor (at- tendant on a Roman mag- istrate).
rēpērio, īre, rēpēri, repertum, 4,	I find.	longinquus, a, um,	long, distant.
scio (īre, etc., 4),	I know.	longinquitas, ātis, f.	length, dis- tance.
sēpēlio, īre, īvi, and ii, sepultum, 4,	I bury.	membrāna, ae, f.	thin skin, mem- brane.
vēnio, īre, vēni, ventum, 4,	I come.	mollis, e,	soft, mellow.
vestio (īre, etc., 4),	I clothe.	mortuus, a, um,	dead.
vincio, īre, vinxi, vinctum, 4,	I bind.	quōque, conj.	also, even.
Alpes, ium (pl.), f.	the Alps.	tenuis, e,	thin, delicate.
Cornēlia, ae, f.	Cornelia, a Roman mat- ron.	turpis, e,	base, disgrace- ful.
crūdēlis, e,	cruel.	vestis, is, f.	} clothing.
dīlīgēntissīme, adv.	most carefully.	vestimentum, i, n.	
dōlor, ōris, m.	pain, grief.	vincūlum, i, n.	chain, bond.
ētiam, conj.	also, even.	vox, vōcis, f.	voice.
Lībya, ae, f.	Africa.		

EXERCISE XXVIII.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Mors finiet nostram vitam. 2. Leones non reperitis in Gallia. 3. Discipulos diligentes non puniemus. 4. Persae castra muniebant et custodiebant. 5. Dum tu dormiebas, ego te custodiebam. 6. Scio multas res, quas olim nesciebam. 7. Dum tu dormies, ego te custodiam. 8. Praeceptor puerorum mentes erudito. 9. Liberi parentibus obediunt. 10. Qui Deo obedit, etiam hominibus obedit.

1. The soldiers were fortifying the camp. 2. Cornelia trained her children carefully. 3. My son, obey thy mother. 4. While the citizens kept-guard, the soldiers slept. 5. We will keep-guard, and you shall sleep. 6. Now I know these things; yesterday I was-ignorant-of them. 7. You will not easily find a lion in Europe. 8. Death puts-an-end-to all the hopes of this life. 9. Carefully train your children; praise the good; punish the bad. 10. Thou shalt not bury a dead man within (in) the city.

B.—1. Natura Italiam Alpius munivit. 2. Cicero domum suam muniverat et firmaverat. 3. Magister puniebat eos dis-

cupulos, qui non obediverant. 4. Vincite eos, qui non obediverunt. 5. Claram vocem hujus avis non audivisti? eam non audi. 6. Servi dominum sepeliverunt. 7. Vix milites castra muniverant, quum Caesar aciem instruxit. 8. Quum milites castra muniverint, dormient. 9. Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. 10. Parentes mei pauperem hunc puerum nutriverant.

1. A good father will nurture, clothe, (and) train-up his children. 2. Who did not hear that very clear (*sup.*) song of the nightingale? 3. Nature has fortified the earth with mountains. 4. They bound the men with the hardest chains. 5. Lictor, bind the man! 6. Very delicate membranes clothe the eyes. 7. Punish thou the bad; give honor to the good; in-that-way thou wilt be serviceable to the commonwealth. 8. He will bind the citizens with the strongest (*validus*) chains. 9. That cruel mother did not nurture her own children. 10. Bind not the man, soldier! he is a Roman citizen.

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Curo ut pueri mentem erudiam. 2. Curabam, ut pueri mentem erudirem. 3. Obedit aliis, ut sibi quoque alii obediant. 4. Obediebam aliis, ut mihi quoque alii obedirent. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum gnaviter custodi(v)erim. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin puerum gnaviter custodi(v)isses. 7. Non dubito quin longinquitas temporis dolorem tuum mollitura sit. 8. Milites urbem custodire debent. 9. Nihil scire turpe est. 10. Venio auditurus, quid pater scripserit.

1. There is no doubt that length of time will assuage your grief. 2. It is easy to exercise the body; it is difficult to train the mind. 3. Who doubts that the father carefully trained the intellect of his son? 4. I will take pains to assuage (*ut* and *Subj.*) the pain of the wound. 5. I have no doubt that he is going-to-train-up (*Fut. Part.*) the boy most carefully. 6. To punish is not to train-up. 7. He bound the men with chains, that they might learn to obey. 8. It is easy to obey the feelings (*animus**). 9. There is no doubt that length of time assuages both grief and anger (*dolorem iramque*). 10. (He) who knows not (*nescio*) (how) to obey, knows not (how) to command.

* Use the Singular.

XXII.—FIRST CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Amör, amätüs sum or fui, amäri: to be loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ör,	<i>I am loved.</i>	P. Am-amür,	<i>We are loved.</i>
Am-äris or } am-äre, }	<i>thou art loved.</i>	Am-amini,	<i>you are loved.</i>
Am-ätür,	<i>he is loved.</i>	Am-antür,	<i>they are loved.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-abär,	<i>I was being loved.</i>	P. Am-abämür,	<i>We were being loved.</i>
Am-abäris or } am-abäre, }	<i>thou wast being loved.</i>	Am-abämini,	<i>you were being loved.</i>
Am-abätür,	<i>he was being loved.</i>	Am-abantür,	<i>they were being loved.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-abör,	<i>I shall be loved.</i>	P. Am-abimür,	<i>We shall be loved.</i>
Am-abäris or } am-abäre, }	<i>thou wilt be loved.</i>	Am-abimini,	<i>you will be loved.</i>
Am-abitür,	<i>he will be loved.</i>	Am-abuntür,	<i>they will be loved.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ätüs sum } or fui, }	<i>I have been loved, or was loved.</i>	P. Am-ati eümüs } or fuimüs, }	<i>We have been loved, or were loved.</i>
Am-ätüs es } or fuisti, }	<i>thou hast been loved, or wast loved.</i>	Am-ati estis } or fuistis, }	<i>you have been loved, or were loved.</i>
Am-ätüs est } or fuit, }	<i>he has been loved, or was loved.</i>	Am-ati sunt, } fuērunt, or } fuērē,	<i>they have been loved, or were loved.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ätüs eram } or fueram,	<i>I had been loved.</i>	P. Am-ati eramüs } or fueramüs,	<i>We had been loved.</i>
Am-ätüs eräs } or fueräs,	<i>thou hadst been loved.</i>	Am-ati erätis } or fuerätis,	<i>you had been loved.</i>
Am-ätüs erät } or fuerät,	<i>he had been loved.</i>	Am-ati erant } or fuerant,	<i>they had been loved.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ätüs ero } or fuero,	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>	P. Am-ati erimüs } or fuerimüs,	<i>We shall have been loved.</i>
Am-ätüs eris } or fueris,	<i>thou wilt have been loved.</i>	Am-ati eritis } or fueritis,	<i>you will have been loved.</i>
Am-ätüs erit } or fuerit,	<i>he will have been loved.</i>	Am-ati erunt } or fuerint,	<i>they will have been loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Am-ārē, Be thou loved. | *P. Am-āminī, Be ye or you loved.*

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Am-ātōr, Thou shalt be loved. | *P. Am-āntōr, They shall be loved,*
Am-ātōr, he shall be loved, or let | *or let them be loved.*
him be loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ēr,</i>	<i>I may be loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-ēmūr,</i>	<i>We may be loved.</i>
<i>Am-ērīs or }</i>	<i>thou mayst be</i>	<i>Am-ēminī,</i>	<i>you may be</i>
<i>ām-ērē, }</i>	<i>loved.</i>		<i>loved.</i>
<i>Am-ētūr,</i>	<i>he may be loved.</i>	<i>Am-entūr,</i>	<i>they may be</i>
			<i>loved.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ārēr,</i>	<i>I might be loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-ārēmūr,</i>	<i>We might be loved.</i>
<i>Am-ārērīs or }</i>	<i>thou mightst be</i>	<i>Am-ārēmīnī,</i>	<i>you might be</i>
<i>ām-ārērē, }</i>	<i>loved.</i>		<i>loved.</i>
<i>Am-ā-ētūr,</i>	<i>he might be loved.</i>	<i>Am-ārentūr,</i>	<i>they might be</i>
			<i>loved.</i>

3. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ātūs sim }</i>	<i>I may have been</i>	<i>P. Am-ātī sīmūs }</i>	<i>We may have</i>
<i>or fuērīm,</i>	<i>loved.</i>	<i>or fuērīmūs,</i>	<i>been loved.</i>
<i>Am-ātūs sīs }</i>	<i>thou mayst have</i>	<i>Am-ātī sitīs }</i>	<i>you may have</i>
<i>or fuērīs,</i>	<i>been loved.</i>	<i>or fuērītīs,</i>	<i>been loved.</i>
<i>Am-ātūs sit }</i>	<i>he may have been</i>	<i>Am-ātī sint }</i>	<i>they may have</i>
<i>or fuērīt,</i>	<i>loved.</i>	<i>or fuērīnt,</i>	<i>been loved.</i>

4. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ātūs essem }</i>	<i>I might have been</i>	<i>P. Am-ātī essēmūs }</i>	<i>We might have</i>
<i>or fuissem,</i>	<i>loved.</i>	<i>or fuissēmūs,</i>	<i>been loved.</i>
<i>Am-ātūs essēs }</i>	<i>thou mightst have</i>	<i>Am-ātī essētīs }</i>	<i>you might have</i>
<i>or fuissēs,</i>	<i>been loved.</i>	<i>or fuissētīs,</i>	<i>been loved.</i>
<i>Am-ātūs essēt }</i>	<i>he might have</i>	<i>Am-ātī essent }</i>	<i>they might have</i>
<i>or fuissēt,</i>	<i>been loved.</i>	<i>or fuissent,</i>	<i>been loved.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT.	<i>Am-ārī,</i>	<i>to be loved.</i>
PERFECT.	<i>Am-ātum (am, um) essē or fuissē,</i>	<i>to have been loved.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Am-ātum irī,</i>	<i>to be about to be loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.	<i>Am-ātūs (a, um),</i>	<i>loved, or having been loved.</i>
GERUNDIVE.	<i>Am-andūs (a, um),</i>	<i>fit to be loved.</i>

XXIII.—SECOND CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Mōneor, mōnitūs sum or fui, mōnerī: to be advised.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-eor,	<i>I am advised.</i>	P. Mōn-ēmūr,	<i>We are advised.</i>
Mōn-ēris or } mōn-ērē, }	<i>thou art advised.</i>	Mōn-ēminī,	<i>you are advised.</i>
Mōn-ētūr,	<i>he is advised.</i>	Mōn-entūr,	<i>they are advised.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbār,	<i>I was being advised.</i>	P. Mōn-ēbāmūr,	<i>We were being advised.</i>
Mōn-ēbāris or } mōn-ēbārē, }	<i>thou wast being advised.</i>	Mōn-ēbāminī,	<i>you were being advised.</i>
Mōn-ēbātūr,	<i>he was being advised.</i>	Mōn-ēbantūr,	<i>they were being advised.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbōr,	<i>I shall be advised.</i>	P. Mōn-ēbīmūr,	<i>We shall be advised.</i>
Mōn-ēbēris or } mōn-ēbērē, }	<i>thou wilt be advised.</i>	Mōn-ēbīminī,	<i>you will be advised.</i>
Mōn-ēbītūr,	<i>he will be advised.</i>	Mōn-ēbuntūr,	<i>they will be advised.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ītūs sum or fui,	<i>I have been advised, or was advised.</i>	P. Mōn-īti sūmūs or fuīmūs,	<i>We have been advised, or were advised.</i>
Mōn-ītūs ēs or fuistī,	<i>thou hast been advised, or wast advised.</i>	Mōn-ītī estīs or fuistīs,	<i>you have been advised, or were advised.</i>
Mōn-ītūs est or fuīt,	<i>he has been advised, or was advised.</i>	Mōn-ītī sunt, fuērunt, or fuērē,	<i>they have been advised, or were advised.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ītūs ēram or fuēram,	<i>I had been advised.</i>	P. Mōn-īti ērāmūs or fuērāmūs,	<i>We had been advised.</i>
Mōn-ītūs ērās or fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been advised.</i>	Mōn-ītī ērātīs or fuērātīs,	<i>you had been advised.</i>
Mōn-ītūs ērāt or fuērāt,	<i>he had been advised.</i>	Mōn-ītī ērant, or fuērant,	<i>they had been advised.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ītūs ēro or fuērō,	<i>I shall have been advised.</i>	P. Mōn-ītī ērimūs or fuērimūs,	<i>We shall have been advised.</i>
Mōn-ītūs ēris or fuēris,	<i>thou wilt have been advised.</i>	Mōn-ītī ēritīs or fuēritīs,	<i>you will have been advised.</i>
Mōn-ītūs ērit or fuērit,	<i>he will have been advised.</i>	Mōn-ītī ērunt or fuērint,	<i>they will have been advised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mõn-ērē, Be thou advised. | P. Mõn-ēmīnī, Be ye or you advised

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Mõn-ētõr, Thou shalt be advised. | P. Mõn-entõr, They shall be advised, or let them be advised, or let him be advised.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mõn-eār,</i>	<i>I may be advised.</i>	<i>P. Mõn-eāmūr,</i>	<i>We may be advised.</i>
<i>Mõn-eāris or } mõn-eārē, }</i>	<i>thou mayst be advised.</i>	<i>Mõn-eāmīnī,</i>	<i>you may be advised.</i>
<i>Mõn-eātūr,</i>	<i>he may be advised.</i>	<i>Mõn-eantūr,</i>	<i>they may be advised.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mõn-ērēr,</i>	<i>I might be advised.</i>	<i>P. Mõn-ērēmūr,</i>	<i>We might be advised.</i>
<i>Mõn-ērēris or } mõn-ērērē, }</i>	<i>thou mightst be advised.</i>	<i>Mõn-ērēmīnī,</i>	<i>you might be advised.</i>
<i>Mõn-ērētūr,</i>	<i>he might be advised.</i>	<i>Mõn-ērentūr,</i>	<i>they might be advised.</i>

3. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mõn-ītūs sim }</i>	<i>I may have been advised.</i>	<i>P. Mõn-ītī simūs, }</i>	<i>We may have been advised.</i>
<i>or fuērīm, }</i>		<i>or fuērīmūs, }</i>	
<i>Mõn-ītūs ēis }</i>	<i>thou mayst have been advised.</i>	<i>Mõn-ītī ēītis }</i>	<i>you may have been advised.</i>
<i>or fuērīs, }</i>		<i>or fuērītīs, }</i>	
<i>Mõn-ītūs ēit }</i>	<i>he may have been advised.</i>	<i>Mõn-ītī sint }</i>	<i>they may have been advised.</i>
<i>or fuērīt, }</i>		<i>or fuērīnt, }</i>	

4. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Mõn-ītūs essem }</i>	<i>I might have been advised.</i>	<i>P. Mõn-ītī essēmūs }</i>	<i>We might have been advised.</i>
<i>or fuissem, }</i>		<i>or fuissēmūs, }</i>	
<i>Mõn-ītūs essēs }</i>	<i>thou mightst have been advised.</i>	<i>Mõn-ītī essētīs }</i>	<i>you might have been advised.</i>
<i>or fuissēs, }</i>		<i>or fuissētīs, }</i>	
<i>Mõn-ītūs essēt }</i>	<i>he might have been advised.</i>	<i>Mõn-ītī essent }</i>	<i>they might have been advised.</i>
<i>or fuissēt, }</i>		<i>or fuissent, }</i>	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT. <i>Mõn-ērī,</i>	<i>to be advised.</i>
PERFECT. <i>Mõn-ītum (am, um), essē or fuissē,</i>	<i>to have been advised.</i>
FUTURE. <i>Mõn-ītum irī,</i>	<i>to be about to be advised.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT. <i>Mõn-ītūs (a, um),</i>	<i>advised, or having been advised.</i>
GERUNDIVE. <i>Mõn-endūs (a, um),</i>	<i>fit to be advised.</i>

XXIV.—THIRD CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Rēgōr, rectus sum or fui, rēgī: to be ruled.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ōr,	<i>I am ruled.</i>	P. Rēg-īmūr,	<i>We are ruled.</i>
Rēg-ēris or rēg-ēre, }	<i>thou art ruled.</i>	Rēg-īmīnī,	<i>you are ruled.</i>
Rēg-ītūr,	<i>he is ruled.</i>	Rēg-untūr,	<i>they are ruled.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ēbār,	<i>I was being ruled.</i>	P. Rēg-ēbāmūr,	<i>We were being ruled.</i>
Rēg-ēbāris or rēg-ēbare, }	<i>thou wast being ruled.</i>	Rēg-ēbāmīnī,	<i>you were being ruled.</i>
Rēg-ēbātūr,	<i>he was being ruled.</i>	Rēg-ēbantūr,	<i>they were being ruled.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ār,	<i>I shall be ruled.</i>	P. Rēg-ēmūr,	<i>We shall be ruled.</i>
Rēg-ēris or rēg-ērē, }	<i>thou wilt be ruled.</i>	Rēg-ēmīnī,	<i>you will be ruled.</i>
Rēg-ētūr,	<i>he will be ruled.</i>	Rēg-entūr,	<i>they will be ruled.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rec-tūs sum or fuī,	<i>I have been ruled, or was ruled.</i>	P. Rec-tī sūmūs or fuīmūs,	<i>We have been ruled, or were ruled.</i>
Rec-tūs ēs or fuistī,	<i>thou hast been ruled, or wast ruled.</i>	Rec-tī estīs or fuistīs,	<i>you have been ruled, or were ruled.</i>
Rec-tūs est or fuīt,	<i>he has been ruled, or was ruled.</i>	Rec-tī sunt, fuērunt, or fuērē,	<i>they have been ruled, or were ruled.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rec-tūs ēram or fuēram,	<i>I had been ruled.</i>	P. Rec-tī ērāmūs or fuērāmūs,	<i>We had been ruled.</i>
Rec-tūs ērās or fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been ruled.</i>	Rec-tī ērātīs or fuērātīs,	<i>you had been ruled.</i>
Rec-tūs ērāt or fuērāt,	<i>he had been ruled.</i>	Rec-tī ērant or fuērant,	<i>they had been ruled.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rec-tūs ēro or fuēro,	<i>I shall have been ruled.</i>	P. Rec-tī ērimūs or fuērimūs,	<i>We shall have been ruled.</i>
Rec-tūs ēris or fuēris,	<i>thou wilt have been ruled.</i>	Rec-tī ēritīs or fuēritīs,	<i>you will have been ruled.</i>
Rec-tūs ērit or fuērit,	<i>he will have been ruled.</i>	Rec-tī ērunt or fuērint,	<i>they will have been ruled.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ērē, Be thou ruled. | *P. Rēg-īmīnī, Be ye or you ruled.*

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Rēg-itōr, Thou shalt be ruled. | *P. Rēg-untōr, They shall be ruled,*
Rēg-itōr, he shall be ruled, or let | *or let them be ruled*
him be ruled.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-ār,</i>	<i>I may be ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-āmūr,</i>	<i>We may be ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-āris or</i>	<i>thou mayst be</i>	<i>Rēg-āmīnī,</i>	<i>you may be</i>
<i>rēg-ārē, }</i>	<i>ruled.</i>		<i>ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-ātūr,</i>	<i>he may be ruled.</i>	<i>Rēg-antūr,</i>	<i>they may be</i>
			<i>ruled.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-ērēr,</i>	<i>I might be ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-ērēmūr,</i>	<i>We might be</i>
			<i>ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-ērēris or</i>	<i>thou mightst be</i>	<i>Rēg-ērēmīnī,</i>	<i>you might be</i>
<i>rēg-ērērē, }</i>	<i>ruled.</i>		<i>ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-ērētūr,</i>	<i>he might be ruled.</i>	<i>Rēg-ērentūr,</i>	<i>they might be</i>
			<i>ruled.</i>

3. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tūs sim }</i>	<i>I may have been</i>	<i>P. Rec-tī sīmūs }</i>	<i>We may have</i>
<i>or fuērim, }</i>	<i>ruled.</i>	<i>or fuērimūs, }</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>
<i>Rec-tūs sis }</i>	<i>thou mayst have</i>	<i>Rec-tī sītis or }</i>	<i>you may have</i>
<i>or fuēris, }</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>	<i>fuēritis, }</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>
<i>Rec-tūs sīt }</i>	<i>he may have been</i>	<i>Rec-tī sint or }</i>	<i>they may have</i>
<i>or fuērit, }</i>	<i>ruled.</i>	<i>fuērint, }</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>

4. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tūs essem }</i>	<i>I might have been</i>	<i>P. Rec-tī essēmūs }</i>	<i>We might have</i>
<i>or fuissem, }</i>	<i>ruled.</i>	<i>or fuissēmūs, }</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>
<i>Rec-tūs essēs }</i>	<i>thou mightst have</i>	<i>Rec-tī essētis }</i>	<i>you might have</i>
<i>or fuissēs, }</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>	<i>or fuissētis, }</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>
<i>Rec-tūs essēt }</i>	<i>he might have</i>	<i>Rec-tī essent }</i>	<i>they might have</i>
<i>or fuissēt, }</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>	<i>or fuissent, }</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT.	<i>Rēg-ī,</i>	<i>to be ruled.</i>
PERFECT.	<i>Rec-tum (am, um) essē or fuissē,</i>	<i>to have been ruled.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Rec-tum īri,</i>	<i>to be about to be ruled.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.	<i>Rec-tūs (a, um),</i>	<i>ruled, or having been ruled.</i>
GERUNDIVE.	<i>Rēg-endūs (a, um),</i>	<i>fit to be ruled.</i>

XXV.—FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Audiōr, auditūs sum or fuī, audīrī: to be heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-iōr,	<i>I am heard.</i>	P. Aud-īmūr,	<i>We are heard.</i>
Aud-iris or } aud-irē, }	<i>thou art heard.</i>	Aud-īmīnī,	<i>you are heard.</i>
Aud-itūr,	<i>he is heard.</i>	Aud-iuntūr,	<i>they are heard.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-iēbār,	<i>I was being heard.</i>	P. Aud-iēbāmūr,	<i>We were being heard.</i>
Aud-iēbāris or } aud-iēbārē, }	<i>thou wast being heard.</i>	Aud-iēbāmīnī,	<i>you were being heard.</i>
Aud-iēbātūr,	<i>he was being heard.</i>	Aud-iēbantūr,	<i>they were being heard.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-iār,	<i>I shall be heard.</i>	P. Aud-iēmūr,	<i>We shall be heard.</i>
Aud-iēris or } aud-iērē, }	<i>thou wilt be heard.</i>	Aud-iēmīnī,	<i>you will be heard.</i>
Aud-iētūr,	<i>he will be heard.</i>	Aud-ientūr,	<i>they will be heard.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ītūs sum or fuī,	<i>I have been heard, or was heard.</i>	P. Aud-ītī sūmūs or fuimūs,	<i>We have been heard, or were heard.</i>
Aud-ītūs ēs or fuistī,	<i>thou hast been heard, or wast heard.</i>	Aud-ītī estīs or fuistīs,	<i>you have been heard, or were heard.</i>
Aud-ītūs est or fuit,	<i>he has been heard, or was heard.</i>	Aud-ītī sunt, fuērunt, or fuērē,	<i>they have been heard, or were heard.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ītūs ēram or fuēram,	<i>I had been heard.</i>	P. Aud-ītī ērāmūs or fuērāmūs,	<i>We had been heard.</i>
Aud-ītūs ērās or fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been heard.</i>	Aud-ītī ērātīs, or fuērātīs,	<i>you had been heard.</i>
Aud-ītūs ērāt or fuērāt,	<i>he had been heard.</i>	Aud-ītī ērant or fuērant,	<i>they had been heard.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-ītūs ēro or fuēro,	<i>I shall have been heard.</i>	P. Aud-ītī ērimūs or fuērimūs,	<i>We shall have been heard.</i>
Aud-ītūs ēris or fuērīs,	<i>thou wilt have been heard.</i>	Aud-ītī ēritīs or fuēritīs,	<i>you will have been heard.</i>
Aud-ītūs ērit or fuērīt,	<i>he will have been heard.</i>	Aud-ītī ērunt or fuērīnt,	<i>they will have been heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-irē, Be thou heard. | *P. Aud-īmīnī, Be ye or you heard.*

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Aud-ītōr, Thou shalt be heard. | *P. Aud-iuntōr, They shall be heard,*
Aud-ītōr, he shall be heard, or let | *or let them be*
him be heard. | *heard.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-iār,</i>	<i>I may be heard.</i>	<i>P. Aud-iāmūr,</i>	<i>We may be heard.</i>
<i>Aud-iārīs or } aud-iārē, }</i>	<i>thou mayst be heard.</i>	<i>Aud-iāmīnī,</i>	<i>you may be heard.</i>
<i>Aud-iātūr,</i>	<i>he may be heard.</i>	<i>Aud-iantūr,</i>	<i>they may be heard.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-irēr,</i>	<i>I might be heard.</i>	<i>P. Aud-irēmūr,</i>	<i>We might be heard.</i>
<i>Aud-irērīs or } aud-irērē, }</i>	<i>thou mightst be heard.</i>	<i>Aud-irēmīnī,</i>	<i>you might be heard.</i>
<i>Aud-irētūr,</i>	<i>he might be heard.</i>	<i>Aud-irentūr,</i>	<i>they might be heard.</i>

3. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-ītūs sim }</i>	<i>I may have been heard.</i>	<i>P. Aud-ītī simūs }</i>	<i>We may have been heard.</i>
<i>or fuērīm, }</i>		<i>or fuērīmūs, }</i>	
<i>Aud-ītūs sīs }</i>	<i>thou mayst have been heard.</i>	<i>Aud-ītī sītīs }</i>	<i>you may have been heard.</i>
<i>or fuērīs, }</i>		<i>or fuērītīs, }</i>	
<i>Aud-ītūs sīt }</i>	<i>he may have been heard.</i>	<i>Aud-ītī sint }</i>	<i>they may have been heard.</i>
<i>or fuērīt, }</i>		<i>or fuērīnt, }</i>	

4. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-ītūs essem }</i>	<i>I might have been heard.</i>	<i>P. Aud-ītī essēmūs }</i>	<i>We might have been heard.</i>
<i>or fuīssēm, }</i>		<i>or fuīssēmūs, }</i>	
<i>Aud-ītūs essēs }</i>	<i>thou mightst have been heard.</i>	<i>Aud-ītī essētīs }</i>	<i>you might have been heard.</i>
<i>or fuīssēs, }</i>		<i>or fuīssētīs, }</i>	
<i>Aud-ītūs essēt }</i>	<i>he might have been heard.</i>	<i>Aud-ītī essent }</i>	<i>they might have been heard.</i>
<i>or fuīssēt, }</i>		<i>or fuīssent, }</i>	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT.	<i>Aud-irī,</i>	<i>to be heard.</i>
PERFECT.	<i>Aud-ītum (am, um) essē or fuissē,</i>	<i>to have been heard.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Aud-ītum irī,</i>	<i>to be about to be heard.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.	<i>Aud-ītūs (a, um),</i>	<i>heard, or having been heard.</i>
GERUNDIVE.	<i>Aud-iendūs (a, um),</i>	<i>fit to be heard.</i>

FIRST CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

RULE 15.—A proposition in the active voice may also be expressed by the passive voice, the accusative being changed into the nominative, and the nominative into the ablative: if the ablative expresses a living being, the preposition *ā* or *āb* is prefixed; as, *māgistēr puērū laudāt*, *the master praises the boy*, becomes in the passive, *puēr ā māgistrō laudātūr*, *the boy is praised by the master*.

VOCABULARY 29.

<i>ēdūco</i> (āre, etc., 1),	<i>I educate.</i>	<i>grāviter</i> , adv.	<i>heavily, severely.</i>
<i>ēdūco</i> (xi, ctum, 3),	<i>I lead out.</i>	<i>Lycurgus</i> , i, m.	<i>Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator.</i>
<i>fūgo</i> (āre, etc., 1),	<i>I put to flight.</i>	<i>Trōja</i> , ae, f.	<i>Troy, the city of Priam.</i>
<i>vulnēro</i> (āre, etc., 1),	<i>I wound.</i>	<i>Vesta</i> , ae, f.	<i>Vesta, the Roman goddess of fire and of the hearth.</i>
<i>Antiōchus</i> , i, m.	<i>Antiochus, a name of kings of Syria.</i>	<i>virtus</i> , ūtis, f.	<i>valor, virtue, good quality.</i>
<i>ēgrēgius</i> , a, um,	<i>excellent, eminent.</i>		

EXERCISE XXIX.

A.—1. Multi milites in proelio vulnerabantur. 2. Pueri attentī a magistris laudabantur. 3. Troja a Graecis expugnata est. 4. Leges egregiae a Lycurgo datae sunt. 5. Duces exercitus nostri in proelio vulnerati sunt. 6. Antiocho regi pax a Romanis data est. 7. Fugari et superari dulce non est. 8. Puer bene educator. 9. Puer, bene educatus, omnibus placet. 10. Quum rex urbem intravit, omnium civium domus floribus ornatae erant.

1. The good (men) are praised; the bad are blamed. 2. He was severely wounded. 3. In the first battle the Romans were overcome. 4. Immense forces had been raised (parō) by the enemy. 5. The temple of Vesta was built by Numa Pompilius. 6. Antiochus was overcome by the Roman general. 7. The town was assaulted. 8. The city was not taken-by-storm by Hannibal. 9. It is a small-thing to be adorned with gold and silver. 10. The whole land (ager) was laid-waste by the enemy.

B.—1. Pater curat ut ego bene edūcer. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego bene educarer. 3. Curo, ut puer bene educetur. 4.

Curabam, ut puer bene educaretur. 5. Non dubito quin hostes a militibus nostris superati sint. 6. Non dubitabam, quin hostes a militibus nostris superati essent. 7. Nemo dubitat quin urbs ab hostibus expugnata sit. 8. Nemo dubitabat, quin urbs ab hostibus expugnata esset. 9. Exercitus noster pugnat, ut urbs servetur. 10. Exercitus noster pugnabat, ut urbs servaretur.

1. Cornelia took-care that her children should be well educated. 2. Who doubts that the boy has been carefully educated? 3. I will take-care that the girl may be adorned with good-qualities. 4. There is no doubt that the city has been assaulted. 5. To be put-to-flight is not always to be overcome. 6. Let arms be made-ready; let the gates of the city be strengthened. 7. The general takes-care that the gates should be strengthened. 8. Let not the good be blamed; let not the bad be praised! 9. We were put to flight, but we were not overcome. 10. There is no doubt that Pompey was overcome by Caesar.

SECOND CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 30.

māneo (nsi, nsum, 2), <i>I remain.</i>	Něro, ōnis, m. <i>Nero, a Roman family name.</i>
mōveo (ōvi, ōtum, 2), <i>I move, disturb.</i>	strēnuē, adv. <i>vigorously.</i>
tīneo (ui, no sup., 2), <i>I fear.</i>	stūdium, ii, n. <i>zeal, pursuit, study.</i>
adventus, ūs, m. <i>arrival.</i>	sūbitus, a, um, <i>sudden.</i>
strēnuus, a, um, <i>vigorous.</i>	

EXERCISE XXX.

A.—1. Discipuli a magistro docentur. 2. Amari major est laus quam timeri. 3. Fortis vir nullis periculis movebitur. 4. Nero ab omnibus Romanis timebatur. 5. Incolae illius urbis hostium adventu territi sunt. 6. Moniti sumus, ut diligentiores essemus. 7. Puer strenue exercetor. 8. Hostes territi in urbe manserunt. 9. Pueri in litterarum studiis gnaviter exerciti sunt. 10. Monemini ut diligentiores sitis.

1. The pupil is taught by the master. 2. The walls were destroyed. 3. The citizens had been terrified. 4. You have been taught by your father. 5. It is a great thing to be well taught. 6. All the citizens were terrified (at) his (ejus) arrival (abl.). 7. Nero was grievously feared by all the citizens.

8. It is not pleasant to be feared by the good; it is very-pleasant to be feared by the bad. 9. Let the bodies of the children be actively exercised. 10. You had been warned, but you did not obey.

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego strenue exercear. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego strenue exercerer. 3. Curo, ut strenue exerceare. 4. Curabam, ut strenue exercerere. 5. Curo ut puer strenue exerceatur. 6. Curabam ut puer strenue exerceretur. 7. Nemo dubitat quin puer a me semper bene monitus sit. 8. Nemo dubitavit quin puer a me semper bene monitus esset. 9. Non est dubium quin milites subito periculo territi sint. 10. Non erat dubium quin milites subito periculo territi essent.

1. He-was-taking-care that his body might be vigorously exercised. 2. I will take care that the boys are carefully taught. 3. A good mother will take-care that her daughter is carefully taught. 4. I do not doubt that the whole city was terrified at his arrival. 5. There is no doubt that the citizens were alarmed by the sudden danger. 6. Let not the citizens be troubled (moved) by the arrival of the enemy. 7. (Our) father took care that we should be carefully taught. 8. I have taken care that my sons should be carefully taught. 9. Brave men will not be suddenly terrified. 10. Virtue is the most beautiful of (all) things; take care that it is diligently exercised.

THIRD CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 31.

affligo, ixi, ictum, 3,	<i>I cast down, I prostrate.</i>	Phaëthon, ontis, m.	<i>Phaëthon, a son of Apollo.</i>
eōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3,	<i>I cultivate, cherish, etc.</i>	stūdeo, ui, 2,	<i>I am eager, zealous.</i>
dīlīgo, lexi, lectum, 3,	<i>I esteem, I love.</i>	vēho, exi, ectum, 3,	<i>I carry; in Pass., I ride.</i>
fingo, nxi, fectum, 3,	<i>I frame, feign, invent.</i>	vinco, vīci, victum, 3,	<i>I conquer.</i>
clādes, is, f.	<i>disaster, defeat.</i>	prōbe, adv.	<i>rightly, properly.</i>
fābūla, ae, f.	<i>fable, story.</i>	rātio, onis, f.	<i>reason.</i>
nōbīlis, e,	<i>distinguished.</i>	Scīpio, onis, m.	<i>Scipio, a Roman noble name.</i>
perversus, a, um,	<i>willful, perverse.</i>	vēhēmenter, adv.	<i>vehemently, warmly.</i>
quīdem, conj.	<i>indeed.</i>		

EXERCISE XXXI.

A.—1. Omnis hic mundus a Deo regitur. 2. Respublica Romana a consulibus regebatur. 3. Ripae Rheni ponte junguntur. 4. Urbs muro cincta erat. 5. Graecia perversis suis consiliis afflicta est. 6. Si semper bene vixeris, ab omnibus diligere. 7. Quum urbs ab hostibus oppugnabatur, a civibus defendebatur. 8. Conjuratio Catilinae a Cicerone detecta est. 9. Multae fabulae a poetis fictae sunt. 10. Vix acies a Caesare instructa erat, quum hostes in unum locum convolaverunt.

1. Hannibal was conquered by Scipio. 2. The commonwealth was severely cast-down. 3. He was esteemed and was loved by all. 4. This story was invented by the poets. 5. The memory of the man will always be cherished (colo) by his fellow-citizens. 6. The conspiracy is discovered; the commonwealth is preserved. 7. You will be loved by many. 8. The town is being assaulted indeed (quidem), but it is not taken. 9. In that most celebrated (nobilis) battle Carthage was cast-down. 10. A bridge was thrown over the Rhine by Caesar. (*Say, The River Rhine was joined with a bridge by Caesar.*)

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego probe excolar. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego probe excolerer. 3. Curo, ut puer probe excolatur. 4. Curabam, ut puer probe excoleretur. 5. Phaethon vehementer optat, ut patris curru vehatur. 6. Phaethon vehementer optavit, ut patris curru veheretur. 7. Dicit mihi, quid tibi a sorore scriptum sit.* 8. Dixit mihi, quid tibi a sorore scriptum esset.* 9. Puer probe excolitor. 10. Sapientes semper ratione regi student.

1. I will take-care that he may be rightly cultivated. 2. He took care that the boy might be rightly cultivated. 3. We vehemently wish that the enemy may be conquered. 4. Cicero vehemently desired that all (things) might be discovered. 5. Let-us-be-zealous to be ruled by reason. 6. All are zealous to rule, not to be ruled. 7. Tell me (*Dat.*) what (*quae*, neuter plural) was written (*Pres. Perf. Subj.**) to thee. 8. He told me (*Dat.*) what (*quae*) had been written (*Past-Perf. Subj.**). 9. The boy wishes that he may ride in the chariot. 10. The boy was wishing that he might ride in the chariot.

* The rule for this use of the Subjunctive is given subsequently. See p. 127.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 32.

cādo, cecīdi, cāsum, 3, <i>I fall.</i>	lāpīdeus, a, um, <i>of stone.</i>
āēr, ēris, <i>m.</i> <i>the air.</i>	negōtium, ii, <i>n.</i> <i>a thing, business.</i>
Africānus, i, <i>m.</i> <i>Africanus, a surname of the Scipios.</i>	pellis, is, <i>f.</i> <i>skin (of an animal).</i>
cognitio, ōnis, <i>f.</i> <i>knowledge, inquiry.</i>	prius, <i>adv.</i> <i>sooner, before.</i>
ērūdītus, a, um, <i>trained, educated.</i>	Pūnicus, a, um, <i>Punic, Carthaginian.</i>
Gracchus, i, <i>m.</i> <i>Gracchus, a Roman family name.</i>	Sōcrātes, is, <i>m.</i> <i>Socrates, the sage of Athens.</i>
injustē, <i>adv.</i> <i>unjustly.</i>	sōlum, <i>adv.</i> <i>only.</i>
justē, <i>adv.</i> <i>justly.</i>	summus, a, um, <i>highest, utmost, greatest.</i>
lāpis, idis, <i>m.</i> <i>a stone.</i>	Tībērius, ii, <i>m.</i> <i>Tiberius, a common Roman fore-name (cont. Ti.).</i>

EXERCISE XXXII.

A.—1. Pueri a magistris erudiuntur. 2. Improbi homines a Deo puniuntur. 3. Bellum Punicum secundum finitum est a Scipione Africano. 4. Omnes dolores morte finiuntur. 5. Pisces in mari, aves in aëre a Deo nutriuntur. 6. Oculi tenuissimis membranis a natura vestiti sunt. 7. Veteres Britanniae incolae pellibus vestiebantur. 8. Corpora eorum, qui in pugna ceciderunt, sepeliuntur. 9. Urbes munitae ab hostibus non expugnabantur. 10. Non prius dormiemus, quam negotia vestra finita erunt (*prius quam*, before that).

1. The Britons used-to-clothe-themselves (*Past-Imp. Pass.*) with skins. 2. The cities had been fortified with stone (*Adj.*) walls. 3. The sons of Tiberius Gracchus had been carefully trained by their mother. 4. The bodies were buried with the highest honors. 5. The generals were punished because they had not buried the bodies. 6. These two boys had been trained by their mother carefully. 7. The camp had not been fortified. 8. This life of-ours (*nostra*) will be found exceedingly-short (*Sup.*). 9. When the city has been fortified (*Fut.-Perf.*), the citizens will defend it. 10. The city is fortified and made strong with guards.

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego diligenter erudiar. 2. Pater iurabat, ut ego diligenter erudirer. 3. Curo, ut diligenter erudiare. 4. Curabam, ut diligenter erudirere. 5. Curabam, ut puer bene educaretur, strenue exerceretur, probe excolere.

tur, diligenter erudiretur. 6. O puer, diligenter eruditor! 7. Bonus discipulus litterarum cognitione erudiri studet. 8. Homo eruditus non solum sibi, sed etiam aliis prodest. 9. Nemo dubitat, quin puer a me gnaviter custoditus sit. 10. Nemo dubitavit, quin puella a me gnaviter custodita sit.

1. Let the boys be carefully trained. 2. Let not the boys be trained by wicked men. 3. I will take care that my son is carefully trained. 4. I took care that my son should not be trained by a wicked master. 5. There is no doubt that the boys have been carefully trained. 6. Who doubts that it is better to be trained by a good master than by a bad one? 7. Who doubts that Socrates was unjustly punished? 8. It is not disgraceful to be unjustly punished. 9. Take care that the boy is well trained. 10. Well-trained boys love their master.

XXVI.—THIRD CONJUGATION (*mixed with the Fourth*).

Căpio, cēpī, captum, căpĕrĕ: *to take*.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present-Imperfect Tense.

S. Căp-io,	<i>I take.</i>	P. Căp-îmŭs,	<i>We take.</i>
Căp-is,	<i>thou takest.</i>	Căp-itīs,	<i>you take.</i>
Căp-ît,	<i>he takes.</i>	Căp-iunt,	<i>they take.</i>

2. Past-Imperfect Tense.

S. Căp-iĕbam,	<i>I was taking.</i>	P. Căp-iĕbāmŭs,	<i>We were taking.</i>
Căp-iĕbās,	<i>thou wast taking.</i>	Căp-iĕbātīs,	<i>you were taking.</i>
Căp-iĕbăt,	<i>he was taking.</i>	Căp-iĕbant,	<i>they were taking.</i>

3. Future-Imperfect Tense.

S. Căp-iam,	<i>I shall take.</i>	P. Căp-iēmŭs,	<i>We shall take.</i>
Căp-iēs,	<i>thou wilt take.</i>	Căp-iētīs,	<i>you will take.</i>
Căp-iĕt,	<i>he will take.</i>	Căp-iĕnt,	<i>they will take.</i>

4. Present-Perfect Tense.

Cēp-i,	<i>I have taken, or I took,</i>	like	rexī.
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5. Past-Perfect Tense.

Cēp-ĕram,	<i>I had taken,</i>	like	rexĕram
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6. Future-Perfect Tense.

Cēp-ĕro,	<i>I shall have taken;</i>	like	rexĕro.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Present-Imperfect Tense.

<i>S. Căp-iam,</i>	<i>I may take.</i>	<i>P. Căp-iāmus,</i>	<i>We may take.</i>
<i>Căp-iās,</i>	<i>thou mayst take.</i>	<i>Căp-iātis,</i>	<i>you may take.</i>
<i>Căp-iāt,</i>	<i>he may take.</i>	<i>Căp-iant,</i>	<i>they may take.</i>

2. Past-Imperfect Tense.

<i>S. Căp-ěrem,</i>	<i>I might take.</i>	<i>P. Căp-ěremūs,</i>	<i>We might take.</i>
<i>Căp-ěrēs,</i>	<i>thou mightst take.</i>	<i>Căp-ěrētis,</i>	<i>you might take.</i>
<i>Căp-ěrēt,</i>	<i>he might take.</i>	<i>Căp-ěrent,</i>	<i>they might take.</i>

3. Present-Perfect Tense.

<i>Căp-ěrim,</i>	<i>I may have taken,</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>rexěrim.</i>
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4. Past-Perfect Tense.

<i>Căp-isse,</i>	<i>I might have taken,</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>rexisse.</i>
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>S. Căp-ě,</i>	<i>Take thou.</i>	<i>P. Căp-ită,</i>	<i>Take ye or you.</i>
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Future Tense.

<i>S. Căp-ito,</i>	<i>Thou shalt take.</i>	<i>P. Căp-itătă,</i>	<i>You shall take.</i>
<i>Căp-ito,</i>	<i>he shall take, or let him take.</i>	<i>Căp-iunto,</i>	<i>they shall take, or let them take.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Imperfect. Căp-ěre,</i>	<i>to take.</i>	<i>Gen. Căp-iendi,</i>	<i>of taking.</i>
<i>Perfect. Căp-isse,</i>	<i>{ to have</i>	<i>Dat. Căp-iendo,</i>	<i>for taking.</i>
	<i>taken.</i>	<i>Acc. Căp-iendum,</i>	<i>the taking.</i>
<i>Future. Căp-tūrum</i>	<i>{ to be about</i>	<i>Abl. Căp-iendo,</i>	<i>by taking.</i>
<i>esse,</i>	<i>to take.</i>		

SUPINES.

<i>Cap-tum,</i>	<i>to take.</i>
<i>Cap-tu,</i>	<i>to be taken.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Imperfect. Căp-iens,</i>	<i>taking.</i>
<i>Future. Căp-tūrus,</i>	<i>about to take.</i>

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present-Imperfect Tense.

<i>S. Căp-Ńor,</i>	<i>I am taken.</i>	<i>P. Căp-ŃmŃr,</i>	<i>We are taken.</i>
<i>Căp-ěrŃs</i>	<i>{ thou art taken.</i>	<i>Căp-ŃmŃŃ,</i>	<i>you are taken.</i>
<i>or -ěrĕ,</i>		<i>Căp-iuntŃr,</i>	<i>they are taken.</i>
<i>Căp-ŃtŃr,</i>	<i>he is taken.</i>		

2. Past-Imperfect Tense.

S. Căp-iēbar,	<i>I was being taken.</i>	P. Căp-iēbāmūr,	<i>We were being taken.</i>
Căp-iēbāris or cap-iēbāre,	{ <i>thou wast being taken.</i>	Căp-iēbāmini,	<i>you were being taken.</i>
Căp-iēbātūr,		Căp-iēbantūr,	<i>they were being taken.</i>

3. Future-Imperfect Tense.

S. Căp-iar,	<i>I shall be taken.</i>	P. Căp-iēmūr,	<i>We shall be taken.</i>
Căp-iēris or căp-iēre,	{ <i>thou wilt be taken.</i>	Căp-iēmīni,	<i>you will be taken.</i>
Căp-iētūr,		Căp-ientūr,	<i>they will be taken.</i>

4. Present-Perfect Tense.

Cap-tus sum or fui,	{ <i>I have been taken, or I was taken,</i>	like	{ <i>rectus sum or fui.</i>
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5. Past-Perfect Tense.

Cap-tus eram or fueram,	<i>I had been taken,</i>	like	{ <i>rectus eram or fueram.</i>
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6. Future-Perfect Tense.

Cap-tus ero or fuero,	<i>I shall have been taken,</i>	like	{ <i>rectus ero or fuero.</i>
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Present-Imperfect Tense.

S. Căp-iar,	<i>I may be taken.</i>	P. Căp-iāmūr,	<i>We may be taken.</i>
Căp-iāris or cap-iāre,	{ <i>thou mayst be taken.</i>	Căp-iāmīni,	<i>you may be taken.</i>
Cap-iātūr,		Căp-iantūr,	<i>they may be taken.</i>

2. Past-Imperfect Tense.

S. Căp-ērē,	<i>I might be taken.</i>	P. Căp-ērēmūr,	<i>We might be taken.</i>
Căp-ērēris or căp-ērēre,	{ <i>thou mightst be taken.</i>	Căp-ērēmīni,	<i>you might be taken.</i>
Căp-ērētūr,		Căp-erentūr,	<i>they might be taken.</i>

3. Present-Perfect Tense.

Cap-tus sim or fuērim,	<i>I may have been taken,</i>	like	{ <i>rectus sim or fuērim.</i>
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4. Past-Perfect Tense.

Cap-tus essem or fuisset,	<i>I might have been taken,</i>	like	{ <i>rectus essem or fuisset.</i>
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. Căp-ērē, <i>Be thou taken.</i>		P. Căp-īmīni, <i>Be ye or you taken.</i>
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Future Tense.

S. Căp-ītōr, <i>Thou shalt be taken.</i>		P. Căp-iuntor, <i>They shall be taken,</i>
Căp-ītōr, <i>he shall be taken, or let him be taken.</i>		<i>or let them be taken.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Imperfect.</i>	Căp-ī,	<i>to be taken.</i>
<i>Perfect.</i>	Cap-tum (am, um) esse or fuisse,	<i>to have been taken.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Cap-tum iri,	<i>to be about to be taken.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perfect.</i>	Cap-tus (a, um),	<i>taken, or having been taken.</i>
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Căp-iendus (a, um),	<i>fit to be taken.</i>

Obs. The Verbs conjugated like *căpio* are:

<i>facio,</i>	<i>fecī,</i>	<i>factum,</i>	<i>faciēre,</i>	<i>to make.</i>
<i>jacio,</i>	<i>jeci,</i>	<i>jactum,</i>	<i>jaciēre,</i>	<i>to throw.</i>
<i>fugio,</i>	<i>fugi,</i>	<i>fugitum,</i>	<i>fugere,</i>	<i>to flee.</i>
<i>fodio,</i>	<i>fodi,</i>	<i>fossam,</i>	<i>fodiēre,</i>	<i>to dig.</i>
<i>rapio,</i>	<i>rapui,</i>	<i>raptum,</i>	<i>rapere,</i>	<i>to seize.</i>
<i>pario,</i>	<i>peri,</i>	<i>partum,</i>	<i>parere,</i>	<i>to bring forth.</i>
<i>quatio,</i>	(no perfect),	<i>quassum,</i>	<i>quatiere,</i>	<i>to shake.</i>
<i>cupio,</i>	<i>cupi,</i>	<i>cupitum,</i>	<i>cupere,</i>	<i>to desire.</i>
<i>sapio,</i>	<i>sapi,</i>	—	<i>sapere,</i>	<i>to savor of, be wise.</i>
<i>lacio,</i>	—	—	<i>laciēre,</i>	<i>to draw, } rare, except in</i>
<i>specio,</i>	—	—	<i>specere,</i>	<i>to look, } composition.</i>

VOCABULARY 33.

absurdus, a, um,	<i>out of tune, absurd.</i>	margărita, ae, f.	<i>a pearl.</i>
bona, orum, n. (pl.),	<i>goods.</i>	necessarius, a, um,	<i>necessary, need-ful.</i>
celsus, a, um,	<i>lofty, tall.</i>	nidus, i, m.	<i>a nest.</i>
		versus, us, m.	<i>a line, a verse.</i>

EXERCISE XXXIII.

1. Urbs capitur; fugiunt cives, rapiuntur omnia. 2. Curabit dux strenuus ne milites sui fugiant. 3. Scribebam ego versus, tu pingebas, et frater in horto fodiebat. 4. Quis dubitat quin absurdum sit malos versus facere? 5. Poeta versus faciebat quum hostes urbem intrabant. 6. Ne fugiant milites, saepe tutius est pugnare quam fugere. 7. Non omnes eadem cupimus. 8. Curavit ut oratio sua Ciceronem saperet. 9. Quis dubitat quin milites bona nostra rapturi sint? 10. Ne facite absurda, cives! Sapite et iram coercete.

1. Birds make their nests in trees. 2. An eagle had made her nest in a tall tree. 3. We desire very many things which are not needful to us. 4. It is easy to make verses; it is not easy to make good (ones). 5. The enemy flee, and the camp is taken. 6. Flee not, soldiers! It is safer to fight than to flee. 7. We will dig in the earth, in order that we may find minerals. 8. Men do not dig in the ground to (ut) find pearls. 9. A strong wind was shaking the trees. 10. That whole roation savors-of the poets (*Acc.*).

Deponent Verbs have a Passive form,

- I. Hortör, hortātūs sum, hortārī, to exhort, like āmor.
 II. Vēreör, vēritūs sum, vēērī, to fear, " mōneör.

	I.			II.		
INDICATIVE MOOD.	<i>Pres.-Imp.</i>	Hort-ör, Hort-ārīs (ārē), &c.	<i>I exhort.</i> <i>thou exhortest.</i> &c.	Vēr-eör, Vēr-ērīs (ērē), &c.	<i>I fear.</i> <i>thou fearest</i> &c.	
	<i>Past-Imp.</i>	Hort-ābār,	<i>I was exhorting.</i>	Vēr-ēbār,	<i>I was fearing.</i>	
	<i>Fut.-Imp.</i>	Hort-ābör,	<i>I shall exhort.</i>	Vēr-ēbör,	<i>I shall fear.</i>	
	<i>Pres.-Perf.</i>	Hort-ātūs sum,	<i>I have exhorted</i> <i>or I exhorted.</i>	Vēr-ītūs sum,	<i>I have feared</i> <i>or I feared.</i>	
	<i>Past-Perf.</i>	Hort-ātūs eram,	<i>I had exhorted.</i>	Vēr-ītūs eram,	<i>I had feared.</i>	
	<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	Hort-ātūs ero,	<i>I shall have ex-</i> <i>horted.</i>	Vēr-ītūs ero,	<i>I shall have</i> <i>feared.</i>	
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	<i>Pres.-Imp.</i>	Hort-ēr,	<i>I may exhort.</i>	Vēr-eär,	<i>I may fear.</i>	
	<i>Past-Imp.</i>	Hort-ärer,	<i>I might exhort.</i>	Vēr-ērer,	<i>I might fear.</i>	
	<i>Fut.-Imp.</i>	Hort-ätürüs sim,	<i>I may be about</i> <i>to exhort.</i>	Vēr-ītürüs sim,	<i>I may be about</i> <i>to fear.</i>	
	<i>Pres.-Perf.</i>	Hort-ātüs sim,	<i>I may have ex-</i> <i>horted.</i>	Vēr-ītüs sim,	<i>I may have</i> <i>feared.</i>	
	<i>Past-Perf.</i>	Hort-ātüs essem,	<i>I might have ex-</i> <i>horted.</i>	Vēr-ītüs essem,	<i>I might have</i> <i>feared.</i>	
IMPERATIVE.	<i>Present.</i>	Hort-ärē,	<i>Exhort thou.</i>	Vēr-ērē,	<i>Fear thou.</i>	
	<i>Future.</i>	Hort-ätör,	<i>thou shalt ex-</i> <i>hort.</i>	Vēr-ëtör,	<i>thou shalt fear.</i>	
INFINITIVE.	<i>Imperfect.</i>	Hort-ārī,	<i>to exhort.</i>	Vēr-ērī,	<i>to fear.</i>	
	<i>Perfect.</i>	Hort-ätum essē,	<i>to have exhort-</i> <i>ed.</i>	Vēr-itum essē,	<i>to have feared.</i>	
	<i>Future.</i>	Hort-ätürum essē,	<i>to be about to</i> <i>exhort.</i>	Vēr-itürum essē,	<i>to be about to</i> <i>fear.</i>	
PARTICIPLES.	<i>Imperfect.</i>	Hort-ans,	<i>exhorting.</i>	Vēr-ens,	<i>fearing.</i>	
	<i>Future.</i>	Hort-ätürüs,	<i>about to exhort.</i>	Vēr-itürüs,	<i>about to fear.</i>	
	<i>Perfect.</i>	Hort-ātüs,	<i>having exhorted.</i>	Vēr-ītüs,	<i>having feared.</i>	
	<i>Gerundive.</i>	Hort-andüs,	<i>fit to be ex-</i> <i>horted.</i>	Vēr-endüs,	<i>fit to be feared.</i>	
SUPINES.		Hort-ätum, Hort-ätü,	<i>to exhort.</i> <i>to be exhorted.</i>	Vēr-itum, Vēr-itü,	<i>to fear.</i> <i>to be feared.</i>	
GERUND.		Hort-andi, &c.	<i>of exhorting,</i> &c.	Vēr-endi, &c.	<i>of fearing,</i> &c.	

Besides the Passive forms the Deponents have the two Active Participles, the Supines, and the Gerunds.

Deponents are the only Latin Verbs that can express directly a Perfect Participle Active: as, hortātūs, *having exhorted*.

but an Active meaning.

III. Lōquōr, lōcūtūs sum, lōquī, to speak, like rēgōr.

IV. Partiōr, partītūs sum, partīrī, to divide, " audiōr.

III.			IV.			INDICATIVE MOOD.
<i>Pres.-Imp.</i>	Lōqu-ōr, Lōqu-ērīs (ērē), &c.	<i>I speak.</i> } <i>thou speakest.</i> } &c.	<i>Part-iōr,</i> <i>Part-īrīs</i> (īrē), &c.	<i>I divide.</i> } <i>thou dividest.</i> } &c.		
<i>Past-Imp.</i>	Lōqu-ēbār,	<i>I was speaking.</i>	<i>Part-iēbār,</i>	<i>I was dividing.</i>		
<i>Fut.-Imp.</i>	Lōqu-ār,	<i>I shall speak.</i>	<i>Part-iār,</i>	<i>I shall divide.</i>		
<i>Pres.-Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs sum,	<i>I have spoken</i> } <i>or I spoke.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs</i> sum,	<i>I have divided</i> } <i>or I divided.</i>		
<i>Past-Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs ēram,	<i>I had spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs</i> ēram,	<i>I had divided.</i>		
<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs ēro,	<i>I shall have</i> } <i>spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs</i> ēro,	<i>I shall have di-</i> } <i>vided.</i>		
<i>Pres.-Imp.</i>	Lōqu-ār,	<i>I may speak.</i>	<i>Part-iār,</i>	<i>I may divide.</i>		
<i>Past-Imp.</i>	Lōqu-ērēr,	<i>I might speak.</i>	<i>Part-īrēr,</i>	<i>I might divide.</i>		
<i>Fut.-Imp.</i>	Lōcū-tūrūs sīm,	<i>I may be about</i> } <i>to speak.</i>	<i>Part-ītūrūs,</i> sīm,	<i>I may be about</i> } <i>to divide.</i>		
<i>Pres.-Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs sīm,	<i>I may have</i> } <i>spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs</i> sīm,	<i>I may have di-</i> } <i>vided.</i>		
<i>Past-Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs essem,	<i>I might have</i> } <i>spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs</i> essem,	<i>I might have</i> } <i>divided.</i>		
<i>Present.</i>	Lōqu-ērē,	<i>Speak thou.</i>	<i>Part-īrē,</i>	<i>Divide thou.</i>		
<i>Future.</i>	Lōqu-ītōr,	<i>thou shalt</i> } <i>speak.</i>	<i>Part-ītōr,</i>	<i>thou shalt di-</i> } <i>vide.</i>		
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Lōqu-ī,	<i>to speak.</i>	<i>Part-īrī,</i>	<i>to divide.</i>		
<i>Perfect.</i>	Lōcū-tum essē,	<i>to have spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītum</i> essē,	<i>to have divided.</i>		
<i>Future.</i>	Lōcū-tūrum essē,	<i>to be about to</i> } <i>speak.</i>	<i>Part-ītūrum</i> essē,	<i>to be about to</i> } <i>divide.</i>		
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Lōqu-ens,	<i>speaking.</i>	<i>Part-iens,</i>	<i>dividing.</i>		
<i>Future.</i>	Lōcū-tūrūs,	<i>about to speak.</i>	<i>Part-ītūrūs,</i>	<i>about to divide.</i>		
<i>Perfect.</i>	Lōcū-tūs,	<i>having spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs,</i>	<i>having divided.</i>		
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Lōqu-endūs,	<i>fit to be spoken.</i>	<i>Part-iendūs,</i>	<i>fit to be divided.</i>		
<i>SUPINES.</i>	Lōcū-tum, Lōcū-tū,	<i>to speak.</i> <i>to be spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītum,</i> <i>Part-ītū,</i>	<i>to divide.</i> <i>to be divided.</i>		
<i>GERUND.</i>	Lōqu-endi, &c.	<i>of speaking,</i> &c.	<i>Part-iendi,</i> &c.	<i>of dividing,</i> &c.		

The Gerundive, and occasionally the Perf. Participle, are the only forms in the Deponents that ever have a passive meaning.

Intransitive Deponents have no Supine in *u* and no Gerundive.

VOCABULARY 34.

admīror, āri, ātus, 1,	<i>I wonder at, I admire.</i>	mīror, etc., 1,	<i>I wonder at, admire.</i>
asperor, āri, 1,	<i>I reject, despise.</i>	vēnēror, etc., 1,	<i>I reverence, worship.</i>
conor, etc., 1,	<i>I attempt.</i>	demum, adv.	<i>indeed.*</i>
contemplor, etc., 1,	<i>I observe carefully, I contemplate.</i>	pōtestas, ātis, f. }	<i>power.†</i>
hortor, etc., 1,	<i>I urge, exhort, encourage.</i>	pōtentia, ae, f. }	
mēdītor, etc., 1,	<i>I meditate on, study.</i>	quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, or quiddam,	<i>a certain, one, certain.</i>
		tum, adv.	<i>then.</i>

EXERCISE XXXIV.

Deponent Verbs of the First Conjugation.

1. Admiramur cantum avium illarum. 2. Admiramini Dei potentiam. 3. Animalia quaedam vocem humanam imitantur. 4. Caesar milites hortatus est, ut fortiter pugnarent. 5. Hannibal Alpes superare conatus est. 6. Hortabor patrem ut pueri mentem probe excolat. 7. Quid meditaris, carissime amice? 8. Contemplor pulchram hanc imaginem. 9. Venerare Deum, venerare parentes. 10. Tum demum beatus eris, quum aspernatus eris voluptatem.

1. Who does not admire the song of the nightingale? 2. Meditate-on these things every-day. 3. Observe (carefully) this beautiful image. 4. It does-good to the mind to contemplate lofty things. 5. Contemplate, citizens, the examples of the ancients! 6. Then at last will ye be happy when ye have learnt (*Fut.-Perf.*) to despise pleasure. 7. I will encourage the boy to (ut) contemplate those things. 8. Attempt great things; thou wilt do great things. 9. I will take care that my son may admire those things (*ea, n. pl.*) which are fit-to-be-admired. 10. There is no doubt that the Romans admired Cicero.

VOCABULARY 35.

fāteor, fassus, 2,	<i>I confess.</i>	intueor, itus, 2,	<i>I look upon, into,</i>
īmītor, etc., 1,	<i>I imitate.</i>	rēcordor, etc., 1,	<i>I call to mind.</i>
polliceor, citus, 2,	<i>I promise.</i>	misēreor, itus, 2,	<i>I pity, have pity on.</i>

* As tum demum, then indeed, then and not till then.

† *Potestas* is the regular power of a magistrate; *potentia*, the power which arises out of personal weight and influence.

accĭpio, * cēpi, cep-	} <i>I receive.</i>	ex, e, <i>prep.</i> (with <i>abl.</i>),	out of, from.
tum, 3,		facĭnus, ōris, n.	a bold, dar-
confiteor, * fessus, 2,	<i>I confess.</i>		ing deed,
dēcĭpio, * cēpi, cep-	} <i>I deceive.</i>		crime.
tum, 3,		Plĭnius, ii, m.	Pliny, name
eĭcio, * jēci, jec-	} <i>I cast forth.</i>		of two Ro-
tum, 3,			man writers
tueor, ūtus, 2,	<i>I gaze, guard,</i>		(Elder and
	<i>protect.</i>		Younger).
vĕreor, ūtus, 2,	<i>I fear, rever-</i>	praetērĭtus, a, um,	past.
	<i>ence.</i>	reus, i, m.	an accused
Asia, ae, f.	Asia.		man, a de-
Darius, ii, m.	Darius, a Per-		fendant.
	sian royal	sēnectus, ūtis, f.	old age.
	name.		

EXERCISE XXXV.

Dependent Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

RULE 16.—Verbs signifying *to remember, to forget, to pity*, are in Latin commonly followed by the Genitive.

1. Veremini, O pueri, senectutem! 2. Darius Alexandro magnam partem Asiae pollicitus est. 3. Plinius scribit; nunc pueri omnia sciunt, neminem verentur, imitantur neminem. 4. Tuebimur miseros, quorum agros vastavistis. 5. Incolae hoc facinus fatebuntur. 6. Comites, qui salutem regis tuiti erant, maximum praemium acceperunt. 7. Scelerum suorum recordabuntur. 8. Reus facinus confessus est. 9. Jucundum est mare a terra intueri. 10. Semper misero-rum hominum miserebimur.

1. We reverence the power of God. 2. Guard the king, soldiers! 3. Confess the truth (true things), boy; it is better to be punished than to deceive. 4. Look-into these things carefully. 5. The general has promised rewards to the soldiers. 6. There is no doubt that the generals have promised (*Subj.*) rewards to the soldiers. 7. He has confessed the crime, and shall be punished. 8. It is pleasant to call-to-mind past dangers. 9. Ye will call these things to mind, citizens, when I am cast forth (*Fut.-Perf.*) from the city. 10. Have-pity-on the accused (man), judges! 11. He reverences the gods.

* Observe the change of *ā* to *ī* when a preposition is prefixed in com-position; as, accĭpio = ad + cāpio; confĭteor = con + fĭteor, etc.

VOCABULARY 36.

abūtor, ūsus, ūti, 3,	<i>I abuse.</i>	cāseus, i, m.	<i>cheese.</i>
adhortor, etc., 1,	<i>I urge, exhort.</i>	consulātus, us, m.	<i>office of consul, consulate.</i>
adīpiscor, adeptus, 3,	<i>I acquire, attain to.</i>	cruciātus, us, m.	<i>torture.</i>
allōquor, locūtus, 3,	<i>I speak to, address.</i>	Eurīpides, is, m.	<i>Euripides, an Athenian tragic poet.</i>
committo, mīsi, missum, 3,	<i>I send together, join battle (fight).</i>	immortālitas, ātis, f.	<i>immortality.</i>
deflāgro, etc., 1,	<i>to be burnt down.</i>	Lābiēnus, i, m.	<i>Labienus, one of Cæsar's lieutenants.</i>
fruor, frūitus, and } fructus, 3, }	<i>I enjoy.</i>	lac, lactis, n.	<i>milk.</i>
fungor, functus, 3,	<i>I discharge.</i>	lācus, us, m.	<i>a lake.</i>
gero, gessi, gestum, 3,	<i>I carry on, wage.</i>	laetitia, æ, f.	<i>joy.</i>
hābeo, bui, bitum, 2,	<i>I have.</i>	Mēnāpii, orum, m.	<i>the Menapii, a Gallic tribe.</i>
incūso, etc., 1,	<i>I accuse, find fault with.</i>	mox, adv.	<i>soon, shortly.</i>
jūbeo, jussi, jussum, 2,	<i>I order, bid.</i>	mūnus, ēris, n.	<i>duty, function.</i>
lōquor, locūtus, 3,	<i>I speak.</i>	nēvē, conj. (with subj.),	<i>nor, and lest</i>
mōrior, mortuus, 3,	<i>I die.</i>	nīmīs, adv.	<i>too, too much.</i>
nascor, natus, 3,	<i>I am born.</i>	pēr, prep. (with acc.),	<i>through.</i>
oblīviscor, litus, 3,	<i>I forget.</i>	poena, æ, f.	<i>punishment.</i>
pātiōr, passus, 3,	<i>I endure, suffer.</i>	Poeni, orum, m.	<i>the Carthaginians.</i>
prōficiscor, fectus, 3,	<i>I set out.</i>	pristīnus, a, um,	<i>former, olden.</i>
rēmīniscor (no perf.), 3,	<i>I remember.</i>	rāro, adv.	<i>seldom.</i>
sēquor, sēcūtus, 3,	<i>I follow.</i>	Rēgulus, i, m.	<i>Regulus, a Roman commander.</i>
ūtor, ūsus, 3,	<i>I use.</i>	Sālāmis, īnis, f.	<i>Salamis, an island near Athens.</i>
vescor (no perf.), 3,	<i>I feed, live on.</i>	tantum, adv.	<i>only.</i>
ad, prep. (with acc.),	<i>to, at, near.</i>	Trāsīmēnus, i, m.	<i>Trasimenus, a lake in Italy.</i>
ālīquando, adv.	<i>sometimes.</i>		
āpūd, prep. (with acc.),	<i>at, near.</i>		
bēnīgnē, adv.	<i>kindly.</i>		
cāro, carnis, f.	<i>flesh.</i>		

EXERCISE XXXVI.

Deponent Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

RULE 17.—Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, potior, and vescor govern the Ablative Case.

A.—1. Si morimur, corpus tantum moritur, non animus.
2. Dux maximam adeptus est gloriam. 3. Cives, libertatem adepti, summa laetitia fruentur. 4. Virtutis viam semper se

quemur. 5. Cura ut bene moriaris. 6. Audi multa, loquere pauca. 7. Per multos annos pace usi sunt. 8. Lacte, caseo, carne vescuntur. 9. Munere tuo bene fungere! 10. Aliquando oculi non funguntur suo munere.

1. By this death he obtained the freedom of his country. 2. Who doubts that by this death he has obtained immortal glory? 3. It is a small thing to enjoy life; it is a great thing to discharge the duties of life. 4. Take care that you always follow the path (way) of virtue. 5. You will enjoy all these good (things). 6. When the body is dead (*Fut.-Perf.*), then indeed shall we enjoy true life. 7. The Britons used-to-feed (*Past-Imperf.*) on milk, flesh, (and) cheese. 8. He used the utmost freedom in his oration. 9. Use riches, do not abuse them. 10. Follow us; *we* will protect you.

B.—1. Sapienter utimini tempore. 2. Clarissimus hic dux consulatu functus est. 3. Qui nimis cupit honores, raro eos adipiscitur. 4. Caesar duas legiones ad Labienum proficisci jubet, ipse in Menapiorum fines profectus est. 5. Bellum gerimus, ut pace fruamur. 6. Alexander immortalitatis gloriam adeptus est. 7. Augustus omnes cives benigne alloquebatur. 8. Eodem die, quo Dianae templum deflagravit, Alexander Magnus natus est. 9. Regulus omnes cruciatus Poenorum fortiter passus est. 10. Hannibal milites adhortatus est, ut reminiscerentur pristinae virtutis suae, neve liberorum obliviscerentur.

1. Thou hast wisely discharged thine office-of-consul. 2. Generals often exhort their soldiers to (ut) remember their wives and children. 3. Remember (your) ancient valor, soldiers! 4. Caesar orders these two legions to set out. 5. It is a small thing to-speak-kindly-to (one's) fellow-citizens. 6. That most famous (nobilis) battle was fought near the lake Trasimenus. 7. Caesar himself set out for (into) the territories of the Menapii. 8. Now we have peace; shortly we shall-be-carrying-on war. 9. Regulus endured bravely the utmost tortures. 10. On the same day on which that most famous battle was fought, the poet Euripides was born.

VOCABULARY 37.

blandior, ūtus, īri, }	<i>I flatter, win</i>	exp̄rior, ertus, 4,	<i>I try, experience.</i>
4 (with dat.), }	<i>upon.</i>	cīvilis, e,	<i>belonging to a citizen, civil.</i>
mētior, mensus, 4,	<i>I measure.</i>		

mentior, itus, 4,	<i>I lie.</i>	pōtior, itus, 4)	} <i>I obtain possession</i>
Epāminondas, æ, m.	<i>Epaminondas,</i> <i>a famous</i> <i>Theban.</i>	(<i>with abl. or</i> <i>gen.</i>)	
ordior, orsus, 4,	<i>I begin.</i>	fortūna, æ, f.	<i>fortune.</i>
partior, itus, 4,	<i>I share, di-</i> <i>vide.</i>	frons, ntis, f.	<i>forehead, brow.</i>
		nunquam, adv.	<i>never.</i>
		vultus, us, m.	<i>countenance, looks.</i>

EXERCISE XXXVII.

Deponent Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

1. Milites belli fortunam experiuntur. 2. Epaminondas nunquam mentiebatur. 3. Senes multa experti sunt in longa vita. 4. Magnos viros virtute metimur, non fortuna. 5. Voluptas blanditur sensibus nostris. 6. Frons, oculi, vultus saepe mentiuntur. 7. Tarquinius Superbus potitus est regno. 8. Puniemini, quod mentiti estis. 9. Bellum civile in Italia orsum est. 10. Patres bona sua cum liberis partiuntur.

1. We will try the fortune of war. 2. The Romans often tried the fortune of war. 3. There is no doubt that it is extremely-base (*Superl.*) to lie. 4. We will share our goods with our children. 5. There is no doubt that the enemy (pl.) have-obtained-possession-of the city. 6. Let us make-trial-of our valor; let us get-possession-of the camp of the enemy. 7. There is no doubt that pleasure wins-upon our senses. 8. We ought to measure men by (their) virtue, not by (their) fortune. 9. Very many (people) measure all things by fortune. 10. The consuls will measure (out) lands to the soldiers.

XXVIII.—PREPOSITIONS.

Of the Prepositions, some govern the Accusative Case, some the Ablative, and some either the Accusative or Ablative.

I. *With the Accusative alone.*

Ad,	<i>to.</i>	Ergā,	<i>toward.</i>
Adversūs,	} <i>toward.</i>	Extrā,	<i>outside of.</i>
Adversum,		Infrā,	<i>below.</i>
Antē,	<i>before.</i>	Intēr,	<i>between, among.</i>
Apūd,	<i>near, at.</i>	Intrā,	<i>inside of, within.</i>
Circā, circum,	<i>around.</i>	Juxtā,	<i>near.</i>
Circitēr,	<i>about.</i>	Ōb,	<i>on account of.</i>
Cis and citrā,	<i>on this side of.</i>	Pēnēs,	<i>in the power of.</i>
Contrā,	<i>against, contrary to.</i>	Pēr,	<i>through.</i>

Pōnē,	<i>behind.</i>	Sēcundum,	<i>following, in accordance</i>
Post,	<i>after.</i>	Suprā,	<i>above.</i> [with.
Fraetēr,	<i>beside.</i>	Trans,	<i>across.</i>
Prōpē,	<i>near.</i>	Ultrā,	<i>on the farther side of.</i>
Propter,	<i>on account of.</i>	Versūs,	<i>toward.</i>

Versus is put after the word it governs.

VOCABULARY 38.

fuo, fluxi, fluxum, 3,	<i>I flow.</i>	mētus, us, m.	<i>fear.</i>
migro, etc., 1,	<i>I migrate, de-</i>	occidens, ntis, m.	<i>the west (the set-</i>
	<i>part.</i>		<i>ting sun).</i>
vīvo, vixi, victum, 3,	<i>I live.</i>	permulti, ae, ā,	<i>very many.</i>
æstas, ātis, f.	<i>summer.</i>	primō, adv.	<i>at first.</i>

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

1. Exercitus hostium ad portas urbis venit. 2. Multi homines contra naturam vivunt. 3. Iudices secundum leges hunc hominem puniverunt. 4. Multae aves ante hiemem in alias terras migrant. 5. Hac aestate extra urbem habitabimus. 6. Romani trans Rhenum multa oppida vastaverunt. 7. Hoc bellum intra paucos dies finitum erit. 8. Vir sapiens non propter metum legibus parebit. 9. Rhodanus primo occidentem versus fluit. 10. Equitatum praeter fluminis ripas contra hostem ducit.

1. Hannibal led (his) army to the gates of the city. 2. Who doubts that it is contrary-to virtue to lie? 3. All these things are in-the-power-of the consuls. 4. The general led his army toward the river. 5. Very many birds migrate into Britain in the summer. 6. The river Rhone flows through the lake. 7. A good judge will judge according to the laws. 8. We shall dwell within the city, but you will depart into the country (agri). 9. The camp of Hannibal was near the walls of the city. 10. The nightingale migrates across the sea in winter.

II. *With the Ablative alone.*

Ā, āb, or abs, <i>by or from.</i>	Ex or ē, <i>out of.</i>
Absquē (rare), <i>without.</i>	Prae, <i>before, in comparison with</i>
Cōram, <i>in the presence of.</i>	Prō, <i>before, for, in behalf of.</i>
Cum, <i>with.</i>	Sinē, <i>without.</i>
Dē, <i>down from, from,</i>	Tēnus, <i>reaching to, as far as.</i>
<i>concerning.</i>	

Těnūs is put after the word it governs.

VOCABULARY 39.

dīvido, vīsi, vīsum, 3,	<i>I divide, separate.</i>	Germāni, orum, <i>m.</i>	<i>the Germans.</i>
cēteri (caet.), ae, ā, } pl.	<i>the rest, all others.</i>	Helvētius, a, um,	<i>Helvetian.</i> [tenant.
		lēgātus, i, m.	<i>ambassador, lieu-</i>
		ōcēānus, i, m.	<i>the ocean.</i>

EXERCISE XXXIX.

1. Magna cum voluptate avium cantum audivimus. 2. A Cicerone liber de senectute scriptus est. 3. Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit. 4. Romani ex Gallia trans Rhenum veniunt. 5. Pro salute reipublicae et pro liberis pugnabimus. 6. Magna gloria nemini venit sine virtute. 7. Coram parentibus dixi, quid scripserim. 8. Incolae urbis de pace legatos ad Caesarem miserunt. 9. Cato in senectute prae ceteris floruit. 10. Alexander omnes terras Oceano tenus vicit.

1. The songs of birds are heard with pleasure by all. 2. Cicero has written a very beautiful book concerning old age. 3. The ocean separates Britain from Gaul. 4. He said these things in-the-presence-of all the soldiers. 5. The general marched (duco) his army out of the city. 6. Before all others Demosthenes and Cicero are the most renowned orators. 7. There is no true glory without virtue. 8. Along with thee (tecum*) we will depart into another land. 9. We are fighting for (pro) our country, for our wives, for our children. 10. He was dwelling in the same city, without-the-knowledge-of his father.

III. With the Accusative or Ablative.

Īn, in, into.	Sūper, over.
Sūb, up to, under; of time, about.	Subter, under.
Clam, secretly, without the knowledge of.	

In and *Sub*, with the *Acc.*, answer to the question *Whither?* with the *Abl.*, the question *Where?*

VOCABULARY 40.

fulgeo, īsi, īsum, 2,	<i>I shine.</i>	Aegyptus, i, f.	<i>Egypt.</i>
profēro, tūli, lātum, } ferre,	<i>I extend.</i>	impērium, ii, n.	<i>empire.</i>
Indi, orum, m.	<i>the Indians, people of India.</i>	marmōr, ōris, n.	<i>marble.</i>
		servitūs, ūtis, f.	<i>slavery.</i>
		tābernāculum, i, n.	<i>tent.</i>
		uxor, ōris, f.	<i>wife.</i>

* *Mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum*, are used instead of *cum me, cum te*, etc.

EXERCISE XL.

1. Multi homines in varias terras itinera faciunt. 2. In magno flumine magni capiuntur pisces. 3. In hortum meum non venisti, in urbe autem fuisti. 4. Sub terra est magna rerum utilium multitudo. 5. Equitatus hostium sub noctem in castra venit. 6. Plurimae aves sub hiemem in alias terras volant. 7. Pompeius in Aegypto sub oculis uxoris et liberorum mortuus est. 8. Caesar super Indos proferet imperium. 9. Super tabernaculum Darii imago Solis fulgebat. 10. Etiam sub marmore et auro habitat servitus.

1. We were coming into the city; you were dwelling in it. 2. The camp of Hannibal was under the walls of Rome. 3. We were walking in the garden. 4. It is not pleasant to all to dwell in the city. 5. Large fishes are not caught in a small river. 6. The nightingale does not always remain in the same lands. 7. They slay Pompey beneath the very (ipse) eyes of his wife. 8. The Romans will extend their empire beyond the boundaries of Europe. 9. Beneath the earth there are many beautiful things. 10. Toward winter these birds migrate into other lands.

XXIX.—ADVERBS.

Adverbs are formed from Adjectives and Participles by means of the terminations *-ē* and *-tēr*. Adverbs derived from Adjectives and Participles of the First and Second Declension end in *-ē*, as *doctē*, *learnedly*, from *doctus*. Adverbs derived from Adjectives and Participles of the Third Declension end in *-tēr*, as *fortitēr*, *bravely*, from *fortis*.

The *Comparative* of the Adverb is the same as the Neuter Nominative Singular of the Comparative Adjective, and consequently ends in *iūs*.

The *Superlative* of the Adverb is formed from the Superlative of the Adjective by changing the final syllable of the latter into *ē*.

ADJECTIVES.

doctus,	<i>learned.</i>
liber,	<i>free.</i>
pulcher,	<i>beautiful.</i>
fortis,	<i>brave.</i>
similis,	<i>like.</i>
acer,	<i>keen.</i>
felix,	<i>lucky.</i>
rudens,	<i>prudent.</i>

Positive.

doctē,	<i>learnedly.</i>
liberē,	<i>freely.</i>
pulchrē,	<i>beautifully</i>
fortiter,	<i>bravely.</i>
similiter,	<i>alike.</i>
acriter,	<i>keenly.</i>
feliciter,	<i>luckily.</i>
prudenter,	<i>prudently.</i>

ADVERBS.

Comparative.

Superlative.

doctius	doctissimē
liberius	liberrimē
pulchrius	pulcherrimē
fortius	fortissimē
similius	simillimē
acrius	acerrimē
felicinus	felicissimē
prudentius	prudētissimē

Adverbs are irregular in their Comparison, if the Adjectives from which they are derived are also irregular.

ADJECTIVES.

bōnus,	<i>good.</i>
mālus,	<i>bad.</i>
multus,	<i>much, many.</i>
magnus,	<i>great.</i>
prōpinquus,	<i>near.</i>
(prō),	<i>before.</i>

Positive.

bēnē,	<i>well.</i>
mālē,	<i>ill.</i>
multum,	<i>much.</i>

prōpe,	<i>near, nearly.</i>
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ADVERBS.

Comp.

Sup.

mélius	optimē
pėjus	pessimē
plūs	plūrimum
māgis	maximē
prōpius	proximē
prius	primum & primē

VOCABULARY 41.

accēdo, cessi, cessum, 3,	<i>I approach.</i>
āgo, ēgi, actum, 3,	<i>I lead, act, do.</i>
excēdo, cessi, cessum, 3,	<i>I depart from.</i>
incīpio, cōpi, ceptum, 3,	<i>I begin.</i>
perdo, didi, ditum, 3,	<i>I destroy.</i>
resisto, stiti, stitum, 3 (with dat.),	<i>I resist.</i>
ac, conj.	<i>and.</i>
atque, conj.	<i>and.</i>
attentē, adv.	<i>attentively.</i>
audactēr, adv.	<i>boldly, daringly.</i>

Hasdrūbal, ālis, m.	<i>Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal (a common Carthaginian name).</i>
jūventus, ūtis, f.	<i>youth.</i>
lātē, adv.	<i>widely, wide.</i>
longē, adv.	<i>far.</i>
Roscius, ii, m.	<i>Roscius, a Roman name.</i>
sātis, adv.	<i>enough, sufficiently.</i>
tigris, is and īdis, c.	<i>a tiger.</i>

EXERCISE XII.

A.—1. Germani cum Romanis fortiter pugnaverunt. 2. Milites audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare incipiunt. 3. Miles hostibus fortissime restitit. 4. Galli Italiam longe lateque vastaverunt. 5. Cicero Roscium audacissime defendit. 6. Judicem ii timere debent, qui male egerunt. 7. Deus mundum sapientissime regit. 8. Leones facilius vincuntur quam tigres. 9. Nunquam jucundius viximus quam nunc. 10.

Orationes Demosthenis ab Atheniensibus attentissime audiebantur.

1. Fight bravely, soldiers; ye are fighting for your country. 2. Now we shall live most delightfully. 3. The Germans fought very bravely. 4. Hear the speech more attentively, citizens! 5. The Gauls laid waste the lands (ager) of the Romans far and wide. 6. Ye have acted most wisely, citizens! 7. Who doubts that the soldiers have fought most bravely? 8. In this matter (res) Cicero acted most prudently. 9. The Gauls were not easily conquered. 10. Who doubts that God rules the world most wisely?

B.—1. Non satis est vivere, debemus bene vivere. 2. Multum prodest juventuti libros veterum legere. 3. Eo tempore Cicero maxime omnium reipublicae profuit. 4. Quis reipublicae plus quam Cicero profuit? 5. Orator est (*he is*) magis quam poeta. 6. Hannibal, dux Poenorum, proxime ad urbem accessit. 7. Primum Latinam linguam discere incipiam. 8. Propius ad portas urbis accessit Hannibal quam Hasdrubal. 9. Pessime omnium egisti! bonos cives perdidisti; improbis bene fecisti. 10. Prius linguam Latinam quam Graecam didicit.

1. It is easy to write; it is not easy to write well. 2. (He) who does not read attentively, reads ill. 3. It was difficult to approach near to the gates. 4. Hannibal approached very-near to the gates of Rome. 5. There is no doubt that you have acted very-ill. 6. You have acted worse than all the others. 7. It is not a great thing to write much; it is a very-great thing to write well. 8. First of all (things), reverence the celestial gods. 9. We have lived most pleasantly. 10. There is no doubt that to write well is extremely-difficult.

XXX.—IRREGULAR VERBS.

I. Possum, pōtūī, posseē: *to be able, can.*

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.	
1. Present-Imperfect.		2. Past-Imperfect.	
S. Pos-sum	Pos-sim	S. Pōt-eram	Pos-sem
Pōt-ēs	Pos-sīs	Pōt-erās	Pos-sēs
Pōt-est	Pos-sit	Pōt-erāt	Pos-sēt
P. Pos-sūmūs	Pos-simūs	P. Pōt-erāmūs	Pos-sēmūs
Pōt-estis	Pos-sītis	Pōt-erātis	Pos-sētis
Pos-sunt	Pos-sint	Pōt-erant	Pos-sent

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
3. <i>Future-Imperfect.</i>		5. <i>Past-Perfect.</i>	
S. Pōt-ēro	(wanting.)	S. Pōt-uēram	Pōt-uissē
Pōt-ērīs		Pōt-uērās	Pōt-uissēs
Pōt-ērīt		Pōt-uērāt	Pōt-uissēt
P. Pōt-ērīmūs		P. Pōt-uērāmūs	Pōt-uissēmūs
Pōt-ērītīs		Pōt-uērātīs	Pōt-uissētīs
Pōt-ērunt		Pōt-uērant	Pōt-uissent
4. <i>Present-Perfect.</i>		6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>	
S. Pōt-nī	Pōt-uērim	S. Pōt-uēro	(wanting.)
Pōt-uistī	Pōt-uērīs	Pōt-uērīs	
Pōt-uīt	Pōt-uērīt	Pōt-uērīt	
P. Pōt-uīmūs	Pōt-uērīmūs	P. Pōt-uērīmūs	
Pōt-uistīs	Pōt-uērītīs	Pōt-uērītīs	
Pōt-uērunt (ērē)	Pōt-uērint	Pōt-uērint	

INFINITIVE.

Imperfect—Possē.*Perfect*—Pōtuissē.*Future*—wanting.

VOCABULARY 42.

infringo, frēgi, frac-	} <i>I break, im-</i>	aequus, a, um,	<i>level, even, just.</i>
tum, 3,		cur, adv.	<i>why.</i>
obscurō, etc., 1,	} <i>I darken, ob-</i>	impētus, us, m.	<i>onset, attack.</i>
		invidia, ae, f.	<i>envy, ill-will.</i>
relinquo, liqui, }	} <i>I leave, quit.</i>	splendor, ōris, m.	<i>brightness, bril-</i>
lictum, 3, }			<i>liancy.</i>
		tŷrannus, i, m.	<i>despot, tyrant.</i>

EXERCISE XLII.

1. Ego possum legere, tu potes scribere, soror potest acui pingere. 2. Tyrannus animum sapientis infringere non poterat. 3. Cur heri nobiscum ambulare non poteras? 4. Cura, ut possis aequo animo vitam relinquere. 5. Nemo dubitat, quin milites urbem defendere possint. 6. Mores tyranni ei amicos parare non potuerunt. 7. Non dubitamus, quin urbs a civibus defendi potuerit. 8. Vix Caesar milites e castris educere potuerat, quum hostes impetum fecerunt. 9. Quid melius hominibus dari potuit quam ratio? 10. Virtutis splendor nunquam obscurari poterit.

1. We are all able to be serviceable to (our) friends. 2. You will not be able to be a friend to all. 3. Hannibal was not able to obtain-possession-of the city. 4. Cornelia was able to train her sons most wisely. 5. No one doubted that the sol-

diers were able to defend the city. 6. We can not all be kings; we can all be good citizens. 7. You will not be able to read Sallust easily: he is a difficult author. 8. Caesar was able to conquer his enemies; he was not able to conquer envy. 9. Those wicked men will not be able to quit life with even mind. 10. Restrain (thy) tongue; so thou wilt be able to restrain also thy temper (animus).

II. Vōlo, vōluī, vellē: *to be willing, to wish.*

III. Nōlo, nōluī, nolle: *to be unwilling, not to wish.*

IV. Mālo, māluī, mallē: *to be more willing, to prefer, to have rather.*

INDICATIVE.

1. *Present-Imperfect.*

S. Vōlo	Nōlo	Mālo
Vīs	Nōn vīs	Māvīs
Vult	Nōn vult	Māvult
P. Vōlūmūs	Nōlūmūs	Mālūmūs
Vultis	Nōn vultis	Māvultis
Vōlunt	Nōlunt	Mālunt

2. *Past-Imperfect.*

S. Vōl-ēbam	Nōl-ēbam	Māl-ēbam
Vōl-ēbās	Nōl-ēbās	Māl-ēbās
Vōl-ēbāt	Nōl-ēbāt	Māl-ēbāt
P. Vōl-ēbāmūs	Nōl-ēbāmūs	Māl-ēbāmūs
Vōl-ēbātis	Nōl-ēbātis	Māl-ēbātis
Vōl-ēbant	Nōl-ēbant	Māl-ēbant

3. *Future-Imperfect.*

S. Vōl-am	Nōl-am	Māl-am
Vōl-ēs	Nōl-ēs	Māl-ēs
Vōl-ēt	Nōl-ēt	Māl-ēt
P. Vōl-ēmūs	Nōl-ēmūs	Māl-ēmūs
Vōl-ētis	Nōl-ētis	Māl-ētis
Vōl-ent	Nōl-ent	Māl-ent

4. *Present-Perfect.*

S. Vōl-uī	Nōl-uī	Māl-uī
Vōl-uistī	Nōl-uistī	Māl-uistī
Vōl-uīt	Nōl-uīt	Māl-uīt
P. Vōl-uimūs	Nōl-uimūs	Māl-uimūs
Vōl-uistis	Nōl-uistis	Māl-uistis
Vōl-uērunt or -uērē	Nōl-uērunt or -uērē	Māl-uērunt or -uērē

5. *Past-Perfect.*

<i>S.</i> Völ-uëram	Nöl-uëram	Mäl-uëram
Völ-uërás	Nöl-uërás	Mäl-uërás
Völ-uëráť	Nöl-uëráť	Mäl-uëráť
<i>P.</i> Völ-uëraműs	Nöl-uëraműs	Mäl-uëraműs
Völ-uëráťis	Nöl-uëráťis	Mäl-uëráťis
Völ-uërant	Nöl-uërant	Mäl-uërant

6. *Future-Perfect.*

<i>S.</i> Völ-uëro	Nöl-uëro	Mäl-uëro
Völ-uëris	Nöl-uëris	Mäl-uëris
Völ-uëřit	Nöl-uëřit	Mäl-uëřit
<i>P.</i> Völ-uëřiműs	Nöl-uëřiműs	Mäl-uëřiműs
Völ-uëřitűs	Nöl-uëřitűs	Mäl-uëřitűs
Völ-uëřint	Nöl-uëřint	Mäl-uëřint

SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. *Present-Imperfect.*

<i>S.</i> Völ-im	Nöl-im	Mäl-im
Völ-ís	Nöl-ís	Mäl-ís
Völ-ít	Nöl-ít	Mäl-ít
<i>P.</i> Völ-iműs	Nöl-iműs	Mäl-iműs
Völ-ítűs	Nöl-ítűs	Mäl-ítűs
Völ-int	Nöl-int	Mäl-int

2. *Past-Imperfect.*

<i>S.</i> Vel-lem	Nol-lem	Mal-lem
Vel-lës	Nol-lës	Mal-lës
Vel-lět	Nol-lět	Mal-lět
<i>P.</i> Vel-lëműs	Nol-lëműs	Mal-lëműs
Vel-lětűs	Nol-lětűs	Mal-lětűs
Vel-lent	Nol-lent	Mal-lent

3. *Present-Perfect.*

<i>S.</i> Völ-uëřim	Nöl-uëřim	Mäl-uëřim
Völ-uëřis	Nöl-uëřis	Mäl-uëřis
Völ-uëřit	Nöl-uëřit	Mäl-uëřit
<i>P.</i> Völ-uëřiműs	Nöl-uëřiműs	Mäl-uëřiműs
Völ-uëřitűs	Nöl-uëřitűs	Mäl-uëřitűs
Völ-uëřint	Nöl-uëřint	Mäl-uëřint

4. *Past-Perfect.*

<i>S.</i> Völ-uissem	Nöl-uissem	Mäl-uissem
Völ-uissës	Nöl-uissës	Mäl-uissës
Völ-uissět	Nöl-uissět	Mäl-uissět
<i>P.</i> Völ-uissëműs	Nöl-uissëműs	Mäl-uissëműs
Völ-uissětűs	Nöl-uissětűs	Mäl-uissětűs
Völ-uissent	Nöl-uissent	Mäl-uissent

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

(wanting.)

Nōl-ī
Nōl-ītē

(wanting.)

*Future.*S. Nōl-īto
Nōl-īto
P. Nōl-ītōtē
Nōl-unto

INFINITIVE.

Imperfect.

Vel-lē

Nol-lē

Mal-lē

Perfect.

Vōl-uissē

Nōl-uissē

Māl-uissē

IMPERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Vōl-ens

Nōl-ens

(wanting.)

VOCABULARY 43.

cōmītor, etc., 1,	<i>I accompany.</i>	vīdeor, vīsus, 2,	<i>I seem, appear.</i>
immōlo, etc., 1,	<i>I sacrifice.</i>	Apollo, inis, m.	<i>Apollo, name of</i>
indulgeo, ulsi, ul-	<i>I indulge.</i>	hostia, ae, f.	<i>a divinity.</i>
tum, 2 (<i>with dat.</i>), }		nōbilis, e,	<i>a victim.</i>
lūdo, si, sum, 3,	<i>I play.</i>		<i>noble, distin-</i>
mētuo, ui, ūtum, 3,	<i>I fear.</i>	Pŷthāgōras, ae, m.	<i>guished.</i>
ōro, etc., 1,	<i>I entreat.</i>		<i>Pythagoras, a</i>
salto, etc., 1,	<i>I dance.</i>		<i>famous Greek</i>
sēdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2,	<i>I sit.</i>		<i>philosopher.</i>

EXERCISE XLIII.

A.—1. Ego volo legere, tu vis scribere, frater vult pingere.
 2. Ego domi sedere nolo, tu ambulare non vis. 3. Tu ambulare mavis quam domi sedere. 4. Soror saltare mavult quam ambulare. 5. Oro te, ut mecum ludere velis. 6. Dic, cur me comitari nolis. 7. Orabam te, ut mecum ludere velles. 8. Nesciebam, cur me comitari nolles. 9. Si beati esse volumus, sorte nostra contenti esse debemus. 10. Si vis amari, ama!

1. We do not wish to walk in the fields; we prefer to remain at home. 2. We wished to read, you wished to write, (our) brother wished to paint. 3. I knew-not (how) to dance; I preferred to write and to read. 4. I wished to read; but

my sister wished to sing and to dance. 5. If you wish to be happy, imitate the examples of good men. 6. Alexander wished to extend his empire beyond the Indi. 7. We do not all obtain those-things which we wish. 8. I had-rather (*Pres.*) fight (*Inf.*) against enemies than against envy. 9. Pompey was unwilling to depart from the city. 10. I entreat you to be willing to accompany me.

B.—1. Ego tibi prodesse malo quam obesse. 2. Non dubito, quin mihi prodesse malis quam obesse. 3. Non dubitabam, quin prodesse mihi malles quam obesse. 4. Amicus maluit diligere quam metui. 5. Secundum naturam volent vivere. 6. Cato esse quam videri bonus malebat. 7. Boni esse mavultis quam nobiles et divites. 8. Pythagoras Apollini hostiam immolare noluit. 9. Nolite dolori nimis indulgere. 10. Idem velle et idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est.

1. I had-rather be good than seem (so). 2. Do not* deceive; do not lie; those things (res) very greatly injure friendship. 3. Epaminondas would-not lie. 4. You wish the same things as (*Relative Pron.*) I (wish). 5. We had-rather be useful to our country than be rich. 6. A good man will prefer to be loved (rather) than to be feared. 7. I had-rather be loved by true friends than be rich. 8. The ancient Romans sacrificed very many victims to the gods. 9. Pythagoras was unwilling to indulge anger; he preferred to restrain it. 10. Do not* follow bad examples, my son!

V. Fěro, tŭlŭ, ferrě, lātum: to bear, carry, endure.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE
1. <i>Present-Imperfect.</i>		2. <i>Past-Imperfect.</i>	
S. Fěr-o	Fěr-am	S. Fěr-ēbam	Fer-rem
Fěr-s	Fěr-ās	Fěr-ēbās	Fer-rēs
Fěr-t	Fěr-āt	Fěr-ēbāt	Fer-rēt
P. Fěr-īmŭs	Fěr-āmŭs	P. Fěr-ēbāmŭs	Fer-rēmŭs
Fěr-tis	Fěr-ātis	Fěr-ēbātis	Fer-rētis
Fěr-unt	Fěr-ant	Fěr-ēbant	Fer-rent

* Use the Imperative of *nolle*. Compare No. 9 of the Latin sentences.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
3. <i>Future-Imperfect.</i>		5. <i>Past-Perfect.</i>	
<i>S.</i> Fēr-am	Lātūrūs sim	<i>S.</i> Tūl-eram	Tūl-issem
Fēr-es	Lātūrūs sis	Tūl-erās	Tūl-issēs
Fēr-ēt	Lātūrūs sit	Tūl-erāt	Tūl-issēt
<i>P.</i> Fēr-ēmūs	Lātūrī sīmūs	<i>P.</i> Tūl-erāmūs	Tūl-issēmūs
Fēr-ētis	Lātūrī sitis	Tūl-erātis	Tūl-issētis
Fēr-ent	Lātūrī sint	Tūl-erant	Tūl-issent
4. <i>Present-Perfect.</i>		6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>	
<i>S.</i> Tūl-ī	Tūl-ērim	<i>S.</i> Tūl-ēro	(wanting.)
Tūl-istī	Tūl-ēris	Tūl-ēris	
Tūl-īt	Tūl-ērīt	Tūl-ērīt	
<i>P.</i> Tūl-īmūs	Tūl-ērimūs	<i>P.</i> Tūl-ērimūs	
Tūl-istis	Tūl-ērītis	Tūl-ērītis	
Tūl-ērunt or ērē	Tūl-ērint	Tūl-ērint	

IMPERATIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	Fēr
	Fer-tē
<i>Future.</i>	Fer-to
	Fer-to
	Fer-tōtē
	Fēr-unto

INFINITIVE.	
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Fer-rē
<i>Perfect.</i>	Tūl-issē
<i>Future.</i>	Lātūrum essē

PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Fēr-ens
<i>Future.</i>	Lātūrūs (a, um)

SUPINES.	
	Lātum
	Lātū

GERUND.	
<i>Gen.</i>	Fēr-endī
	etc.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
1. <i>Present-Imperfect.</i>		3. <i>Future-Imperfect.</i>	
<i>S.</i> Fēr-ōr	Fēr-ār	<i>S.</i> Fēr-ār	(wanting.)
Fer-ris	Fēr-āris	Fēr-āris	
Fer-tūr	Fēr-ātūr	Fēr-ētūr	
<i>P.</i> Fēr-īmūr	Fēr-āmūr	<i>P.</i> Fēr-ēmūr	
Fēr-īminī	Fēr-āminī	Fēr-ēminī	
Fēr-untūr	Fēr-antūr	Fēr-entūr	
2. <i>Past-Imperfect.</i>		4. <i>Present-Perfect.</i>	
<i>S.</i> Fēr-ēbār	Fer-rēr	<i>S.</i> Lātūs sum	Lātūs sim
Fēr-ēbāris	Fer-rēris	Lātūs es	Lātūs sis
Fēr-ēbātūr	Fer-rētūr	Lātūs est	Lātūs sit
<i>P.</i> Fēr-ēbāmūr	Fer-rēmūr	<i>P.</i> Lātī sūmus	Lātī sīmūs
Fēr-ēbāminī	Fer-rēminī	Lātī estis	Lātī sitis
Fēr-ēbantūr	Fer-rentūr	Lātī sunt	Lātī sint

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.	
5. Past-Perfect.		6. Future-Perfect.	
<i>S.</i> Lātūs ēram	Lātūs essem	<i>S.</i> Lātūs ēro	(wanting.)
Lātūs ērās	Lātūs essēs	Lātūs ēris	
Lātūs ērāt	Lātūs essēt	Lātūs ērit	
<i>P.</i> Lātī ērāmūs	Lātī essēmūs	<i>P.</i> Lātī ērimūs	
Lātī ērātīs	Lātī essētīs	Lātī ēritīs	
Lātī ērant	Lātī essent	Lātī ērunt	

IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	Fēr-rē Fēr-imīnī	<i>Imperfect.</i>	Fer-ri
		<i>Perfect.</i>	Lātum essē
		<i>Future.</i>	Lātum irī
<i>Future.</i>	Fer-tōr Fer-tōr Fēr-untōr	PARTICIPLES.	
		<i>Perfect.</i>	Lātūs (a, um)
		<i>Gerundive.</i>	Fēr-endūs (a, um)

Obs. The compounds of *fēro* are conjugated in the same way: *e. g.*

Affēro	(ad, fero),	attūli,	allātum,	afferrē,	bring to.
Aufēro	(ab, fero),	abstūli,	ablātum,	auferre,	carry away.
Effēro	(ex, fero),	extūli,	elātum,	efferrē,	carry out.
Infēro	(in, fero),	intūli,	illātum,	inferrē,	carry into.
Offēro	(ob, fero),	obtūli,	oblātum,	offerre,	present.
Perfēro	(per, fero),	pertūli,	perlātum,	perferre,	bear through, endure.
Praefēro	(prae, fero),	praetūli,	praelātum,	praeferre,	prefer.
Rēfēro	(re, fero),	{rētūli, rettūli,}	rēlātum,	rēferrē,	bring back.

VOCABULARY 44.

sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3,	<i>I plant, sow.</i>	ōnus, ēris, n.	load, burden.
aerumna, ae, f.	trouble, affliction.	pātienter, adv.	patiently.
auxilium, ii, n.	help, assistance.	paupertas, ātis, f.	poverty.
frūges, um (pl.), f.	fruits, a crop.	prudentia, ae, f.	knowledge, prudence.
inops, ōpis, adj.	needy, destitute.	PHRASE:	
		Auxilium ferre,	to render assistance.

EXERCISE XLIV.

1. Senectus affert prudentiam. 2. Laudo vos, quod misero atque inopi auxilium fertis. 3. Ferre laborem consuetudo docet. 4. Nihil potest praeferrī virtuti. 5. Curabamus, ut vobis auxilium ferremus. 6. Rex curabat, ut inopibus civibus auxilium ferretur. 7. Non omnis ager, qui seritur, fert fruges. 8. Agricola paupertatis onus patienter tulit. 9. Fer patienter laborem. 10. Milites in itineribus multas aerumnas pertulerunt.

1. Socrates bore hardships most patiently. 2. Learn thou

to bear well pleasure and pain. 3. Cato bore old age excellently well (*superl.* of bene). 4. There is no doubt that old age brings many sorrows with it (*secum*). 5. Caesar ordered two cohorts to bring assistance to the cavalry. 6. I have learned to bring assistance to the wretched. 7. A sailor ought to be able to bear patiently the hardships of the sea. 8. A good man is able to bear with even mind the hardships of life. 9. Who can endure the discourse of this unlearned man? 10. The Romans knew (how) to bear with even mind the greatest disasters.

VI. Ēo, īvī, īrē, ītum: to go.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
1. Present-Imperfect.		4. Present-Perfect.	
S. Ē-o	Ē-am	S. Ī-vī or Ī-ī	Ī-vērim or Ī-ērim
Ī-s	Ē-ās	Ī-vistī etc.	Ī-vēris etc.
Ī-t	Ē-āt	Ī-vīt etc.	Ī-vērit etc.
P. Ī-mūs	Ē-āmūs	P. Ī-vimūs etc.	Ī-vērimūs etc.
Ī-tis	Ē-ātis	Ī-vistīs etc.	Ī-vēritīs etc.
Ē-unt	Ē-ant	Ī-vērunt etc.	Ī-vērint etc.
		or Ī-vērē	
2. Past-Imperfect.		5. Past-Perfect.	
S. Ī-bam	Ī-rem	S. Ī-vēram or Ī-eram	Ī-vissem, Ī-issem or Ī-ssem
Ī-bās	Ī-rēs	Ī-vērās etc.	Ī-vissēs etc.
Ī-bāt	Ī-rēt	Ī-vērāt etc.	Ī-vissēt etc.
P. Ī-bāmūs	Ī-rēmūs	P. Ī-vērāmūs etc.	Ī-vissēmūs etc.
Ī-bātīs	Ī-rētīs	Ī-vērātīs etc.	Ī-vissētīs etc.
Ī-bant	Ī-rent	Ī-vērant etc.	Ī-vissent etc.
3. Future-Imperfect.		6. Future-Perfect.	
S. Ī-bo	Ī-tūrūs sim	S. Ī-vēro or Ī-ēro	(wanting.)
Ī-bīs	Ī-tūrūs sis	Ī-vēris etc.	
Ī-bīt	Ī-tūrūs sit	Ī-vērit etc.	
P. Ī-bimūs	Ī-tūrī simūs	P. Ī-vērimūs etc.	
Ī-bītīs	Ī-tūrī sitīs	Ī-vēritīs etc.	
Ī-bunt	Ī-tūrī sint	Ī-vērint etc.	
IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
Present.	Ī	Imperfect.	Ī-rē
	Ī-tē	Perfect.	Ī-vissē, Ī-issē or Ī-issē
Future.	Ī-to	Future.	Ī-tūrum essē
	Ī-to		
	Ī-tōtē	PARTICIPLES.	
	Ē-unto	Imperfect.	Ī-ens (Gen. Ē-untīs)
		Future.	Ī-tūrūs, (ā, um)

GERUND.		SUPINE.
Gen.	Ē-undi, etc.	Ī-tum

The Compounds of *ēo* are conjugated in the same way.
The following are the principal:

āb-ēo,	āb-īi,	āb-ītum,	<i>to go away.</i>
ād-ēo,	etc.		<i>to go to.</i>
cō-ēo,	etc.		<i>to join together.</i>
ex-ēo,	etc.		<i>to go out.</i>
īn-ēo, intro-ēo,	etc.		<i>to go into, enter.</i>
intēr-ēo,	etc.		<i>to perish.</i>
ŭb-ēo,	etc.		<i>to meet; esp. to meet death; to die.</i>
pēr-ēo,	etc.		<i>to perish.</i>
prae-ēo,	etc.		<i>to go before.</i>
praetēr-ēo,	etc.		<i>to pass by.</i>
rēd-ēo,	etc.		<i>to return.</i>
sūb-ēo,	etc.		<i>to go up to.</i>
trans-ēo,	etc.		<i>to cross over.</i>

N.B.—In the Compounds the form *īi* is used in preference to *ivi*.

VOCABULARY 45.

occīdo, īdi, īsum, 3,	<i>I kill, slay.</i>	hīlāris, o,	<i>cheerful.</i>
stātuo, ui, ūtum, 3,	<i>I fix, determine.</i>	ōrāculum, i, n.	<i>oracle.</i>
atrox, ōcis,	<i>stern, sanguin- ary, cruel.</i>	silēntium, ii, n.	<i>silence.</i>
fācīlē, adv.	<i>easily.</i>	suprēmus, a, um,	<i>highest, last.</i>
fāmes, is, f.	<i>hunger.</i>	unquam, adv.	<i>at any time, ever.</i>

EXERCISE XLV.

1. Ego abeo, tu ex itinere redis. 2. Post mortem corpus interit, animus nunquam interibit. 3. Quum animi nostri ex corporibus exierint, non interibunt. 4. In pugna atrocissima multi fortissimi milites perierunt. 5. Curare debemus, ne vitam silentio transeamus. 6. Milites e castris redeuntes occisi sunt. 7. Socrates aequo atque hilari animo diem supremum obiit. 8. Magna pars militum fame et frigore interiit. 9. Alpes nemo unquam ante Hannibalem cum exercitu transierat. 10. Alexander adire ad Jovis oraculum statuit.

1. Very many (persons) pass their life in silence. 2. Let us go-out from the camp; let us return into the city. 3. Caesar threw a bridge over the river, in-order-that his soldiers might cross on foot (pedibus). 4. A brave man will meet his last day with even mind. 5. Fifteen thousand of the Romans perished in that desperate battle. 6. We ought all to be able

to meet our last day with even mind. 7. After the battle very many perished of hunger (*Abl.*) and cold (*Abl.*). 8. Let us go to the temples of the gods. 9. I pass-by very many things in silence. 10. Italy is fortified by the Alps, (those) most lofty mountains, which an army will not easily cross.

VII. *Fio, factus sum, fieri*: to become or be made, to happen.

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.	
1. <i>Present-Imperfect.</i>		3. <i>Future-Imperfect.</i>	
S. <i>Fī-o</i>	<i>Fī-am</i>	S. <i>Fī-am</i>	(wanting.)
<i>Fī-s</i>	<i>Fī-ās</i>	<i>Fī-ēs</i>	
<i>Fī-t</i>	<i>Fī-āt</i>	<i>Fī-ēt</i>	
P. [<i>Fī-mūs</i>]	<i>Fī-āmūs</i>	P. <i>Fī-ēmūs</i>	
[<i>Fī-tīs</i>]	<i>Fī-ātīs</i>	<i>Fī-ētīs</i>	
<i>Fī-unt</i>	<i>Fī-ant</i>	<i>Fī-ent</i>	
2. <i>Past-Imperfect.</i>		4. <i>Present-Perfect.</i>	
S. <i>Fī-ēbam</i>	<i>Fī-ērem</i>	<i>Factus sum, etc.</i>	<i>Factus sim, etc.</i>
<i>Fī-ebās</i>	<i>Fī-ērēs</i>	5. <i>Past-Perfect.</i>	
<i>Fī-ebāt</i>	<i>Fī-ērēt</i>	<i>Factus ēram, etc.</i>	<i>Factus essem, etc.</i>
P. <i>Fī-ebāmūs</i>	<i>Fī-ērēmūs</i>	6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>	
<i>Fī-ebātīs</i>	<i>Fī-ērētīs</i>	<i>Factus ēro, etc.</i>	(wanting.)
<i>Fī-ebant</i>	<i>Fī-erent</i>		

IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Fī, Fī-tē</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Fī-ērī</i>
PARTICIPLES.		<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Factum essē</i>
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Factus (a, um)</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Factum irī</i>
<i>Gerundive.</i>	<i>Faciendus (a, um)</i>		

Fio is used as the Passive of *facio*.

VOCABULARY 46.

<i>adjūvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1, I assist.</i>	<i>infectus, a, um, undone.</i>
<i>nequeo, quīvi and } I am unable,</i>	<i>grāvis, e, heavy, severe.</i>
<i>quī itum, 4 (ir- } can not.</i>	<i>noxius, a, um, guilty.</i>
<i>reg., like eo), }</i>	<i>socius, ii, m. partner, ally,</i>
<i>cāsus, us, m. chance, ac-</i>	<i>companion.</i>
<i>cident.</i>	<i>Thēmistocles, is, m. Themistocles, a</i>
<i>consilium, ii, n. advice, coun-</i>	<i>famous Athe-</i>
<i>sel, plan.</i>	<i>nian.</i>

EXERCISE XLVI.

1. Nemo fit casu bonus. 2. Ex amico inimicus, ex inimico amicus fieri potest. 3. Senectute prudentior fis. 4. Nemo

ignavia immortalis factus est. 5. Deus dixit: fiat, et factus est mundus. 6. Apud veteres Romanos ex agricolis fiebant consules. 7. Themistoclis consilio factum est, ut Athenienses urbem relinquerent. 8. Onus, quod bene fertur, leve fit. 9. Quod factum est, infectum fieri nequit. 10. Qui noxium adjuvabit, fiet socius culpae.

1. No one becomes altogether-base (*Sup.*) by chance. 2. This heavy burden was made light by patience. 3. There is no doubt that the heaviest sorrows become lighter by patience. 4. Bear these things through, citizens: (things) done can not be made undone. 5. In time our soldiers will be made more daring. 6. Two consuls were appointed (made). 7. There is no doubt that the danger has become more severe with time. 8. In the winter time the days become shorter and the nights longer. 9. In the time of Philip, the Athenians had become the allies of the Romans. 10. Do not assist a guilty-person; in-that-way you will become a partner in (=of) his fault.

VIII. NEUTER PASSIVE VERBS.

Besides *Fio* several other Intransitive Verbs form their Perfect Tenses after the manner of Passives. The principal of these are the following:

Audeo, ausus sum, audēre,	<i>to dare, venture.</i>
Fido, fisis sum, fidēre (with <i>Dat.</i> or <i>Abl.</i>),	<i>to trust.</i>
Gaudeo, gāvīsus sum, gaudēre (with <i>Abl.</i>),	<i>to rejoice.</i>
Sōleo, sōlītus sum, sōlēre,	<i>to be accustomed.</i>

So, too, *coeno*, *to sup* or *dine*, often takes *coenātus sum*, and *jūro*, *to swear*, *jurātus sum*, instead of *coenāvi*, *jurāvi*. Such Verbs are called Neuter-Passives.

VOCABULARY 47.

addisco, didici (no <i>sup.</i>), 3,	<i>I learn in addition.</i>	nāvālis, e,	<i>naval.</i>
bībo, bibi, bibītum , 3,	<i>I drink.</i>	Nilus, i, m.	<i>the Nile, the river of Egypt.</i>
conservo, etc. , 1,	<i>I preserve.</i>	nonnullus, a, um,	<i>some.</i>
curro, cucurri, cursum , 3,	<i>I run.</i>	quōtidie, adv.	<i>every day, daily.</i>
interficio, feci, fecitum , 3,	<i>I put to death, kill.</i>	tam, adv.	<i>so, to such a degree.</i>
aliquis, qua, quid, <i>pron.</i>	<i>some one, something.</i>	PHRASE:	
Carthāginiensis, e,	<i>Carthaginian.</i>	In legem jurare, <i>to swear to a law</i>	

EXERCISE XLVII.

1. Nonnullae aves prope ad domicilia hominum accedere audent. 2. Optimus ille vir mori ausus est; non autem mentiri. 3. Canes solebant currentes bibere in flumine Nilo. 4. Jam coenati eramus, et in horto ambulabamus. 5. Maxime gavisī sunt cives quod urbs servata erat. 6. In has leges jurati estis, et debetis jusjurandum vestrum conservare. 7. Solitus est Solon aliquid quotidie addiscere. 8. Multum gavisī sunt Romani quod Carthaginienses navali praelio vicerant. 9. Caesar fīsus est rebus suis. 10. Gavisus est consul quod illum tam fidelem socium repererat.

1. The ancient Britons were accustomed to clothe themselves with skins. 2. Some animals are accustomed to dwell both (et) in the water and on (in) land. 3. The Helvetii were accustomed to receive hostages, not to give (them). 4. The Romans rejoiced when Cicero returned to the city. 5. The general trusted in himself (*Dative*). 6. Dare to die, citizens! 7. When you return (*Fut.-Perf.*) we shall already have dined. 8. All the magistrates had sworn to the laws. 9. We ought to rejoice because the war has been brought-to-an-end. 10. The whole city rejoiced that (quod) the conspiracy had been discovered.

XXXI.—IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs are such as can not have a Personal subject (I, thou, he), and are used only in the Third Person Singular.

The following are the principal Impersonal Verbs:

I. VERBS WHICH DENOTE MENTAL STATES.

Dēcēt, dēcūit, dēcērē,	<i>it is seemly.</i>
Dēdēcēt, dēdēcūit, dēdēcērē,	<i>it is unseemly.</i>
Lībēt, lībūit and lībītum est, lībērē,	<i>it pleases.</i>
Līcēt, līcūit and līcītum est, līcērē,	<i>it is lawful, it is allowed.</i>
Līquēt, līquērē,	<i>it is clear.</i>
Mīsērēt or mīsērētūr, mīsērītum est, mīsērērē,	<i>it excites pity.</i>
Ōportēt, ōportūit, ōportērē,	<i>it behooves.</i>
Pīgēt, pīgūit and pīgītum est, pīgērē,	<i>it vexes.</i>
Plācēt, plācūit or plācītum est, plācērē,	<i>it pleases.</i>
Poenītēt, poenītūit, poenītērē,	<i>it causes sorrow, repents.</i>
Pūdēt, pūdūit or pūdītum est, pūdērē,	<i>it shames.</i>
Taedēt, (pertaesum est), taedērē,	<i>it disgusts, wearies.</i>

The Persons are expressed in the following way in the Present Indicative, and similarly in the other Tenses:

Pūdēt mē,	<i>it shames me, or I am ashamed.</i>
Pūdēt tē,	<i>it shames thee, or thou art ashamed.</i>
Pūdēt eum,	<i>it shames him, or he is ashamed.</i>
Pūdēt nōs,	<i>it shames us, or we are ashamed.</i>
Pūdēt vōs,	<i>it shames you, or you are ashamed.</i>
Pūdēt eōs,	<i>it shames them, or they are ashamed.</i>

All these Verbs govern the subject in the Accusative Case, except libet, licet, liquet, and placet, which govern the Dative; as, mīhi libet, *it pleases me*; mīhi licet, *it is lawful for me, I am at liberty*, etc.

II. VERBS WHICH DENOTE ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENA.

Grandīnāt, 1,	<i>it hails.</i>
Ningīt, ninxīt, ningērē,	<i>it snows.</i>
Plūit, plūit or plūvīt, pluērē,	<i>it rains.</i>
Tōnāt, tōnuīt, tōnārē,	<i>it thunders.</i>
Lūcescit, (illuxit), lūcescērē,	<i>it becomes light.</i>
Vespērascit, vespērāvīt, vespērascērē,	<i>evening approaches.</i>

VOCABULARY 48.

deploro, etc., 1,	<i>I lament over, deplore.</i>	Ariovistus, i, m. Ariovistus, a German king.
Irascor, irātus, { 3, dep. }	<i>I am angry.</i>	fortē, adv. by chance.
mitto, mīsi, mis- sum, 3, }	<i>I send.</i>	infāmia, ae, f. infamy.
tāceo, ui, itum, 2,	<i>I am silent.</i>	minimē, adv. in the least degree, by no means.
tribuo, ui, ūtum, 3,	<i>I give, assign.</i>	nēc, nēquē, conj. neither, nor.
		stultitia, ae, f. folly.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

1. Me pudet poenitetque stultitiae meae. 2. Homines infamiae suae neque pudet neque taedet. 3. Nos oportet hoc facere. 4. Nobis non licebit castris exire. 5. Me civitatis morum piget taedetque. 6. Oratorem irasci minime decet. 7. Non libet mihi deplorare vitam. 8. Placuit Caesari, ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret. 9. Pueros decet tacere. 10. Si forte tonuerat, veteres tribuere solebant Jovi.

1. That wicked man (*Acc.*) repents not of his crime (*scelus*). 2. What does it behoove us to do? 3. It behooved you to maintain the laws. 4. It-is-unbecoming-in a citizen to de-

ceive his fellow-citizens. 5. I am vexed and disgusted at the folly (*Gen.*) of these men. 6. In the winter it seldom thunders; in the summer it seldom snows. 7. Evening-is-coming-on; let us go-out from the fields and let us return to the city. 8. On the same day it thundered, hailed, snowed, (and) rained. 9. You may (it is allowed to you) go forth (*Inf.*) from the city, citizens! 10. Dare to be free, Romans! it is allowed to all to die!

XXXII.—DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are such as want many Tenses and Persons.

I. Coepi,	<i>I begin or began.</i>
II. Mēmīni,	<i>I remember.</i>
III. Ōdi,	<i>I hate.</i>

These three are called *Preteritive Verbs*, as being used generally in only the Preterit or Perfect Tenses.

INDICATIVE.—	<i>Pres.-Perf.</i> Coepi	Mēmīni	Ōdi
	<i>Past-Perf.</i> Coepēram	Mēmīnēram	Ōdēram
	<i>Fut.-Perf.</i> Coepēro	Mēmīnēro	Ōtēro
SUBJUNCTIVE.—	<i>Pres.-Perf.</i> Coepērim	Mēmīnērim	Ōdērim
	<i>Past-Perf.</i> Coepissem	Mēmīnissem	Ōdissem
IMPERATIVE.—	<i>Future.</i> (wanting.)	<i>S. Memento</i>	(wanting.)
		<i>P. Mementōte</i>	
INFINITIVE.—	<i>Perfect.</i> Coepisse	Mēmīnisse	Ōdisse
PARTICIPLE.—	<i>Future.</i> Coeptūrus	(wanting.)	Ōsūrus
	<i>Perfect.</i> Coeptus	(wanting.)	Ōsus

IV. Aio, *I say.*

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Present-Imperfect.</i>		<i>Past-Imperfect.</i>	
<i>S. Aio</i>	—	<i>S. Aiēbam</i>	(wanting.)
<i>Ais</i>	Aiās	Aiēbās	
<i>Ait</i>	Aiāt	Aiēbāt	
<i>P. —</i>	—	<i>P. Aiēbāmus</i>	
—	—	Aiēbātis	
<i>Aiunt</i>	Aiant	Aiēbant	

PARTICIPLE.—*Imperfect.* Aiens.

V. Inquam, say I.

INDICATIVE.		INDICATIVE.	
<i>Pres.-Imperf.</i>	<i>Past-Imperf.</i>	<i>Fut.-Imperf.</i>	<i>Pres.-Perfect.</i>
S. Inquam	_____	S. _____	_____
Inquis	_____	Inquiēs	Inquisti
Inquit	Inquiēbāt	Inquiēt	Inquit
P. Inquimus	_____	IMPERATIVE.	
Inquitis	_____	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
Inquiunt	Inquiēbant	S. Inquē	2d Sing. Inquito

Obs. Inquam, like the English *say I*, *says he*, is always used after other words in a sentence.

VI. Fāri, to speak (a Deponent).

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.
<i>Present-Imperfect.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
S. Fātur	(wanting.)	S. Fārē	Fāri
<i>Future-Imperfect.</i>		PARTICIPLES.	
S. Fābor	(wanting.)	<i>Imperfect.</i>	Fantis, etc. (without a Nom.)
Fābitur		<i>Perfect.</i>	Fātus (ā, um)
<i>Present-Perfect.</i>		<i>Gerundive.</i>	Fandus (ā, um)
Fātus sum, etc.	Fātus sim, etc.	SUPINE. Fātu	
<i>Past-Perfect.</i>		GERUND. Fandi, do, etc.	
Fātus ēram, etc.	Fātus essem, etc.		

XXXIII.—THE GENDERS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Males, Mountains, Months, Winds, and Rivers, are *Masculine*.
2. Females, Countries, Islands, Towns, and Trees, are *Feminine*.
3. Indeclinable Substantives, as *fās*, *permitted by heaven*, *nēfas*, *not permitted by heaven*, *nīhīl*, *nothing*, are *Neuter*.
4. Substantives denoting both the male and the female, as *conjux*, *husband or wife*, are *Common*.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE DECLENSIONS.

I. FIRST DECLENSION.—All Substantives of the First Declension are Feminine ; unless they designate males, as, *nauta, a sailor*.

II. SECOND DECLENSION.—Substantives in *us* and *er* are Masculine ; those in *um* are Neuter.

A few Substantives in *us* are Feminine ; as, *alvus, the belly* ; *cōlus, a distaff* ; *hūmus, the ground* ; *vannus, a winnowing fan* ; *arctus, the constellation Bear* ; *carbāsus, fine flax*.

A few Substantives in *us* are Neuter ; as, *vīrus, poison* ; *pēlāgus, the sea* ; *vulgus, the common people*.

III. THIRD DECLENSION.—Substantives of the Third Declension are Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter. Their gender must be learned by practice. But the following terminations indicate genders :

1. *Masculine*.—(a) Substantives in *or* derived from verbs ; as, *ām-or, love, from āmo, I love*.
 (b) Substantives in *tor* derived from verbs ; as, *āmā-tor, a lover, from āmo, I love* ; *vic-tor, a conqueror, from vinco, I conquer*.
2. *Feminine*.—(a) Substantives in *io* and *tio* derived from verbs ; as, *audī-tio, hearing, from audio, I hear*.
 (b) Substantives in *tūs* derived from Substantives ; as, *vir-tus, manliness, from vir, a man*.
 (c) Substantives in *tās* derived from Substantives and Adjectives ; as, *cīvī-tas, citizenship, from cīvis, a citizen* ; *crūdēlī-tas, cruelty, from crūdēlis, cruel*.
 (d) Substantives in *tūdo* derived from Adjectives ; as, *longī-tūdo, length, from longus, long*.
 (e) Substantives in *trix* derived from Substantives in *tor* ; as, *vic-trix, a female conqueror, from vic-tor*.
3. *Neuter*.—(a) Substantives in *e* ; as, *mārē, the sea*.
 (b) Substantives in *mēn* derived from Verbs ; as, *flū-men, a river, from flu-ere, to flow*.
 (c) Substantives in *ūs* and *ūr* ; as, *opus, a work* ; *fulgur, lightning*.

IV. FOURTH DECLENSION.—Substantives in *ūs* are Masculine: those in *u* are Neuter.

A few Substantives in *us* are Feminine: viz., *tribus*, a tribe (a division of the Roman people); *ācus*, a needle; *porticus*, a portico; *dōmus*, a house; *nūrus*, a daughter-in-law; *ānus*, an old woman; *socrus*, a mother-in-law; *īdūs* (pl.), the Ides (a division of the Roman month); *mānūs*, a hand.

V. FIFTH DECLENSION.—All are Feminine except *dies* (*mēridies*), which in the Plural is always Masculine, and in the Singular either Masculine or Feminine.

Additional Rules of Quantity.

1. A vowel resulting from contraction is long; as, *cōgo*, from *cōāgo*.

2. Derivatives follow the quantity of the words from which they are derived; as, *nāvālis*, from *nāvis*, etc.

3. Words adopted from the Greek generally retain the quantity of the original; as, *Pallās*, *ādīs*, from Παλλάς, ἄδος.

REMARK.—Sometimes they fall under the ordinary Latin rules, as *rlētōr*, from ῥήτωρ, where the final vowel is short before *r* final.

4. Compound words generally retain the quantity of the simple words of which they are compounded; as, *dēmitto*, from *dē*; *quīlibet* or *quīvis*, from *quī*, etc.

5. Monosyllables ending in a vowel have that vowel long, as *ā*, *dā*, *mē*, *prō*, *tū*, etc., except enclitics; as, *quē*, *nē* (interrog.), etc.

6. Final *a* in words that are not declined is long, as *frustrā*, etc., except *itā* and *quīā* (also *eiā* and *putā*, which do not frequently occur).

7. Final *e* in words of more than one syllable is usually short; as, *temporē*, *creditē*, *tristē*, etc.

EXCEPTIONS.—In the cases of the First and Fifth Declensions (as *Phœbē*, *diē*), in the Second Singular of Imperative of the Second Conjugation (as *monē*, *salvē*), in Adverbs in *e* from Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions (as *justē*, *pulchrē*), and in *fermē*, *ferē*, *ohē*, the final *e* is long.

PART II.

SOME SYNTACTICAL RULES.

The pupil should repeat the Syntactical Rules already given :

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XXXIV.—THE ABLATIVE AFTER THE COMPARATIVE.

RULE 18.—After Adjectives in the Comparative degree *quam* may be omitted and the Ablative used instead of the Nominative or Accusative ; as, *vilius argentum est auro, silver is more common than gold.*

VOCABULARY 49.

cunctus, a, um, <i>all, all together.</i> dissimilis, e, <i>unlike.</i> fērox, ōcis, <i>fierce, spirited.</i> ignōrātiō, onis, f. <i>ignorance.</i> infēriōr, ūs (comp.), <i>lower, inferior.</i> mālum, i, n. <i>an evil.</i> perfectus, a, um, <i>finished, perfect.</i> praestābilis, e, <i>excellent.</i>	Phīdias, ae, m. <i>Phidias, a famous Athenian sculptor.</i> proximus, a, um, <i>nearest, next.</i> scientia, ae, f. <i>knowledge.</i> sēd, conj. <i>but.</i> similis, e, <i>like.</i> simulācrum, i, n. <i>image, statue.</i> vilis, e, <i>cheap, common.</i>	
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EXERCISE XLIX.

1. Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum. 2. Deus major et potentior est cunctis. 3. Nihil est majus amicitia, nihil jucundius. 4. Homini Deus nihil mente praestabilius dedit. 5. Ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior scientia esse

videtur. 6. Elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior est. 7. Tullus Hostilius non solum proximo regi dissimilis, sed ferocior etiam Romulo fuit. 8. Humana omnia inferiora sunt virtute. 9. Phidiae simulacris nihil est perfectius. 10. Sol major et splendidior est lunā.

1. What is brighter than the sun? what more excellent than virtue? 2. Who doubts that the sun is larger than the moon? 3. The earth is greater than the moon; the sun than the earth. 4. Silver and gold are brighter than iron. 5. The elephant is more sagacious than all (other) beasts. 6. There is no doubt that the knowledge of these things is better than the ignorance (of them). 7. Caesar was more powerful than all (the rest of) the citizens. 8. What is commoner than water? yet (autem) what is more useful? 9. Hatred is better than pretense of friendship. 10. No-one of the Athenians is more renowned than Socrates.

XXXV.—ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

RULE 19.—When a secondary clause contains a different subject from the subject of the principal clause, the Verb in the secondary clause is in Latin frequently changed into a Participle, and agrees with its subject in the Ablative Case. This construction is called the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE; as, *sōlē ortō, Rōmānī hostēs vīdērunt*, *when the sun had risen, the Romans saw the enemy.*

The Latin language possesses no Perfect Participle Active except in the case of Deponent Verbs; hence in English the Perfect Participle Active, which agrees with the subject of the Verb, is in Latin put in the Ablative Case together with its own object; as, *Caesār, expōsitō exercītū, ād hostēs contendit*, *Cæsar, having landed the army, hastens against the enemy.*

VOCABULARY 50.

cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3, <i>I learn,</i>	} <i>I finish, accom-</i>
<i>ascertain.</i>	
comprēhendo, di, sum, 3, <i>I seize.</i>	conficio, fēci, } <i>plish.</i>
	convoco, etc., 1, <i>I call together.</i>

conscendo, di, { sum, 3, }	<i>I mount, go on board (ship).</i>	solvo, lvi, lütum, { 3, }	<i>I loosen, melt.</i>
contendo, di, sum { and tum, 3, }	<i>I strain, hasten.</i>	subsēquor, secū- tus, 3, dep. }	<i>I follow up.</i>
effloresco, flōrui, { no sup., 3, }	<i>to blossom forth.</i>	suscipio, cēpi, cep- tum, 3, }	<i>I undertake.</i>
expōno, pōsui, pō- sītum, 3, }	<i>I put forth, dis- embark (troops).</i>	vexo, etc., 1, } aetas, ātis, f. }	<i>I vex, harass. age, time of life.</i>
intūmesco, tūmui, { no sup., 3, }	<i>to swell.</i>	Arbēla, ōrum, n. }	<i>Arbēla, a town</i>
ābor, lapsus, 3, }	<i>I glide, pass away, fall.</i>	and ae, f. }	<i>in Assyria.</i>
ōrior, ortus, 4, dep. }	<i>I rise.</i>	Cassivellaunus, i, m. }	<i>Cassivellaunus, a British chief,</i>
perlēgo, lēgi, lec- tum, 3, }	<i>I read through.</i>	dēlectus, us, m. }	<i>a levy.</i>
perrumpo, rūpi, { ruptum, 3, }	<i>I burst through.</i>	infirmus, a, um, }	<i>infirm, feeble.</i>
praemitto, mīsi, { missum, 3, }	<i>I send on be- fore.</i>	nix, nivis, f. }	<i>snow.</i>
rēcīto, etc., 1, }	<i>I read aloud.</i>	Pisistrātus, i, m. }	<i>Pisistrātus, a despot of Ath- ens.</i>
recūpēro, etc., 1, }	<i>I recover, get back.</i>	sēnātus, us, m. }	<i>senate.</i>
regno, etc., 1, }	<i>I reign, am king.</i>	stātīm, adv. }	<i>immediately.</i>
sentio, sensi, sen- sum, 4, }	<i>I feel, perceive.</i>		

PHRASES:

Delectum habēre,	<i>to hold a levy.</i>
Maxima itinēra,	<i>forced marches.</i>
Navem (naves) }	<i>to embark.</i>
conscendere, }	

EXERCISE L.

A.—1. Sole oriente, nox fugit. 2. Recuperata pace, artes efflorescunt. 3. Alpibus superatis, Hannibal in Italiam venit. 4. Labitur aetas, nobis non sentientibus. 5. Pompeius, ineunte vere, bellum suscepit. 6. His paratis rebus, Caesar milites naves conscendere jubet. 7. Cognito hostium adventu, Caesar naves ex portu educit. 8. Caesar, exposito exercitu, ad hostes contendet. 9. Nivibus solutis, intumescere solent flumina. 10. Solon et Pisistratus, Servio Tullio regnante, vixerunt.

NOTE.—The words which are to be expressed by the Ablative Absolute are put in Italics.

1. *When the sun rises (the sun rising),* all (things) become brighter. 2. *When the moon had risen,* the night was made brighter. 3. *When Cato was slain,* the commonwealth perished. 4. *When these things were done,* Caesar orders his soldiers to embark. 5. *Caesar, after he had overcome the Gauls,* waged war with Pompeius. 6. *Having heard these things,* he led his army to the banks of the river. 7. *Whilst Servius Tullius was*

king (*Serv. Tull. being-king*), the city was fortified with a wall of-stone. 8. *Having learned these things*, he hastened into the territory of the enemy. 9. *Having thrown a bridge across the river (the river being joined by a bridge)*, he orders the soldiers to cross. 10. *Having disembarked his soldiers*, he began to lay waste the lands of the enemy.

B.—1. *Bello Punico confecto*, triumphavit Scipio cum summo honore. 2. *Dario apud Arbela victo*, Alexander Asia potitus est. 3. *His literis perlectis*, consul comprehendi eos jubet. 4. *Conjurazione detecta*, jam servata esse videbatur civitas. 5. *Senatu convocato*, Cicero literas recitat quas de conjurazione acceperat. 6. *His rebus paratis*, contendit Caesar maximis itineribus in agros Helvetiorum. 7. *Delectu habito*, consul ad exercitum statim proficiscitur. 8. *Catone mortuo* nulla jam erat respublica. 9. *Caesare occiso*, gravissime vexata est respublica bello civili. 10. *Proelio commisso*, conantur Galli aciem Romanorum perrumpere.

1. *Having learned these things*, Caesar orders his soldiers to embark immediately. 2. *Having learned their plan*, Caesar led his army into the territories of Cassivellaunus. 3. *Caesar, having sent forward his cavalry*, ordered the legions immediately to follow up. 4. *Our men, having slain many of (ex) the enemy*, returned to the camp. 5. *Cassivellaunus, having heard of this disaster*, sends ambassadors to (ad) Caesar concerning peace. 6. *Having extended (his) empire as far as the Indus*, Alexander returned toward the west. 7. *When this war is finished*, we shall be safe to enjoy peace. 8. *(With) you (for) our leader*, we shall be safe. 9. *When old age is attained (adeptus*)*, our bodies become more feeble. 10. *Having slain many of (ex) the enemy*, he led his army into winter quarters.

* N.B.—*Adeptus*, with a few other Perfect Participles of Deponent Verbs, is used both in an Active and Passive sense.

XXXVI.—THE ACCUSATIVE EXPRESSING DURATION OR EXTENT OF TIME, DISTANCE, AND DIMENSION.

RULE 20.—The answers to the questions, *How long? How far? How high? How deep? How broad? How old?* are put in Latin in the Accusative Case; as, *sex et vīgintī annōs regnāvīt, he reigned twenty-six years; aggē-*

rem lātum pēdēs trēcentōs, altum pēdēs quinquāgintā extruxērunt, *they heaped up a mound 300 feet broad and 50 feet high.*

The Accusative, answering the question *How long?* is called the Accusative of *duration of time.*

VOCABULARY 51.

extrūo, uxi, uctum, 3, <i>I heap up.</i>	nātus, a, um, part. } <i>born, aged.</i>
pōno, pōui, pōsitum, 3, <i>I place.</i>	and adj. }
obsideo, sēdi, ses-	passus, us, m. <i>a pace (about</i>
sum, 2, } <i>lay siege to.</i>	five feet).
Āthēnae, ārum, f. } <i>Athens.</i>	Plāto, ōnis, m. <i>Plato, a fa-</i>
(only pl.) }	amous Greek
bestiōla, ae, f. <i>a small ani-</i>	philosopher.
mal, insect.	Sāguntīni, ōrum, m. <i>the Saguntines,</i>
campus, i, m. <i>a plain.</i>	people of Sa-
dōminātus, us, m. <i>sovereignty,</i>	guntum, in
	Spain.
hōra, ae, f. <i>an hour.</i>	
Hanno, ōnis, m. <i>Hanno, a com-</i>	
	mon Cartha-
	ginian name.
Mārathon, ōnis, m. <i>Marathon, a</i>	
	plain near
	Athens.

PHRASES:

Castra ponēre,	<i>to pitch a camp.</i>
Murum, aggērem	<i>to carry a wall</i>
ducēre,	<i>or mound</i>
	<i>along, i. e., to</i>
	<i>construct.</i>

EXERCISE LI.

1. Romulus septem et triginta annos regnavit. 2. Quadam bestiolae unum diem vivunt. 3. Augustus septem horas dormiebat. 4. Troja decem annos a Graecis obsessa est. 5. Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita. 6. Dionysius annos quinque et viginti natus dominatum occupavit. 7. Turris pedes ducentos alta est. 8. Saguntini aggerem duxerunt trecentos pedes longum et viginti pedes altum. 9. Hanno tria passuum millia ab ipsa urbe castra posuit. 10. Campus Marathon abest ab oppido Atheniensium circiter millia passuum decem.

1. Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh king of the Romans, reigned twenty-four years. 2. They build a wall fifty feet high and eight feet broad. 3. The walls of Athens were-distant about four thousand paces (*Gen.*) from the sea. 4. The towers were about a hundred feet high. 5. Socrates was put-to-death, aged seventy years. 6. Plato lived eighty-one years.

7. It is not enough to have lived many years ; it behooves (us) to have lived (them) well. 8. The city (of) Troy was besieged ten years on-account-of (ob) a single (unus) woman. 9. Socrates lived seventy years. 10. Some men live more than one hundred years.

XXXVII.—CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAMES OF TOWNS.

RULE 21.—In answer to the question *Whither?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Accusative Case without prepositions ; as, Consul Rōmam prōfectūs est, *the Consul set out for Rome.*

In answer to the question *Whence?* towns and small islands are put in the Ablative Case without prepositions ; as, Consūl Rōmā Athēnās prōfectūs est, *the Consul set out from Rome to Athens.*

VOCABULARY 52.

cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3,	<i>I yield, retire.</i>	Crēta, ae, f.	Crete (now Candia), an island of Greece.
confēro, tūli, lātum, ferre,	<i>I bring together, betake.</i>	ibi, adv. (from is, id),	there.
oppōno, pōsui, } pōsitum, 3,	<i>I set against, oppose.</i>	Lācēdaemon, ōnis, f.	Lacedæmon (or Sparta), a city of the Peloponnesus.
pervēnio, vēni, ventum, 4,	<i>I arrive at.</i>	Leōnīdas, ae, m.	Leonidas, a king of Sparta.
pēto, tīvi and tīi, tītum, 3,	<i>I seek.</i>	Lūcēria, ae, f.	Luceria, a town of Apulia.
rēverto, verti, versum, 3,	<i>I turn back, return.</i>	Lūcius, ii, m. (ab- brev. L.)	Lucius, a common Roman forename.
rēvertor, versus, dep., 3,		mandātum, i, n.	charge, commission.
Alcibiādes, is, m.	Alcibiades, a celebrated Athenian.	perpētus, a, um,	continual.
Aeschīnes, is, m.	Æschines, an orator, the rival of Demosthenes.	Rhōdus, i, f.	Rhodes, an island of Greece.
Cūrius, ii, m.	Curius, a Roman general.	Sparta, ae, f.	Sparta, a city of the Peloponnesus.
Canūsium, ii, n.	Canusium (now Canosa), a town in Apulia.		
Capua, ae, f.	Capua, a city of Campania.		
exilium, ii, n.	banishment, exile.		

PHRASE :

Exilium agēre, to live in exile.

EXERCISE LII.

1. Curius primus Romam elephantos quattuor duxit. 2. Pompeius Luceria proficiscitur Canusium. 3. Lycurgus Cretam profectus est, ibique perpetuum exilium egit. 4. Aeschines cessit Athenis et se Rhodum contulit. 5. Legati Atheniensium Lacedaemonem profecti sunt, ut auxilium contra Peras peterent. 6. Acceptis mandatis, Roscius cum Lucio Caesare Capuam pervenit. 7. Alcibiades, maximis rebus gestis, Athenas reversus est. 8. Leonidas cum trecentis iis, quos eduxerat Sparta, se opposuit hostibus. 9. Tiberius Rhodum cessit, et se Romam contulit. 10. Alexander, Dario apud Arbela victo, Babylonem profectus est.

1. In the summer I shall set out for Venusia. 2. He departed from Athens and returned to Rome. 3. We will go to Crete, you to Rhodes, but the others will remain in the city. 4. Caesar having done these things (*Ablative Absolute*), returned immediately to Rome. 5. He departed from Rome and set out for Luceria. 6. I will betake myself to Lacedaemon; there I shall be safe. 7. Do not set out for Capua. 8. The consuls had already arrived at Luceria. 9. The ambassadors of the Carthaginians came to Rome in-order-to (ut) seek-for peace. 10. Pompeius having been slain (*Abl. Absol.*), Caesar was unwilling to return immediately to Rome.

RULE 22.—In answer to the question *Where?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Dative (Locative) Case; as, ut Rōmae consūlēs, sic Carthāgīnī bīnī rēgēs creābantur, *as at Rome consuls, so at Carthage two kings were appointed.*

NOTE.—In the Second Declension an old Dative Singular in *i* is used in this construction; as, Cōrīnthī multōs annos vixit, *he lived many years at Corinth.* So also, dōmī, *at home*; hūmī, *on the ground.* Also in the Third Declension the Ablative Singular is used as well as the Dative; as, Carthāgīnē or Carthāgīnī, *at Carthage.*

VOCABULARY 53.

constituo, ui, ūtum, 3,	<i>I settle, determine.</i>	Apollōnia, ae, f.	<i>Apollonia, a town in Epirus.</i>
consūmo, mpsi, }	<i>I consume,</i>	Aristīdes, is, m.	<i>Aristides, an Athenian statesman.</i>
mptum, 3,	<i>waste away.</i>	Arpīnum, i, n.	<i>Arpinum, a town of Latium.</i>
expello, pūli, pul. }	<i>I drive out.</i>	Bābŷlon, ōnis, f.	<i>Babylon, a city of Assyria.</i>
sum, 3,			
hiemo, etc., 1,	<i>I winter.</i>		
jaceo, cui, 2,	<i>I lie.</i>		

Cannae, ārum, } f. pl. }	Cannæ, a village of Apulia.	Lesbus, i, f.	Lesbos, an island in the Ægean Sea.
Conon, ōnis, m.	Conon, an Athe- nian general.	Mārius, ii, m.	Marius, a famous Roman general.
Cūmae, ārum, } f. pl. }	Cumæ, a city of Campania.	morbus, i, m.	disease, illness.
Cyprus, i, f.	Cyprus, an island off Cilicia.	ōrācūlum, i, n.	an oracle.
Delphi, ōrum, } m. pl. }	Delphi, a city of Greece.	permulti, ae, a,	very many.
Diōnysius, ii, m.	Dionysius, name of two tyrants of Syracuse.	quālis, e,	of what sort, as.
Dyrrachium, ii, n.	Dyrrachium, a town in Epirus.	tālis, e,	of that sort, such.
Fabricius, ii, m.	Fabricius, a noble Roman.	Tīmōtheus, i, m.	Timotheus, a fa- mous Greek.
Hōrātius, ii, m.	Horace, a Roman poet.	Vēnūsia, ae, f.	Venusia (now Ve- nosa), a town in S. Italy.

PHRASE :

Morbo censūmi, to be carried off
by illness.

EXERCISE LIII.

1. Pompeius hiemare Dyrrachii et Apolloniae constituerat.
2. Delphis Apollinis oraculum fuit. 3. Conon plurimum Cy-
pri vixit, Timotheus Lesbi. 4. Multos annos domi nostrae
vixit. 5. Alexander Magnus Babylone morbo consumptus
est. 6. Dionysius multos annos Corinthi vixit. 7. Horatius
Venusiae natus est. 8. Catilina humi jacet. 9. Talis Ro-
mae Fabricius, qualis Aristides Athenis fuit. 10. Lycurgus
Cretae perpetuum exilium egit.

1. Marius and Cicero were born at Arpinum. 2. Atticus,
a friend of Cicero, lived many years at Athens. 3. Your
friend lived many years at my house. 4. Dionysius, having
been driven-out-of Syracuse, used-to-teach (*Past-Imp.*) boys at
Corinth. 5. Many apples and pears lay on the ground. 6.
At Cannae a sanguinary battle was fought (*committo*) be-
tween the Romans and Hannibal. 7. I had-rather dwell at
Cumae than at Rome. 8. Tiberius retired from Rome and
lived in exile at Rhodes. 9. Very many great generals, few
poets were born at Rome. 10. At Lacedaemon, both (*et*)
boys and girls were most carefully trained up (*Past-Imp.*).

XXXVIII.—THE ACCUSATIVE CASE AND INFINITIVE MOOD.

RULE 23.—The Accusative Case and the Infinitive Mood are used :

- I. After words of *saying, hearing, seeing, feeling, perceiving, thinking, knowing* ; as, *histōria narrat Rōmam ā Rōmulō conditam essē, history relates that Rome was founded by Romulus* ; *sentimus cālērē ignem, nivem essē albam, dulcē (essē) mēl, we perceive that fire is hot, that snow is white, that honey is sweet.*
- II. After such expressions as *nōtum est, it is known* ; *justum est, it is just* ; *vērīsīmīlē est, it is probable* ; *certum est, constat, it is agreed, it is certain, etc.* ; as, *constat Rōmam ā Rōmulō conditam essē, it is certain that Rome was founded by Romulus.*

VOCABULARY 54.

advēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, }	I arrive.	caecus, a, um, }	blind.
animadverto, ti, sum, 3, }	I observe.	Dēlos, i, f. }	Delos, an island of Greece.
confūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, 3, }	I flee to.	Dīāna, ae, f. }	Diana, a Roman goddess.
constat, stitit, imp. 1, }	it is evident, it is agreed, etc.	flōrens, ntis, }	flourishing.
contīneo, tinui, tentum, 2, }	I hold together.	Hōmērus, i, m. }	Homer.
nēgo, etc., 1, }	I deny.	imprudentia, ae, f. }	ignorance, imprudence.
pārio, pepēri, partum, 3, }	I bring forth.	Lātōna, ae, f. }	Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana.
prōdo, dīdi, dītum, 3, }	I hand down, I betray.	mānifestus, a, um, }	evident, manifest.
pūto, etc., 1, }	I think.	nīsi, conj. }	unless, except.
sentio, sensi, sensum, 4, }	I feel, perceive.	quondam, adv. }	some time, formerly.
trādo, dīdi, dītum, 3, }	I hand down, deliver.	stella, ae, f. }	a star.
vīdeo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, }	I see.	Thāles, ētis, m. }	Thales, a famous philosopher.
causā (abl.), }	for the sake of.	Trōjānus, a, um, }	Trojan, of Troy.
crēdībīlis, e, }	credible.	vērīsīmīlis, e, }	likely, probable.

EXERCISE LIV.

A —1. Equitatum Caesaris advenire videmus. 2. Thales aquam dixit esse initium rerum. 3. Solon rempublicam prae-miis et poenis contineri dixit. 4. Nemo negabit mundum a Deo conservari. 5. Vox quondam audita est, Romam a Gal-lis captum iri. 6. Epaminondas animadvertebat, totum ex-

ercitum propter ducum imprudentiam periturum esse. 7. Pollicebaris te venturum esse. 8. Helvetii polliciti sunt se Caesari obsides daturus. 9. Videmus aves auctumno in alias terras migrare. 10. Scio haec vera esse.

1. We know that the sun is larger than the moon. 2. Caesar learns that the enemy are-gathering-together all their forces. 3. The oracle of Delphi said that Socrates was (*Imp.*) the wisest of all men. 4. We see that the flowers blossom forth. 5. We know that the body perishes, but that the soul is immortal. 6. Socrates thought (*Past-Imp.*) that knowledge was more excellent than all (other) things. 7. Who has not heard that the Romans were conquered by Hannibal at (*apud*) Cannae? 8. We see that all things are done by the wisdom of God. 9. We know that the sun is very-far distant (*absum*) from the earth. 10. We promise that we will be faithful to you.

B.—1. Credibile est hominum causâ factum esse mundum. 2. Verum est, amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse. 3. Traditum est, Homerum caecum fuisse. 4. Hannibalem in Asia mortuum esse constat. 5. Bestiis rationem deesse manifestum est. 6. Omnes cives legibus parere aequum est. 7. Certum est, liberos a parentibus amari. 8. Sororem tuam hac aestate reversuram esse non verisimile est. 9. Constat, Romanos eodem anno duas urbes florentissimas, Carthaginem et Corinthum, delevisse. 10. Memoriae proditum est, Latonam confugisse Delum atque ibi Apollinem Dianamque peperisse.

1. It is just that you (should) punish me. 2. It is probable that the stars are suns. 3. It is true that we have been conquered. 4. It has been handed down to us that Socrates was the wisest of all the Greeks. 5. It is manifest that the world was not made by chance. 6. It is agreed among all writers that Romulus was (*Perf.*) the first king of the Romans. 7. It is manifest that you are-making-a-mistake. 8. It is handed down (*Pres.-Perf.*) to us by the poets that a woman was the cause of the Trojan war. 9. It is certain that the soul ought to obey reason. 10. It is manifest that we shall be conquered unless we remain (*Fut.-Perf.*) in the city.

XXXIX.—DIRECT QUESTIONS.

RULE 24.—Questions are usually put in Latin with the help of Interrogative words or particles; as, *Quid agis?* *What are you doing?* *Pūtas-nē?* *Do you think?* *Non-nē-pūtās?* *Do you not think?*

The principal Interrogative particles are *nē*, *num*, *utrum*, *ān*. Of these *nē* is always written as an enclitic, like the Conjunction *que*. *Utrum* and *an* are used only when two alternatives are spoken of; and *an* always with the second alternative.

Num has a negative force, as *Num itā pūtās* = *You don't think so, do you?* and is to be used when the answer *No* is looked for. *Utrum . . . ān* may be translated by *whether . . . or*; as, *Utrum sōl ān lūnā mājōr est?* *Whether is the sun or the moon the greater?* *Nē* does not need to be expressed by any English word; as, *Visnē?* *Do you wish?* *Nonnē pūtās?* *Do you not think?*

VOCABULARY 55.

consentio, nsi, } <i>I agree.</i>	eloquens, ntis, } <i>eloquent.</i>
nsum, 4, }	igneus, a, um, } <i>fiery, made of</i>
crēdo, didi, di- } <i>I believe.</i>	Lucrētius, ii, m. } <i>Lucretius, a Ro-</i>
tum, 3, }	man poet.
dīrīpio, rīpui, } <i>I plunder, pillage.</i>	mālěvōlus, a, um, } <i>ill-wishing, ma-</i>
reptum, 3, }	levolent.
intellīgo, lexi, } <i>I understand</i>	mendax, ācis, } <i>lying, a liar.</i>
lectum, 3, }	prīmārius, a, um, } <i>first-rate, emi-</i>
respondeo, ndi, } <i>I answer.</i>	nent.
nsum, 2, }	stultus, a, um, } <i>foolish.</i>
antiquus, a, um, } <i>ancient.</i>	sūpērus, a, um, }
bēnēvōlus, a, um, } <i>well-wishing, be-</i>	Comp. supērior, } <i>upper, on high.</i>
nevolent.	ius; Superl. su-
bōnum, i, n. } <i>a good, a blessing.</i>	prēmus and sum-
cārus, a, um, } <i>dear, precious.</i>	mus, a, um, }
dīvīnus, a, um, } <i>of the gods, di-</i>	turpītūdo, īnis, f. } <i>disgrace.</i>
vine.	

EXERCISE LV.

A.—1. Estne voluptas summum bonum? 2. Nonne fuit Socrates antiquorum sapientissimus? 3. Nonne sol longo

major est quam luna? 4. Num ita audes dicere? 5. Utrum est aurum gravius an argentum? 6. Utrum Socrates an Plato sapientior fuit? 7. Suntne haec vera bona? 8. Num tu has res melius quam magister tuus intelligis? 9. Nonne omnes discere oportet vitam tranquillo animo relinquere? 10. Num putas argentum et aurum cariora esse virtute et prudentia?

1. Are these things true? 2. Do you believe that pain is the greatest evil? 3. Was not (begin with *nonne*) Pythagoras a very great (*summus*) philosopher? 4. You don't think that I am a liar, do you? 5. Is gold more excellent than wisdom? (No). 6. Are you wiser than (your) father? (No). 7. Whether is iron or gold more useful? 8. Is not (begin with *nonne*) iron far more useful than gold? 9. Whether do you prefer this or that? 10. Is not (begin with *nonne*) the world governed by the Divine wisdom?

B.—1. Nonne urbs Roma a Gallis capta et direpta est? 2. Nonne omnes consentiunt Scipionem primum fuisse virum? 3. Num audes dicere haec benevolo animo facta esse? 4. Utrum Romae an in agris hibernis mensibus manere mavis? 5. Utrum est turpitudine omnium malorum maximum an non? 6. Utrum haec benevolo an malevolo animo fecisti? 7. Utrum Cato an Caesar tibi praestantior et clarior vir esse videtur? 8. Utrum esse an videri bonus mavis? 9. Num audes dicere, Lucreti, haec casu facta esse? tune ita credis? 10. Estne verum, quod nonnulli dicunt, animos ex aliis (*corporibus*) in alia corpora migrare?

1. Is it true that the sun is made-of-fire? 2. Is not Plato the most eloquent of philosophers? 3. Are not Livy and Sallust most elegant writers? 4. Does it not do good to all to read the works [books] of that (*ille*) most excellent writer? 5. Are you so foolish that (*ut*) you should believe all these things to have been made by chance? 6. Is the body mortal? Is the soul immortal? 7. Are not the books of Plato full of these subjects (*res*)? 8. Is Sallust or Livy (begin with *utrum*) the more elegant writer? Are-you-able to answer? 9. Does it (*num*) become a philosopher to lament-over his life? Does it not behoove him to act bravely? 10. Do all the philosophers agree concerning these subjects?

XL.—INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

RULE 25.—Indirect Questions are those which are quoted as having been asked, or are dependent upon some word expressing doubt, uncertainty, or wonder, in the former part of the sentence; as, *Rōgābo quid factum sit, I will ask what has been done*; *Mirum est quae fūerit causā, It is strange what the reason may have been*; *Videbo num rediērīt, I will see whether he has returned*. The dependent verb is always put in the Subjunctive Mood.

RULE 26.—The Tense of the Verb in the Subjunctive Mood is determined by that of the Verb in the former part of the sentence upon which it depends. (1.) If the Verb in the former clause expresses *Present* or *Future Time*, the Verb in the dependent clause is put in the Present or Future Tense Subjunctive. (2.) If the Verb in the principal clause expresses *Past Time*, the Verb in the dependent clause is put in the Past Tense Subjunctive.

Present and Future Time.

PRESENT IMPERF.	{	Scio quid āgās,	<i>I know what you are doing.</i>
		Scio quid ēgērīs,	<i>I know what you have done.</i>
		Scio quid actūrus sīs,	<i>I know what you are going to do.</i>
PRESENT PERFECT.	{	Cognōvī quid āgās,	<i>I have learnt what you are doing.</i>
		Cognōvī quid ēgērīs,	<i>I have learnt what you have done.</i>
		Cognōvī quid actūrus sīs,	<i>I have learnt what you are going to do.</i>
FUTURE IMPERF.	{	Audiam quid āgās,	<i>I shall hear what you are doing.</i>
		Audiam quid ēgērīs,	<i>I shall hear what you have done.</i>
		Audiam quid actūrus sīs,	<i>I shall hear what you are going to do.</i>

Past Time.

PAST IMPERF.	{	Sciēbam quid āgērēs,	<i>I knew what you were doing.</i>
		Sciēbam quid ēgissēs,	<i>I knew what you had done.</i>
		Sciēbam quid actūrus essēs,	<i>I knew what you were going to do.</i>
PAST INDEFIN.	{	Cognōvī quid āgērēs,	<i>I learnt what you were doing.</i>
		Cognōvī quid ēgissēs,	<i>I learnt what you had done.</i>
		Cognōvī quid actūrus essēs,	<i>I learnt what you were going to do.</i>

PAST PERFECT.	{ Cognōveram quid āgerēs,	<i>I had learnt what you were doing.</i>
	{ Cognōveram quid ēgissēs,	<i>I had learnt what you had done.</i>
	{ Cognōveram quid actūrus essēs,	<i>I had learnt what you were going to do.</i>

The same Rule is applicable to the sequence of Tenses in the Subjunctive Mood universally. See Exercises XXV., XXVI., XXVII., XXVIII. (the Subjunctive Mood.)

N.B.—In single Indirect Questions *whether* is generally expressed by **num**, which then ceases to have a negative force. In double Indirect Questions it is expressed either by **utrum** or **-ne**.

VOCABULARY 56.

abjicio, jēci, jec- tum, 3, }	<i>I cast away.</i>	incertus, a, um,	<i>uncertain.</i>
antepōno, pōsui, pō- sītum, 3, }	<i>I prefer.</i>	infāmis, e,	<i>infamous.</i>
conjicio, jēcī, jec- tum, 3, }	<i>I fling (togeth- er).</i>	injustus, a, um,	<i>unjust.</i>
ēvēnio, vēni, ven- tum, 4, }	<i>to happen.</i>	Laeca, ae, m.	<i>Laeca, a Roman family name.</i>
nūmēro, etc., 1,	<i>I count.</i>	mortuus, a, um,	<i>dead.</i>
quaero, quaesivī, } quaesitum, 3, }	<i>I seek, inquire.</i>	nōvus, a, um,	<i>new.</i>
rōgo, etc., 1,	<i>I ask.</i>	philōsōphus, i, m.	<i>philosopher.</i>
specūlor, etc., dep. 1,	<i>I spy out.</i>	plānē, adv.	<i>altogether.</i>
vīso, vīsī, vīsum, 3,	<i>I go to see, visit.</i>	quaestio, ōnis, f.	<i>question.</i>
Blaesus, i, m.	<i>Blaesus, a Ro- man name.</i>	quantus, a, um,	<i>how great.</i>
Chaerēphon, ntis, m.	<i>Chaerephon, a disciple of Socrates.</i>	quārē, adv.	<i>why, on what account.</i>
Croesus, i, m.	<i>Cræsus, a king of Lydia.</i>	quōt, indecl.	<i>how many.</i>
cūr, adv.	<i>why, to what end.</i>	saepēnūmēro, adv.	<i>oftentimes, very often.</i>
fēliciter, adv.	<i>luckily.</i>	subdiffīcilis, e,	<i>somewhat diffi- cult.</i>
		tēlum, i, n.	<i>a dart, weapon, missile.</i>
		ūbī, adv.	<i>where.</i>
		Xēnōphon, ntis, m.	<i>Xenophon, a fa- mous Athenian writer and com- mander.</i>

EXERCISE LVI.

A.—1. Rogo quid agatis. 2. Rogavit quid agerent. 3. Rogavit quid egissent. 4. Roga tu quid acturi sint. 5. Nescio quare me ex civitate expuleritis. 6. Cognoscere non potuit quantae essent hostium copiae. 7. Speculabimur quot homines in urbem ineant et quot exeant. 8. Dic mihi, Catilina, cur patriam prodere voveris. 9. Dic mihi, Blaese, ubi

corpus abjeceris. 10. Chaerephon ex oraculo quaesivit quis omnium Graecorum sapientissimus esset.

1. I will ask how great the forces of the enemy are. 2. Xenophon inquired of (*ex*) the oracle what it behooved him to do. 3. I wish to learn where the camp of the enemy is. 4. I do-not-know what it behooves me to do. 5. Tell me, my son, what you are going to do. 6. The son was unwilling to tell what he was going-to-do. 7. Count how many darts have been thrown (*conjicio*) into the tent. 8. I will inquire which-of-the-two has conquered. 9. Socrates used-to-inquire (*Past-Imp.*) what was just, what unjust. 10. It is a great thing to know what things are just, what unjust.

B.—1. Quaeram num omnia feliciter evenerint. 2. Jussit eos speculari num hostes ex castris exirent. 3. Visam num adventent hostes. 4. Subdifficilis est quaestio num unquam novi amici sint veteribus anteponendi. 5. Rogavit nonne haec improba et infamia essent? 6. Rogabo num credat omnia casu facta esse. 7. Quaesivit ex oraculo Croesus, utrum ipse an Cyrus superaturus esset. 8. Saepenumero quaerebant antiqui philosophi mortalisme esset animus an immortalis. 9. Num dubium est casune an consilio factus sit mundus? 10. Plane incertum est vicerintne hostes an victi sint.

1. Inquire of (*ex*) him whether he knows these things. 2. It is doubtful whether these things are true. 3. It is uncertain whether (*utrum* or *ne*) he is a good man or a wicked (one). 4. It is doubtful whether he deserve praise (*laudemne*) or blame. 5. He asked whether the dead felt cold and hunger. 6. I know not whether you are-sleeping or waking. 7. I doubt whether he will return immediately. 8. He asked whether the city was not (*nonne*) very strongly fortified. 9. This I ask you, whether you were on that (*ille*) night in the house of M. Laeca. 10. Do you doubt whether it behooves a good citizen to side-with his country in time of danger?

XLI.—ADDITIONAL EXERCISES ON THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

RULE 27.—Besides *ŭt*, *nē*, and *quān* (see Exercise XXV., etc.), the Conjunctions *quō*, *that*, and *quōmīnus*, *that not*, are constructed with the Subjunctive Mood.

1. *Ut*=*that, in order that, granting that*, is used to express either a *purpose* or a *consequence*; as, *eo ut spectem lûdos, I am going in order that I may look at the games*; *accidit ut nōn dōmī essem, it happened that I was not at home*.

2. *Nē*=*that not*, is used to express a *purpose*, but not a mere consequence; as, *Haec faciō nē mē inimicum tibi pûtēs, these things I do that you may not think me your enemy*; but, *sēquitur ut haec nōn vera sint, it follows that these things are not true*.

Obs. After verbs of *fearing*, *ut* has the meaning of *that not*, and *nē* of *that*; as, *timēo ut dux militēs ē castris ēducāt, I fear that the general may not lead the soldiers out of the camp*; *timēo nē dux militēs ē castris ēducāt, I fear that the general will lead the soldiers out of the camp*.

3. *Quin* is used after *negative propositions and propositions expressing doubt*; as, *dīēs nullūs est, quin littēras scribam, there is no day that I do not write a letter*; *nōn dūbito quin vērum dixēris, I do not doubt you have spoken the truth*. (See Exercise XXV, C, etc.)

4. *Quō* is used for *ut ēō*, and signifies *that thereby, in order that, so that*: *haec lex dātā est, quō mālēfici dēterrērentur, this law was given (enacted) that thereby evil-doers might be deterred*; *portās oppidī obstruxit, quō facilius impētum hostium rētardārēt, he barricaded the gates of the town in order that he might more easily retard the attack of the enemy*.

5. *Quōmīnūs*, *that not*, is used after Verbs of *hindering, preventing, resisting*, etc., and must be frequently translated in English by *from* and a verbal substantive; as, *aetās nōs non impēdit quōmīnus littēras tractēmus, age does not prevent us from cultivating literature*.

VOCABULARY 57.

<i>accīdo, idi, no sup., 3, to happen.</i>	<i>cōhortor, etc., dep., 1, I encourage.</i>
<i>cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, I see, discern.</i>	<i>dīmitto, mīsi, mi-</i>
<i>dēterreo, rui, rī-</i>	<i>sum, 3,</i>
<i>tum, 2,</i>	<i>ēnarro, etc., 1,</i>
<i>I frighten, de-</i>	<i>I let go, dis-</i>
<i>ter.</i>	<i>miss.</i>
	<i>I relate.</i>

confido, * fīsus sum, 3, <i>I trust.</i>	fōrum, i, n. <i>a market-place, forum.</i>
diffīdo, * fīsus, sum, 3, <i>I distrust.</i>	impērītus, a, um, <i>unskillful.</i>
enītor, nīsus and nix- us sum, dep., 3, } <i>I strive hard.</i>	impransus, a, um, <i>without having had breakfast, not having breakfasted.</i>
exclāmo, etc., 1, <i>I cry out.</i>	infirmītas, ātis, f. <i>weakness.</i>
intrōeo, īvi and ii, ītum (irreg.), 4, } <i>I enter.</i>	lātro, ōnis, m. <i>a robber.</i>
nītor, nīsus and nix- us sum, dep., 3, } <i>I strive.</i>	lūdus, i, m. <i>play, game, school.</i>
obsto, * stīti, stītum, 1, } <i>I oppose, pre- vent.</i>	magnōpērē, adv. <i>greatly, earn- estly.</i>
opprīmo, pressi, pressum, 3, } <i>I press upon, overwhelm, crush.</i>	mīrus, a, um, <i>wonderful.</i>
persuādeo, * āsi, } <i>I persuade.</i>	mōdus, i, m. <i>measure, man- ner.</i>
āsum, 2, }	moenia, ium, n. pl. <i>fortifications.</i>
praevenīo, vēni, } <i>I anticipate.</i>	Nervii, orum, m. pl. <i>the Nervii, a Gallic tribe.</i>
ventum, 4, }	praealtus, a, um, <i>very high.</i>
prēmo, pressi, pres- sum, 3, } <i>I press.</i>	Satrius, ii, m. <i>Satrius, a Ro- man name.</i>
prohibeo, bui, bītum, 2, } <i>I keep off, prohibit.</i>	signum, i, n. <i>a sign, signal.</i>
recūso, etc., 1, <i>I object, re- fuse.</i>	Trebōnius, ii, m. <i>Trebonius, one of Cæsar's lieutenants.</i>
spēro, etc., 1, <i>I hope.</i>	vālētūdo, īnis, f. <i>health.</i>
sto, stēti, statum, 1, <i>I stand.</i>	
suādeo, * āsi, āsum, 2, <i>I advise.</i>	
tēneo, nui, ntum, 2, <i>I hold, re- tain.</i>	
transdūco, duxi, duc- tum, 3, } <i>I lead across.</i>	
ventīto, etc., 1, <i>I come fre- quently.</i>	
Bībūlus, i, m. <i>Bibulus, a Roman fam- ily name.</i>	

PHRASES :

Sēquitur, *it follows* (with acc. and inf., or ut and subj.).—Fācēre non possum quīn, *I can not but* (with subj.).—Per me (te) stētīt (quominus), *it was owing to me or you.*—Minimum ābest quīn sim, *very little is wanting that I should be; I am very near being.*

EXERCISE LVII.

A.—1. Enitar ut in omnibus rebus tibi prosim. 2. Hoc te rogo atque oro, ne rempublicam deseras. 3. Contendit Caesar maximis itineribus in fines Nerviorum ut consilia eorum praeveniret. 4. Magnopere tibi suadeo ne improbis illis hominibus confidas. 5. Accidit ut milites impransi essent quum signum datum est. 6. Milites cohortatus est ut fortiter castra defenderent. 7. Nonne omnes cives oportet eniti ut reipublicae prosint? 8. Accidit ut inter Labienum et

* With the Dative.

hostes esset flumen praealtum. 9. Sequitur ut non possim tibi confidere. 10. Enitar ne possis mihi diffidere.

1. I will strive hard to (*ut*) persuade him. 2. It follows that pleasure is not the highest good. 3. I entreat you to (*ut*) learn to bear patiently bad fortune. 4. We ought to strive-hard that we may not pass (our) lives in silence. 5. The Helvetii determined to depart from their own territories, in order that they-might-obtain possession of all Gaul. 6. Does it not follow that these things are unjust? 7. So it came to pass (*fit*) that out of (them) all, no one returned to the city. 8. The Helvetii have been so trained (*instituo*) by their ancestors that they are accustomed to receive hostages, not to give them. 9. I will strive earnestly that you may be able to think me a friend. 10. The Carthaginians sent ambassadors to Rome to (*ut*) beg-for peace.

N.B.—In future the pupil will be left to himself to discover when the English Infinitive denotes a purpose, and must therefore be translated with *ut*.

B.—1. Constituit Caesar pontem in flumine Rheno facere, quo copias suas transduceret. 2. Milites cohortatus est quo mortem fortius obirent. 3. Quid obstat quominus moenia statim oppugnemus? 4. Nullo modo introire possum quin me videant. 5. Nullo modo exire potuit quin eum viderent. 6. Minimum abest quin sim miserrimus. 7. Dies fere nullus est quin Satrius domum meam ventitet. 8. Facere non possum quin tibi dolores meos enarrem. 9. Quis dubitat quin omnes oporteat patriae suae adesse? 10. Recusare non possum quin me comiteris.

1. He resolved to carry a wall round the camp that (*quo*)* the army might be more secure (*tutus*). 2. He fortified the camp that he might the more easily keep off the enemy. 3. There is no day that I do not hear many wonderful things. 4. Who can doubt that Hannibal was a very great (*summus*) general? 5. There was nobody who did not (*quin*) rejoice greatly. 6. I can not but hope that we shall be conquerors. 7. Nobody is so brave but (*quin*) he sometimes feels fear. 8. We are preparing arms, not that (*ut*) we may attack others, but that (*quo*) we may better defend our country. 9. There was nothing wanting that I should be very wretched. 10. Our soldiers could not go forth from the camp but they were overwhelmed with missiles.

* N.B.—*Quo* is used in preference to *ut* when there is a comparative in the clause which it introduces.

C.—1. Per Trebonium stetit quominus oppido potirentur. 2. Me infirmitas valetudinis tenuit quominus ad ludos venirem. 3. Hiems prohibuit quominus a te literas haberemus. 4. Bibulum deterruerunt quominus domo exiret. 5. Deterrent me latrones quominus in illam partem urbis eam. 6. Quid tibi obstabat quominus nobiscum adesses? 7. Quis audebit miseros prohibere quominus fleant? 8. Legem brevem esse oportet quo facilius ab imperitis teneatur. 9. Unum vereor ne senatus Pompeium nolit dimittere. 10. Quis est qui cernat quanta vis sit in sensibus?

1. It was owing to you that we did not obtain-possession of the town. 2. No weakness of health shall prevent me *from* coming to you. 3. Nothing ought to deter a citizen *from* siding with his country in time of danger. 4. They attempted to deter Cato *from* appearing (*adsum*) in the forum. 5. Nothing shall prevent me *from* siding-with you. 6. Nobody can prohibit us *from* worshipping God. 7. Nothing ought to deter children *from* obeying their parents. 8. I fear *that* we may be cast out of the city. 9. I fear *that* we may *not* be able to defend ourselves and our country. 10. I can not but think that Caesar was the greatest of the Romans.

XLII.—USE OF THE SUPINES.

RULE 28.—The Supine in *um* is used after verbs of motion; as, Lacedæaemoniī Āgēsīlāum *bellātum* in Āsiam mīsērunt, *the Lacedaemonians sent Agesilaus into Asia to make war.*

The Supine in *ū* is used after many adjectives; as, *fācīlis*, *easy*; *diffīcīlis*, *difficult*; *dulcīs*, *sweet*, etc.; and with *fās* est, *it is lawful*; *nēfās* est, *it is unlawful*; *ōpūs* est, *it is necessary*; as, *rēs diffīcīlis factū est*, *the thing is difficult to be done.*

VOCABULARY 58.

āquor, etc., <i>dep.</i> , 1,	<i>I fetch water.</i>	convēnio, vēni, } ventum, 4, }	<i>to assemble.</i>
bello, etc., 1,	<i>I wage war.</i>	pābūlor, etc., <i>dep.</i> , 1,	<i>I forage.</i>
consūlo, ūlui, ultum, 3,	<i>I consult.</i>	postūlo, etc., 1,	<i>I demand.</i>
gusto, etc., 1,	<i>I taste.</i>	progrēdior, eessus, 3,	<i>I advance.</i>

Aedui, orum, } <i>the Ædúi, a Gal-</i> <i>m. pl. lic tribe.</i>	nēfas, n. indecl. <i>wickedness, im-</i> <i>piety.</i>
Agēsīlāus, i, m. <i>Agesilaus, a fa-</i> <i>mous king of</i> <i>Sparta.</i>	ōpus, n. indecl. } <i>need, necessity.</i> <i>(with abl.)</i> }
Dīvitiācus, i, m. <i>Divitiācus, an</i> <i>Ædúan chief.</i>	publicus, a, um, <i>public.</i>
Fabius, ii, m. <i>Fabius, a noble Ro-</i> <i>man name.</i>	Veientes, um, m. pl. <i>the people of</i> <i>Veiī, near Rome;</i> <i>the Veientes.</i>
Lacēdaemōnii, } <i>the Lacedaemoni-</i> orum, m. } <i>ans.</i>	quisnam, quae- } nam, quidnam, } <i>who? what?</i> etc., like quis, }
longius, adv. } <i>farther, too far.</i> <i>(comp.)</i> }	PHRASES:
lūdi, orum, m. pl. <i>games.</i>	Nēfas est, <i>it is or would be</i> <i>an impiety.</i>
Maximus, i, m. <i>Maximus, a sur-</i> <i>name of Fabius.</i>	Ōpus est, <i>there is need (of).</i>

EXERCISE LVIII.

1. Ingens hominum multitudo in urbem convenit, ludos publicos spectatum. 2. Veientes, pacem petitem, oratores Romam mittunt. 3. Aedui legatos ad Caesarem mittunt, rogatum auxilium. 4. Milites pabulatum et aquatum longius progressi erant. 5. Divitiacus Romam ad senatum venit, auxilium postulatum. 6. Athenienses miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis. 7. Pira dulcia sunt gustatu. 8. Difficile dictu est. 9. Quod optimum factu videbitur, facies. 10. Nefas est dictu, miseram fuisse Fabii Maximi senectutem.

1. We will set out for Rome, to look-at the games. 2. Croesus sent ambassadors to Delphi to inquire concerning the fortune of the war. 3. Chaerephon went to Delphi to ask who was (*Subj.*) the wisest of men. 4. The general dismissed the soldiers to forage and get-water. 5. These things are very difficult to be done. 6. Very many things are easier to be said than done. 7. Old wines are not always sweet to taste. 8. The Romans sent ambassadors to Carthage to inquire concerning Hannibal and the Saguntines. 9. It would be impious to say that the life of a good man can be miserable. 10. We have come to consult you (as to) what may be best to be done.

XLIII.—USE OF THE GERUND.

RULE 29.—The Gerund is a Verbal Neuter Substantive, governing the same case as the Verb from which it comes. It corresponds to the English Verbal Substantives in *ing*; as, *writing, walking*.

It is declined in the Singular only, and is not used in the Nominative Case, the Imperfect of the Infinitive Mood taking the place of the Nominative; as,

<i>Nom.</i> Lēgēre pulchra carmīna suāve est,	{ reading (to read) beautiful poems is delightful.
<i>Gen.</i> Ars puērōs ēdūcandi difficīlis est,	{ the art of educating boys is difficult.
<i>Dat.</i> Scribendō ōpēram dāt,	he devotes his care to writing.
<i>Acc.</i> Nātūs ād āgendum,	born for acting.
<i>Abl.</i> Littēras tractandō mens ācūtūr,	{ the wits are sharpened by dealing with letters.

Obs. The Accusative Case of the Gerund is used only with Prepositions; otherwise the Imperfect Infinitive is used; as, *disco natūre. I learn swimming.*

VOCABULARY 59.

ācuo, ui, ūtum, 3,	<i>I sharpen.</i>	haud, adv.	<i>not.</i>
ālo, ui, ūtum, 3,	<i>I nourish.</i>	jūvēnis, is, c.	<i>a youth.</i>
ardeo, arci, arsum, 2,	<i>I burn, am on fire.</i>	libērē, adv.	<i>freely.</i>
cōgīto, etc., 1,	<i>I think, meditate.</i>	mārīnus, a, um,	<i>of the sea; sea-.</i>
collōquor, lōcūtus, } dep., 3,	<i>I converse.</i>	ōpēra, ae, f.	<i>pains, labor.</i>
compāro, etc., 1,	<i>I get together.</i>	plūs, ūris, n. only	{ more.
ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, }	<i>I eat.</i>	plures, plura.	
ēdere or esse, }		studiōsus, a, um,	<i>eager after, zealous.</i>
vēnor, etc., dep., 1,	<i>I hunt.</i>	PHRASES: <i>Opēram dāre, to give one's whole energies to any thing, to devote one's self to it.—Inter bibendum, etc., whilst drinking, etc.</i>	
beātē, adv.	<i>happily.</i>		
grātia, ae, f.	<i>favor.</i>		
grātiā, abl.	<i>for the sake of.</i>		

EXERCISE LIX.

1. Saepissime pernicioſa eſt plura habendi cupiditas. 2. Vehementer ardebat juvenis ſtudio omnia cognoscendi et experiendi. 3. Quidam canes venandi gratia comparantur. 4. Beate vivendi ſtudioſi ſumus omnes. 5. Aqua marina haud

utilis est bibendo. 6. Mores puerorum se inter ludendum detegunt. 7. Hominis mens discendo et cogitando alitur. 8. Caesari dare jucundissimum erat. 9. Inter bibendum de variis rebus colloquebamur. 10. Quid potest esse jucundius quam inter ambulandum libere de variis rebus colloqui?

1. Very many persons burn with the desire of having more (pl.). 2. Epaminondas was eager-after hearing (*Gen.*). 3. All are not zealous of living well. 4. He got together very many horses and (que) dogs for the sake of hunting. 5. Do not attempt to obtain friends by flattering. 6. Do not attempt to preserve your life by lying. 7. Bodies are nourished by eating and drinking. 8. The soul is nourished by thinking (cogito), feeling, acting. 9. Conversing about (de) these things is most delightful. 10. It is becoming a youth to burn with a zeal for knowledge (*Gerund.*).

XLIV.—USE OF THE GERUNDIVE.

RULE 30.—The Gerundive is a Passive Verbal Adjective; as, scribendus, a, um, *to be written, necessary or fit to be written.*

When the Verb from which the Gerundive comes governs an Accusative Case, the Gerundive agrees with the Nominative Case of its Substantive; as, scribenda est mihi epistola, *a letter must be or ought to be written by me, or I must or ought to write a letter.*

The person by whom the thing is *to be done* is put in the Dative (see preceding example).

VOCABULARY 60.

adhıbeo, etc., 2,	<i>I employ.</i>	arduus, a, um,	<i>lofty, steep, diffi-</i>
g�ero, gessi, ges-	<i>I carry on, man-</i>		<i>cult.</i>
tum, 3,			
observo, etc., 1,	<i>I observe, respect.</i>		PHRASE:
provideo, vidi,	<i>I foresee, provide.</i>	Ag�ere aetatem,	<i>to spend one's life.</i>
visum, 2,			

EXERCISE LX.

1. Diligenter sunt emendandi puerorum mores. 2. Sapi

entia non solum paranda est nobis, sed etiam fruenda. 3. Prae omnibus rebus adhibenda est prudentia. 4. Agenda est omnibus aetas non sine periculis. 5. Ciceroni in arduis temporibus gerenda erat respublica. 6. Strenue nobis excolenda sunt corpus, mens, animus. 7. Habendus est delectus, comparandae sunt naves. 8. Non sunt ea nobis contemnenda; sunt diligentissime providenda. 9. Prae omnibus aliis observandi et colendi sunt pueris parentes. 10. Utrum amandi an timendi reges sunt?

1. Virtue must be cultivated. 2. Who doubts that the gods are to be feared? 3. A parent (*Dat.*) ought so to train-up (his) son that he may obey the laws of virtue. 4. Those persons are to be admired who have dared to die for (pro) their country. 5. (We) must preserve the state; (we) must crush the conspiracy. 6. Virtue must not only be cultivated, but also loved. 7. These things must not be passed over by us (*Dat.*). 8. Before (prae) all other things (res) the war must be carried on vigorously. 9. We (*Dat.*) ought to read the orators and poets. 10. A man (*Dat.*) should not despise death.

RULE 31.—When the Verb from which the Gerundive comes governs any other Case than the Accusative, the Gerundive is used impersonally in the Nominative Case Singular Neuter. The Object is put in the Case which the Verb governs, and the agent or doer is put in the Dative Case; as, obtempĕrandum est (nōbīs) virtūtis praeceptīs (*Dative*), *we must obey the lessons of virtue*; suo cuique jūdicio (*Ablative*) utendum est, *each one must use his own judgment*. N.B.—The Dative of the Agent is not always expressed.

VOCABULARY 61.

ingrēdiōr, gressus, 3, <i>I enter.</i>	jūdiciūm, ii, n. <i>judgment.</i>
interclūdo, si, sum, 3, <i>I shut off, intercept.</i>	pārātus, a, um, <i>prepared, ready.</i>
obtempĕro, etc., 1, <i>I obey, comply with.</i>	quisque, quaeque, quidque & quodque; gen. cujusque, etc., <i>every one.</i>
commeātus, us, m. <i>provisions, supplies.</i>	quō, adv. <i>whither.</i>
commīlīto, ōnis, m. <i>fellow-soldier, comrade.</i>	PHRASE:
istūo, adv. (<i>from iste</i>), <i>thither, where you are.</i>	Fieri de aliquo, <i>to become of one</i> ; as, quid factum est de illo, <i>what has become of that man?</i>

EXERCISE LXI.

1. Omnibus moriendum est. 2. Ita bellandum est ut pax peti videatur. 3. Mihi utendum est iudicio meo. 4. Nobis quoque ingrediendum est quam confecisti viam. 5. Ita nobis vivendum est ut ad mortem parati simus. 6. Non longius progrediendum est, commilitones, ne commeatibus nostris intercludamur. 7. Non dubium est quin bono civi legibus sit obtemperandum. 8. Proficiscendum mihi erat illo ipso die. 9. Magnopere est curandum ne nobis consilium defuisse videatur. 10. Cognoscendum est quid de illo homine factum sit.

1. Must (we) not (nonne) all die? 2. We must die bravely, fellow-soldiers! 3. Boys ought to strive-hard to please their parents. 4. We must strive with (our) utmost zeal that the commonwealth may be preserved. 5. We must not believe all men in every thing. 6. We must set out immediately. 7. It is greatly to be desired that the war may be brought-to-an-end. 8. We must take great care (see No. 9 above) *that* we are *not* (ne) shut off from all help. 9. What must we do, citizens? Which-of-the-two (*Dat.*) should we trust? 10. We ought so to learn as (ut) not immediately to forget.

RULE 32.—The Gerundive is frequently used instead of the Gerund.

1. The Accusative is put in the same case as the Gerund.

2. The Gerund is then changed into the Gerundive.

3. The Gerundive is made to agree with the Substantive in gender, number, and case; thus

Gen. Ars puērōs ēdūcandī difficīlis est

becomes

Ars puērōrum ēdūcandōrum difficīlis est

in the following way: (1.) The Accusative *pueros* is put in the same case as the Gerund *educandi*; consequently *puerorum*. (2.) The Gerund *educandi* is changed into the Gerundive *educandus*, *a*, *um*. (3.) The Gerundive is put in the same case, gender, and number, as *puerorum*; consequently, *educandorum*.

Dat. Opĕram dāt āgro cōlendō,

{ he devotes himself to culti-
vating land.

<i>Acc.</i> Ad pētendam pācem vērunt lēgātī,	{	<i>embassadors came to seek for peace.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> Littēris tractandis mens ācūtūr,		
	}	<i>the wits are sharpened by dealing with letters.</i>

Obs. The Gerundive is employed more frequently than the Gerund. The Gerund is chiefly used where an ambiguity would be occasioned by the use of the Gerundive; as, *stūdium plūrī cognoscendī*, *the desire of learning more*, rather than *stūdium plūrium cognoscendōrum*, which would leave it doubtful whether *things* or *men* were meant.

VOCABULARY 62.

concedo, cessi, } cessum, 3, }	<i>I yield, retire.</i>	Campānia, ae, f. <i>Campania, a province of Italy.</i>
incendo, di, sum, 3, }	<i>I burn (trans.).</i>	occūpātus, a, um, <i>engaged, busy.</i>
percipio, cēpi, } ceptum, 3, }	<i>I perceive.</i>	pērītus, a, um, <i>experienced, skilled in.</i>
affectus, a, um,	<i>made, disposed.</i>	quāēī, conj. <i>as if, just as.</i>
Brūtus, i, m.	<i>Brutus, name of a famous Roman.</i>	PHRASES:
Cassius, ii, m.	<i>Cassius, a friend of Brutus.</i>	Censīlium īnīre, <i>to enter on, form a design.</i>
		In spem venīre, <i>to conceive a hope.</i>

EXERCISE LXII.

1. Bellum suscepit Catilina reipublicae delendae causa. 2. Timotheus erat civitatis regendae peritus. 3. Consilium iniit Catilina urbis incendendae. 4. Conservandae libertatis gratia initio creabantur consules. 5. Tiberius quasi ad firmandam valetudinem in Campaniam concessit. 6. Occupatus sum in litteris scribendis. 7. Studiosi solent esse juvenes equorum canumque alendorum. 8. Consilium inierunt Brutus et Cassius libertatis recuperandae. 9. Hostes in spem venerant potientorum castrorum. 10. Oculus probe affectus est ad suum munus fungendum.

1. The Roman youth (pl.) were trained-up for (ad) managing the commonwealth. 2. Cicero formed a plan for crushing the conspiracy (*Gen.*). 3. Nature has endowed (instruo) the mind with senses prepared for perceiving objects (*res*). 4. He burned with the desire of destroying his country. 5. Those wicked men formed a design of slaying the consul. 6. Virtue is especially (*maxime*) discerned in despising pleasure. 7. The first book is written (*Pres.-Perf.*) on-the-subject-of (*de*) despising death. 8. The utmost pleasure is derived (*capio*) from (*ex*) reading books. 9. A husbandman ought (*oportet*) to devote himself to cultivating his lands. 10. Cicero devoted himself with the utmost zeal to preserving the commonwealth.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF QUANTITY

(and exceptions to some previous rules).

Final Consonants. Polysyllables.

1. Words of more than one syllable ending in a consonant, except *c* or *s*, have the vowel preceding that consonant short; as, *illŭd*, *semĕl*, *agmĕn*, *calcār*, etc.

2. Final *c* has the preceding vowel long, except *donĕc*.

3. Final *as*, *es*, *os* are long; as, *terrās*, *finĕs*, *vĭrōs*, etc.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Es* final is short in *penĕs*, and in nouns of the Third Declension, which increase short in the Genitive, as *milĕs*, *itis*, except *abiĕs*, *ariĕs*, *Cĕrĕs*, and *pariĕs*.

Os final is short in *compōs* and *impōs*.

4. Final *is* and *us*; see p. 7 and 38; monosyll., p. 15.

Other exceptions fall chiefly under Rules 3 and 4; p. 114.

Final Vowels (see p. 7 and 114).

5. *I* final is long, except in *nĭsĭ* and *quāĭsĭ*.

EXCEPTION.—*I* final in *mihi*, *tibi*, *sibi*, *ibi*, and *ubi*, is common.

6. *O* final is long, except in *citō*, *duō*, *egō*, *modō*, and *octō*.

EXCEPTION.—*O* final is short also in the verbs *sciō*, *nesciō*, *putō*, *volō*.

Penults of Perfects and Supines.

7. Perfects of two syllables have the penult long; as, *vĕni*, *vĭdi*, *vĭci*.

EXCEPTION.—The seven following Perfects have the penult short: *vĭli*, *dĕdi*, *fidi*, *scidi*, *stĕti*, *stĭti*, and *tŭli*.

8. The syllable of reduplication in the Perfect is always short; as, *cĕcidi*, *tŭtudi*, etc.; and the vowel of the penult, if before a single consonant, is short also, as *dĭdĭci* (from *disco*), *tŭtŭdi* (from *tundo*), except *cĕcidi* (from *cædo*), and *pĕpĕdi* (from *pedo*).

9. Supines of two syllables have the penult long; as, *cāsum*, *mōtum*, *vĭsum*, etc.

EXCEPTION.—The following Supines have the penult short: *cĭtum* (from *cĭo*), *dĭtum*, *ĭtum*, *lĭtum*, *quĭtum*, *rŭtum*, *sĕtum*, *sĭtum*, and the part. *rĕtus*, from dep. *reor*.

10. Supines in *utum* of more than two syllables have the penult long; as, *acŭtum*, *minŭtum*, etc.

NOTE.—The forms *conŭtum*, *dirŭtum*, etc., belong under rule for compounds (p. 114).

EXTRACTS FROM CÆSAR.

VOCABULARY 63.

appello, etc., 1,	<i>I call, name.</i>	institūtum, i, n.	<i>institution, cus- tom.</i>
Aquitāni, orum,	<i>the Aquitani, a</i>	incōlo, lui, cul-	<i>trans., to inhabit,</i>
m. (pl.),	<i>people of Gaul.</i>	tum, 3,	<i>with acc.; intr., to dwell.</i>
Belgae, arum, m.	<i>the Belgæ or Bel- gians, a people</i>	Matrōna, æ, m.	<i>Matrona (Marne), a river of Gaul.</i>
(pl.),	<i>of Gaul.</i>		
Celtæ, arum, m.	<i>the Celtæ or Celts,</i>	præcēdo, cessi,	<i>I surpass, excel.</i>
(pl.),	<i>inhabiting one of the divisions of</i>	cessum, 3,	<i>because.</i>
continenter, adv.	<i>always, incessant- ly.</i>	propterea quod,	<i>because.</i>
		conj.	
diffĕro, distŭli,	<i>I differ.</i>	reliquus, a, um,	<i>remaining, rest.</i>
dilātum, dif-		qui, quæ, quod,	<i>who, which, what.</i>
ferre,		rel. pron.	
Galli, orum, m.	<i>the Galli or Gauls.</i>	quotidiānus, a,	<i>daily.</i>
(pl.),		um,	
Garumna, æ, m.	<i>Garumna (Ga- ronne), a river</i>	Sēquāna, æ, f.	<i>the Sequana (Seine), a river</i>
or f.	<i>of Gaul.</i>		<i>of Gaul.</i>
hic, hæc, hoc,	<i>this.</i>	tertius, a, um,	<i>third.</i>
		tres, tria,	<i>three.</i>

I. Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres. Unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtæ, qui lingua nostra Galli appellantur.

II. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus, inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen dividit, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana.

III. Fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quod proximi sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.

IV. Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, quod fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt.

VOCABULARY 64.

Aquitania , ae, f. <i>the country of the Aquitani, Aquitania.</i>	nobilitas , ātis, f. <i>nobility, the nobility (collectively).</i>
attingo , tīgi, } <i>I touch upon, reach to.</i>	occāsus , us, m. <i>the going down, setting; occ. solis = the west.</i>
cāpio , cēpi, cap- tum, 3, } <i>I take.</i>	pertīneo , tinui, } <i>intr., I reach, extend; tend; tend.</i>
contīneo , tinui, } <i>I contain, confine, bound.</i>	provincia , ae, f. <i>province.</i>
extrēmus , a, um, <i>outermost, farthest; last.</i>	Pyrenaei , orum, } <i>the Pyrenees, between Gaul and Spain.</i>
is , ea, id, <i>he, she, it, that.</i>	septemtriones , } <i>um, m. the north.</i>
Hispania , ae, f. <i>Spain.</i>	Sequāni , orum, m. <i>the Sequani.</i>
Jura , ae, m. <i>Mt. Jura, in Gaul.</i>	Sēquānus , a, um, <i>of the Sequani, Sequanian.</i>
Lemānus , i, m. } <i>Lake Lemān, or Lake of Geneva.</i>	undique , adv. <i>on every side.</i>
Orgetōrix , īgis, m. } <i>Orgetorix, a chief of the Helvetii.</i>	vergo , ēre, 3, def. <i>I turn, incline.</i>

V. Una pars initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumna flumine, oceano, finibus Belgarum. Attingit etiam flumen Rhenum. Vergit ad septemtriones.

VI. Belgae ab extremis Galliae finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in septemtriones et orientem solem.

VII. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes et eam partem oceani, quae est ad Hispaniam, pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septemtriones.

VIII. Apud Helvetios, nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix. Is conjurationem nobilitatis fecit; et civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent.

IX. Facilius eis persuasit, quod undique, loci natura, Helvetii continentur; una ex parte, flumine Rheno, latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte, monte Jura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia, lacu Lemano, et flumine Rhodano, qui Provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit.

VOCABULARY 65.

acceptus , a, um, <i>acceptable, agreeable.</i>	Aeduus , a, um, <i>Ædian; pl., the Ædii.</i>
adductus , a, um, <i>induced.</i>	ante , as adv. <i>before, previously.</i>

<i>carrus</i> , i, m.	<i>a car, wagon.</i>	<i>erīpio</i> , rīpui,)	<i>I snatch away,</i>
<i>Casticus</i> , i, m.	<i>Casticus, a Sequanian chief.</i>	<i>reptum</i> , 3, }	<i>rescue.</i>
<i>cliens</i> , ntis, c.	<i>a client, retainer.</i>	<i>fāmilia</i> , ae, f.	<i>a body of slaves (of one house); a household.</i>
<i>coëmo</i> , ēmi, <i>emptum</i> , 3,	<i>I buy up.</i>	<i>īdem</i> , eādem, <i>īdem</i> ,	<i>the same.</i>
<i>cōgo</i> , coēgi, <i>coactum</i> , 3,	<i>I compel.</i>	<i>ignis</i> , is, m.	<i>fire.</i>
<i>condūco</i> , duxi,)	<i>I bring together,</i>	<i>ītem</i> , adv.	<i>also.</i>
<i>ductum</i> , 3,	<i>collect.</i>	<i>lēgātio</i> , onis, f.	<i>an embassy.</i>
<i>confirmo</i> , are,)	<i>I confirm, ratify.</i>	<i>maxime</i> , adv.	<i>most.</i>
etc., 1,		<i>obaeratus</i> , i, m.	<i>a debtor.</i>
<i>crēmo</i> , āre, etc.,)	<i>I burn.</i>	<i>plebs</i> , ēbis, f.	<i>the common people; the commons.</i>
1,		<i>prōfectio</i> , onis, f.	<i>a setting out, departure.</i>
<i>damno</i> , āre, etc.,)	<i>I condemn.</i>	<i>quam maximus</i> ,	<i>{ the greatest possible, as great as possible.</i>
1,		<i>que</i> , conj. (enclitic),	<i>and.</i>
<i>dēligo</i> , lēgi, <i>lectum</i> , 3,	<i>I choose, select.</i>	<i>regnum</i> , i, n.	<i>sovereign power.</i>
<i>Dumnōrix</i> , igis, m.	<i>Dumnorix, an Æduan chief.</i>	<i>sēmentis</i> , is, f.	<i>a sowing (of seed).</i>
<i>enuncio</i> , āre,)	<i>I announce, report.</i>		
etc., 1,			
<i>jumentum</i> , i, n.	<i>a beast of burden.</i>		

X. His rebus adducti constituerunt ea, quae ad proficiscendum pertinerent, comparare; jumentorum et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere; sementes quam maximas facere; cum proximis civitatibus amicitiam confirmare. In tertium annum profectionem lege confirman.

XI. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. Is legationem ad civitates suscepit. In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Sequano, ut regnum in civitate sua occuparet, quod pater ante habuerat. Itemque Dumnorigi, Aeduo, qui maxime plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conaretur, persuadet. Inter se iurjurandum dant, et totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant.

XII. Ea res ut Helvetiis enunciata, Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coegerunt. Damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur. Die constituta Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, et omnes clientes obaeratosque conduxit. Per eos se eripuit.

VOCABULARY 66.

<i>Allobrōges</i> , um, } <i>the Allobroges, a</i>	<i>arbitror</i> , āri, ātus,) <i>I think, sup-</i>
m. pl. } <i>people of Gaul.</i>	dep., 1, } <i>pose.</i>
<i>duo</i> , ae, o, } <i>two.</i>	<i>Geneva</i> , ae, f. } <i>Geneva.</i>

cibāria, orum, } <i>n. pl.</i>	provisions, supplies.	nihilominus, adv.	none the less, nevertheless.
dōmus, us (or i), f.	a house, home; domestic, at home.	nuncio, āre, } etc., 1,	I announce, de- clare.
expeditus, a, um,	ready, expeditious, light-armed.	omnino, adv.	on the whole, altogether.
incito, āre, etc., 1,	I arouse, provoke.	privātus, a, um,	private.
mātūro, āre, } etc., 1,	I hasten.	rescindo, scidi, } scissum, 3,	I cut down.
mōlo, lui, li- tum, 3, }	I grind.	ultērior, us, } comp. adj. }	farther.
multo, adv.	much.	vādum, i, n.	a ford.
		vicus, i, m.	a village.

XIII. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, Orgetorix mortuus est. Post ejus mortem nihilominus Helvetii id, quod constituerant, facere conantur. Ubi se paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia, vicos, privata aedificia incendunt.

XIV. Trium mensium molita cibaria quemque domo efferre jubent. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent; unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum; alterum per provinciam nostram multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quod Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur.

XV. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Omnibus rebus ad perfectionem comparatis, diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant. Caesari quum id nunciatum esset, maturat ab urbe proficisci, et in Galliam ulteriorem contendit. Pontem jubet rescindi.

VOCABULARY 67.

Ambarri, orum, } <i>m. pl.</i>	the Ambarri.	dēpōpūlo, āre, } etc., 1,	I lay waste.
angustiae, arum, f.	narrowness, narrow passes; straits.	deprēcātor, oris, } m.	an intercessor.
consanguineus, a, um, }	related, connected by blood; subst., a relative.	expecto, āre, etc., 1,	I await, expect.
		fūga, ae, f.	flight.
		hiberna, crum, n. } pl.	winter quarters.
conscribo, psi, } ptum, 3, }	I enroll, enlist.	impetro, āre, etc., } 1,	I obtain by re- quest.
		inde, adv.	thence.

invitus, a, um,	<i>unwilling.</i>	Segusiāni, orum,	} <i>the Segusiani.</i>
itāque, adv.	<i>therefore, accordingly.</i>	m. pl.	
mālēficiūm, ii, n.	<i>wrong-doing, injury.</i>	septimus, a, um,	<i>the seventh.</i>
mātrimōnium, ii, n.	} <i>marriage, matrimony.</i>	sese, pron.	<i>redupl. from se, p. 41.</i>
perdūco, duxi,		vis, f., def. p. 26,	<i>strength, force.</i>
ductum, 3,	} <i>I prolong, extend.</i>	Vocentii, orum,	} <i>the Vocontii.</i>
pōpūlor, āri,		m. pl.	
ātus, dep., 1,	<i>I lay waste.</i>		
possessio, ōnis, f.	<i>a possession.</i>		
primus, a, um,	<i>first.</i>		
rēcīpio, cēpi, cep-	} <i>I take back, betake.</i>		
tum, 3,			
Santōni, orum,	} <i>the Santoni, or Santones.</i>		
m. pl.			

PHRASES:

Esse sibi in animo,	<i>that it was their intention.</i>
Certior fio,	<i>I am informed.</i>
Certiozem (ali-	} <i>to inform (any</i>
quem) facere,	
Plurimum pos-	} <i>to be very power-</i>
se, or valēre,	
	<i>ful, to have very great influence.</i>

XVI. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, qui dicerent: Sibi esse in animo, sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere. Caesar a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum fossamque perducit. Negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, qua, Sequanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant.

XVII. His quum persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem mittunt, ut, eo deprecatore, impetrarent. Dumnorigem apud Sequanos plurimum poterat, et Helvetiis erat amicus, quod Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat. Itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis impetrat, ut, per fines suos, Helvetios ire patiantur.

XVIII. Caesar in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tres ex hibernis educit, et in ulteriorem Galliam, per Alpes, ire contendit. In fines Vocontiorum die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines, ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum ducit. Hi sunt, extra provinciam, trans Rhodanum primi.

XIX. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerat, et Aeduorum agros populabantur. Aedui, quum se defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt, rogatum auxilium. Eodem tempore Ambarri, consanguinei Aeduorum, Caesarem certiozem faciunt, sese, depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere. Item

Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt. Caesar non expectandum sibi statuit, dum in Santonos Helvetii pervenirent.

VOCABULARY 68.

abdo, didi, ditum, 3, <i>I conceal, hide.</i>	jūgum, i, n.	yoke; mittere
ac, conj.	and.	sub j., to send
aggredior, grēdi, } <i>I attack.</i>		under the yoke
gressus, dep., 3, }		(a military disgrace).
Arar, āris, m.	the Arar (now Saone), a river of Gaul.	gentleness, slowness.
cālāmītas, ātis, f.	loss, misfortune, injury.	linter, tris, f.
Cassiānus, a, um,	of or with Cassius, Cassian.	nam, conj.
commōveo, mōvi, } <i>I excite, alarm.</i>		nondum, adv.
mōtum, 2, }		pāgus, i, m.
concido, cidi, cīsum, 3 (from caedo), }	<i>I cut to pieces, destroy.</i>	a canton, district.
consēquor, sēqui, } <i>I pursue, overtake.</i>		persēquor, sēqui, } <i>I pursue, follow through.</i>
sēcūtus, dep., 3, }		sēcūtus, dep., 3, }
consisto, stīti, stītum, 3, }	<i>I take my stand, halt, am stationed.</i>	persēvĕro, āre, } <i>I persevere, continue.</i>
Divico, ōnis, m.	Divico, a Helvetian.	etc., 1, }
dōlus, i, m.	stratagem, deceit, fraud.	persolvo, lvi, lūtum, 3, }
eo, īre, īvi, itum } <i>I go.</i>		pōpūlus, i, m.
(irreg. 4, p. 105). }		princeps, ipis,
impēdio, īvi, itum, 4, }	<i>I entangle, embarrass.</i>	quartus, a, um,
incommōdum, i, n.	loss, disadvantage, defeat.	quātuor, indecl.
incrēdibilis, e,	incredible.	rātis, is, f.
influo, uxi, uxum, 3, to flow (into).		rēpertinus, a, um,
		sīn, conj.
		Tigūrīnus, a, um,
		vero, adv.
		vīgilia, ae, f.
		of the Tigurini, Tigurine, or Tigurian.
		indeed, however.
		watch.

XX. Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Aeduarum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit, incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis in utram partem fluat judicari non possit. Id Helvetii, rati- bus et lintribus junctis, transibant. Ubi Caesar certior factus est, tres copiarum partes Helvetios transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen esse, de tertia vigilia e castris profectus ad eam partem pervenit, quae nondum transierat.

XXI. Eos impeditos aggressus, magnam eorum partem con-

cēdit. Reliqui sese in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus: nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus Lucium Cassium, consulem, interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. Ita, quae pars calamitatem populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps poenas persolvit.

XXII. Hoc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arare faciendum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii, repentino ejus adventu commoti, legatos ad eum mittunt, cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesare agit:

XXIII. Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros, ubi Caesar eos esse voluisset; sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi populi Romani, et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent. Quare, ne committeret, ut is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate populi Romani nomen caperet.

VOCABULARY 69.

agmen, īnis, <i>n.</i>	<i>a moving body, line.</i>	ipse, <i>a, um</i> (p. 44), <i>self.</i>
aliēnus, <i>a, um,</i>	<i>another's, foreign, unfavorable.</i>	lācesso, sīvi, sī-) <i>I provoke, assault, sail, harass.</i>
amplius (<i>comp.</i>)	<i>more. [able.</i>	mātūrus, <i>a, um,</i> <i>ripe.</i>
aut,	<i>or.</i>	mille, millia (p. 33), <i>thousand.</i>
averto, <i>ti, sum, 3,</i>	<i>I turn away.</i>	minus (<i>comp.</i>), <i>less.</i>
coepti (<i>def. p. 111</i>),	<i>I begin.</i>	mōdō, <i>adv.</i> <i>only.</i>
commemōro, āre, } etc., 1, }	<i>I relate, mention.</i>	ne . . . quidem, <i>not even.</i>
consuesco, suēvi, } suētum, 3, }	<i>I am accustomed.</i>	nonnunquam, <i>adv.</i> <i>sometimes.</i>
contumēlia, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>insult, affront.</i>	novissimus, <i>a, um,</i> <i>newest, rearmost;</i>
depono, pōni, pō- } ēitum, 3, }	<i>I lay aside.</i>	<i>n. agmen, the rear.</i>
discēdo, cessi, ces- } sum, 3, }	<i>I depart, retire.</i>	num, <i>whether? sometimes only asks a question.</i>
dūbitatio, <i>onis, f.</i>	<i>doubt.</i>	pābūlum, <i>i, n.</i> <i>fodder.</i>
flāgito, āre, etc., 1,	<i>I demand.</i>	postērus, <i>a, um,</i> <i>following, next.</i>
frumentum, <i>i, n.</i>	<i>grain.</i>	praesentia, <i>ae, f.</i> <i>presence; in praesentia, at present, for the present.</i>
injuria, <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>injury, wrong.</i>	publicē, <i>adv</i> <i>in the name of the state, publicly.</i>
intērim, <i>adv.</i>	<i>in the mean time, meanwhile.</i>	

quindēcim, indecl.	fifteen.	sēni, ae, a,	six each, by sixes.
quīni, ae, a,	five a piece, by	subsisto, stīti,	I make a stand,
	fives.	stītum, 3,	stand.
rāpīna, ae, f.	a plundering, rapine.	subvēho, vexi,	I bring up, convey.
recens, ntis,	fresh, recent.	suppēto, tīvi, tī-	to be supplied, to
responsum, i, n.	an answer.	tum, 3,	be at hand.
sātisfācio, fēci,	I satisfy (with	tāmen, conj.	still, nevertheless.
factum, 3,	dat.).	testis, is, c.	a witness.

' XXIV. His Caesar ita respondit: Sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res, quas commemorassent, memoria teneret. Si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet, num recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Tamen, si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea, quae polliceantur, facturos intelligat, et, si Aeduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, sese cum iis pacem facturum.

XXV. Divico respondit: Ita Helvetios a majoribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare consueverint; ejus rei populum Romanum esse testem. Hoc responso dato, discessit. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent. Idem facit Caesar. Equitatum omnem praemittit, qui videant, quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt, et pauci de nostris cadunt. Helvetii audacius subsistere, nonnunquam nostros lacessere coeperunt.

XXVI. Caesar suos a proelio continebat; ac satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti, inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum, non amplius quinque aut sex millibus passuum interesset. Interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum, quod essent publice polliciti, flagitare. Nam, propter frigora, non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat. Eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, minus uti poterat, quod iter ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat.

VOCABULARY 70.

accūso, āre, etc., 1,	I accuse, inveigh	audācia, ae, f.	boldness, daring
	against.	augeo, auxi,	I increase.
affīnitas, ātis, f.	marriage, alliance.	auctum, 2,	
		celērīter, adv.	quickly.

complures, ia,	<i>a good many, very many.</i>	Liscus, ī, m.	<i>Liscus, an Æduan chief.</i>
comporto, āre,	<i>I bring together, collect.</i>	magistrātus,	<i>magistracy, office.</i>
etc., 1,		us, m.	
concilium, ii, n.	<i>a council.</i>	obtineo, ti-	<i>I obtain, secure.</i>
cupidus, a, um,	<i>desirous, coveting (with gen.).</i>	nui, ten-	
		tum, 2,	
dēsigno, āre,	<i>I mark out, designate.</i>	ōdi (def. p. 111),	<i>I hate.</i>
etc., 1,	<i>nate.</i>	plūres, ia and a,	<i>more, severat.</i>
despēro, āre,	<i>I despair (with de and abl.).</i>	praesertim, adv.	<i>especially.</i>
etc., 1,		prēces, um, f. pl.	<i>prayers.</i>
diminuo, ui,	<i>I diminish.</i>	prētium, ii, n.	<i>price, value, sum.</i>
ūtum, 3,		propōno, pō-	<i>I put before, set forth, state.</i>
diutius, adv.	<i>longer (than is reasonable), too long.</i>	sui, pōsi-	
(comp.)		tum, 3,	
dūco, duxi,	<i>I lead out, prolong (time), put off, delay.</i>	quamdiu (or	<i>how long; i. e., as long as.</i>
ductum, 3,		sep.),	
fāmiliāris, e,	<i>of one's family, private; res f., private property.</i>	quinetiam (or	<i>nay too, moreover.</i>
		sep.),	
fāveo, fāvi,	<i>I favor (with dat.).</i>	rēdīmo, ēmi,	<i>I buy back, buy up, contract for, farm.</i>
fautum, 2,		emptum, 3,	
insto, stiti, 1,	<i>I press on, approach, am at hand.</i>	res novae,	<i>new affairs; i. e., a revolution.</i>
irreg.			
jacto, āre, etc.,	<i>I toss over, discuss; boast.</i>	restituo, ui,	<i>I restore, re-establish.</i>
1,		ūtum, 3,	
liberālitās,	<i>liberality.</i>	retineo, tīnui,	<i>I retain, detain.</i>
ātis, f.		tentum, 2,	
liceor, licitus,	<i>I bid (at auction).</i>	secreto, adv.	<i>in private, secretly.</i>
licēri, 2, dep.		um,	<i>seditionous.</i>
		sublevo, āre,	
		etc., 1,	<i>I aid, support.</i>

XXVII. Diem ex die ducere Aedui; conferri, comportari, adesse dicere. Ubi se diutius duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret, convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratui praeerat, graviter eos accusat, quod ab iis non sublevetur; praesertim quum, magna ex parte, eorum precibus adductus bellum suscepit.

XXVIII. Tum demum Liscus proponit: Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat; hos seditiosa atque improba oratione multitudinem deterrere, ne frumentum conferant. Ab iisdem nostra consilia hostibus enunciari; hos a se coerceri non posse. Quin etiam, quod rem Caesari enuntiārit, intelligere sese, quanto id cum periculo fecerit; et, ob eam causam, quamdiu potuerit, tacuisse.

XXIX. Caesar hac oratione Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentiebat; sed, quod, pluribus praesentibus, eas res jactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit; Liscum retinet; dicit liberius atque audacius. Eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit; reperit esse vera: Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summa audacia, magna apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratia, cupidum novarum rerum; complures annos, omnia Aeduum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere; propterea quod, illo licente, contra liceri audeat nemo.

XXX. His rebus suam rem familiarem auxisse, magnum numerum equitatus semper circum se habere. Favere Helvetiis propter affinitatem; odisse Caesarem et Romanos, quod eorum adventu potentia ejus diminuta, et Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque honoris sit restitutus. Si quid accidat Romanis summam in spem regni per Helvetios obtinendi venire; imperio populi Romani, non modo de regno, sed etiam de ea, quam habeat, gratia desperare.

VOCABULARY 71.

abstineo, nui, ntum, 2,	<i>I hold back, refrain.</i>	consido, sēdi, sessum, 3,	<i>I encamp.</i>
accurro, cūcurri, cursum, 3,	<i>I run up to, hasten.</i>	dēnique, adv.	<i>lastly, at last.</i>
adhībeo, hībui, hībitum, 2,	<i>I have present, inviteto be present.</i>	dextra, ae, f.	<i>right hand.</i>
admitto, mīsi, missum, 3,	<i>I send to, urge forward.</i>	existimātio, onis, f.	<i>opinion, estimation.</i>
adscendo, ndi, nsum, 3,	<i>I climb, ascend.</i>	existimo, āre, etc., 1,	<i>I think, believe.</i>
adscensus, us, m.	<i>ascent.</i>	explōrātor, ōris, m.	<i>a scout, spy.</i>
animadverto, verti, versum, 3, and	<i>I turn my attention to, perceive;</i>	frāternus, a, um,	<i>brotherly.</i>
animum adverto,	<i>anim. in, I punish, proceed against.</i>	Gallicus, a, um,	<i>Galic.</i>
circuitus, us, m.	<i>circuit, a going round.</i>	insigne, is, n.	<i>a standard, an ensign.</i>
collis, is, m.	<i>a hill.</i>	intervallum, i, n.	<i>distance, interval.</i>
commōnefacio, fēci, factum, 3,	<i>I admonish, remind of.</i>	jugum (montis),	<i>summit.</i>
Considius, ii, m.	<i>Considius, a Roman officer.</i>	justitia, ae, f.	<i>justice.</i>
		lacrima, ae, f.	<i>a tear.</i>
		neque, conj.	<i>nor; neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor.</i>
		obsecro, āre, etc., 1,	<i>I beg, entreat.</i>
		octo,	<i>eight.</i>
		offendo, ndi, nsum, 3,	<i>I offend, displease.</i>
		ostendo, ndi, ntum or sum, 3,	<i>I point out, show.</i>

perterreo, rui, rītum, 2, <i>I frighten greatly.</i>	separātum, adv. <i>separately.</i>
praecipio, cēpi, cep- tum, 3, <i>I command, enjoin.</i>	subdūco, duxi, duc- tum, 3, <i>I lead down, withdraw.</i>
prendo (or prehendo), ndi, nsum, 3, <i>I take, grasp.</i>	supplicium, ii, n. <i>punishment.</i>
priusquam, <i>sooner than, before that, before.</i>	suspicio, onis, f. <i>suspicion.</i>
quingenti, ae, a, <i>five hundred.</i>	temperantia, ae, f. <i>temperance, moderation.</i>
quisquam (quae- quam), quidquam, <i>any one, any thing.</i>	vīto, āre, etc., 1, <i>I avoid, shun.</i>
renuncio, āre, etc., 1, <i>I bring back word, announce.</i>	vōco, āre, etc., 1, <i>I call, summon.</i>
reprehendo, ndi, } <i>I blame, find fault with.</i>	vōluntas, ātis, f. <i>good will, affection.</i>
nsum, 3, }	
rēpugno, āre, etc., 1, <i>I oppose, fight against.</i>	

PHRASES:

Mille passus, a (Roman) mile; pl. millia passuum, miles.
Summus mons, the top of the mountain.
Equo admisso, at full speed.

XXXI. Quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, satis esse causae arbitratur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. His omnibus unum repugnabat, quod Divitiaci fratris summum in Populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam cognoverat: nam, ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet, verebatur. Itaque, priusquam quidquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet; simul commonefacit, quae, ipso praesente, in concilio Gallorum sint dicta; et ostendit, quae separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit.

XXXII. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret: Scire se, illa esse vera; sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum non sua voluntate factum; qua ex re futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur. Caesar ejus dextram prendit; Dumnorigem ad se vocat; fratrem adhibet; quae in eo reprehendat, ostendit; monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet.

XXXIII. Eodem die, ab exploratoribus certior factus, hostes sub monte consedissee millia passuum ab ipsius castris octo, qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu adscen-

sus, qui cognoscerent, misit. Renunciatum est, facilem esse. De tertia vigilia Titum Labienum, legatum, cum duobus legionibus summum jugum montis adscendere jubet. Ipse de quarta vigilia eodem itinere, quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit; equitatumque omnem ante se mittit.

XXXIV. Prima luce, quum summus mons a Tito Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis passibus abesset, neque aut ipsius adventus, aut Labieni, cognitus esset, Considius, equo admissio, ad eum accurrit; dicit montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri; id se ex Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem instruit.

XXXV. Labienus, ut erat ei praeceptum (ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret), monte occupato, nostros expectabat, proelioque abstinebat. Multo denique die, per exploratores Caesar cognovit, montem a suis teneri, et Considium perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso renunciasse. Eo die, quo consuerat intervallo, hostes sequitur; et millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

VOCABULARY 72.

mīdium, i, n.	space of two days.	duodēviginti (in-	} eighteen.
Bibracte, is, n.	Bibracte, a town	decl.),	
(abl. Bibracte)	of the <i>Ædui</i> .	eo, adv.	} thither, to it.
Boii, orum, m. pl.	the Boii, a people in Gaul.	ovello, li, vul-	
		sum, 3,	} I pull out.
circumvēnio, vē-	} I surround.	frūmentārius, a,	
ni, ventum, 4,		um,	} of or relating to grain.
claudio, si, sum, 3,	I shut, close in.	res frumentaria,	
colligo, āre, etc., 1,	I bind together.	ictus, us, m.	} a stroke, blow.
commode, adv.	conveniently, advantageously.	impēdimentum,	
	crowded, dense.	i, n.	
confertus, a, um,		inflecto, exi, }	} I bend.
conspicor, āri, }	} I behold.	exum, 3,	
ātus, dep., 1, }			insequor, qui, se-
convertō, ti, sum, 3,	I change about.	cūtus, dep., 3,	tack.
cōpius, a, um,	wealthy, abund-	interclūdo, clū-	} I shut or cut off
	ant.	si, clūsum, 3,	
defessus, a, um,	exhausted, worn	mēdius, a, um,	} middle, interven-
deinde,	then. [out.		
disjicio, jēci, jec-	} I disperse, scat-		collis, the mid-
tum, 3,		ter.	
distingo, inxi,	} I draw.		
ictum, 3,			pīlum, i, n.

perfringo, frēgi, } fractum, 3, }	<i>I break through.</i>	rursus, adv.	<i>again.</i>
phalanx, ngis, f.	<i>a phalanx, compact mass.</i>	sarcīna, ae, f.	<i>baggage.</i>
postquam,	<i>after that, when.</i>	seu or sive,	<i>whether; sive... sive or seu... seu, whether... or.</i>
postridie, adv.	<i>on the day after (with gen.); next day.</i>	sinistra, ae, f.	<i>left hand.</i>
pro, prep.	<i>for, instead of, as.</i>	succēdo, cessi, } cessum, 3, }	<i>I come up to, approach.</i>
prospicio, spexi, } spectum, 3, }	<i>I look out for, provide.</i>	superior, us,	<i>higher, upper.</i>
redintēgro, āre, etc., 1, }	<i>I renew.</i>	sustineo, tinui, } tentum, 2, }	<i>I sustain, withstand.</i>
refero, ferre, etc., irreg.; pedem } referre, }	<i>to retreat, fall back.</i>	tandem, adv.	<i>at length.</i>
reicio, jēci, jectum, 3, }	<i>I cast or drive back.</i>	tollo, sustuli, } sublātum, 3, }	<i>I take away, remove.</i>
removeo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, }	<i>I move out of the way, remove.</i>	transfigo, fixi, } fixum, 3, }	<i>I pierce through.</i>
		triplex, icis,	<i>three-fold, triple.</i>
		Tulingi, orum, } m. pl. }	<i>the Tulingi, a people in Gaul.</i>

XXXVI. Postridie ejus diei, quod omnino biduum supererat, quum exercitui frumentum metiri oporteret, et quod a Bibracte, oppido Aeduorum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius millibus passuum duodeviginti aberat, rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, ac Bibracte ire contendit. Helvetii, seu quod perterritos Romanos discedere existimarent, sive quod re frumentaria intercludi posse confiderent, itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere coeperunt. Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit; equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit.

XXXVII. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit. Sarcinas in unum locum conferri, et eum ab iis, qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri jussit. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris secuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt. Ipsi confertissima acie, rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange facta, sub primam nostram aciem successerunt. Caesar, primum suo, deinde omnium remotis equis, ut spem fugae tolleret, cohortatus suos, proelium commisit. Milites, e loco superiore pilis missis, facile hostium phalangem perfrugerunt. Ea disjecta, gladiis districtis in eos impetum fecerunt.

XXXVIII. Gallis magno erat impedimento, quod, pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum

ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere, neque, sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare poterant. Tandem vulneribus defessi et pedem referre, et, quod mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eo se recipere coeperunt. Capto monte, et succedentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui agmen hostium claudebant, ex itinere nostros aggressi, circumvenere; et id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem se receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt.

VOCABULARY 73.

acriter , <i>adv.</i>	<i>sharply, vigorously.</i>	occisus , <i>a, um,</i>	<i>slain.</i>
amitto , <i>misi,</i>	<i>I lose.</i>	perfugio , <i>fūgi,</i>	<i>I flee across for safety, take refuge, desert.</i>
missum , <i>3,</i>		fugitum , <i>3,</i>	
anceps , <i>cipitis,</i>	<i>doubtful, critical.</i>	pēs , <i>pēdis, m.</i>	<i>foot.</i>
aversus , <i>a, um,</i>	<i>turned away; av. hostis, the back of an enemy.</i>	posco , <i>pōposci,</i>	<i>I call for, demand.</i>
		poscitum , <i>3,</i>	
bipartito , <i>adv.</i>	<i>in two parts.</i>	projicio , <i>jēci, jec-</i>	<i>I throw or cast (forward).</i>
bonitas , <i>atis, f.</i>	<i>goodness, excellence.</i>	tum , <i>3,</i>	
centum ,	<i>a hundred.</i>	ratio , <i>onis, f.</i>	<i>plan, design; account.</i>
conficio , <i>fēci, fec-</i>	<i>I make up, draw out; finish.</i>	secundus , <i>a, um,</i>	<i>second.</i>
tum , <i>3,</i>		senex , <i>is, m.</i>	<i>an old man.</i>
copiam facere ,	<i>to furnish an opportunity; afford a supply.</i>	sepultura , <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>burial.</i>
dēcem (<i>indecl.</i>),	<i>ten.</i>	sexaginta (<i>indecl.</i>),	<i>sixty.</i>
deditio , <i>onis, f.</i>	<i>surrender.</i>	signum , <i>i, n.</i>	<i>standard.</i>
excipio , <i>cēpi, cep-</i>	<i>I receive.</i>	submōveo , <i>mōvi,</i>	<i>I remove, withdraw.</i>
tum , <i>3,</i>		motum , <i>2,</i>	
gratulor , <i>āri,</i>	<i>I congratulate.</i>	summa , <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>amount, sum total.</i>
ātus , <i>dep., 1,</i>		suppliciter , <i>adv.</i>	<i>suppliantly.</i>
inopia , <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>want.</i>	tabula , <i>ae, f.</i>	<i>a tablet, register.</i>
intermitto , <i>misi,</i>	<i>I send or put between; in pass. to intervene.</i>	trecenti , <i>ae, a,</i>	<i>three hundred.</i>
missum , <i>3,</i>		triduum , <i>i, n.</i>	<i>a space of three days.</i>
jūvo , <i>jūvi, jū-</i>	<i>I aid.</i>	triginta (<i>indecl.</i>),	<i>thirty.</i>
tum , <i>1,</i>		vāco , <i>āre, etc., 1,</i>	<i>to lie idle, unoccupied.</i>
Lingones , <i>um, m.</i>	<i>the Lingones, a people in Gaul.</i>	vallum , <i>i, n.</i>	<i>a rampart.</i>
nōminātim , <i>adv.</i>		vesperus , <i>i, m.</i>	<i>evening.</i>
objicio , <i>jēci, jec-</i>	<i>I throw in the way of, oppose.</i>	PHRASE:	
tum , <i>3,</i>		Conversa signa	<i>to wheel about and advance.</i>

XXXIX. Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt; prima et secunda acies, ut victis ac submotis resisteret; tertia.

ut venientes exciperet. Ita, ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius quum nostrorum impetus sustinere non possent, alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt; alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto proelio, quum ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est; propterea quod pro vallo carros objecerant.

XL. Impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus e filiis captus est. Ex eo proelio circiter millia hominum centum et triginta superfuerunt, eaque tota nocte ierunt; in fines Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt; quum, et propter vulnera militum et sepulturam occisorum, nostri eos sequi non potuissent. Caesar ad Lingonas literas nunciosque misit, ne eos frumento neve alia re juvarent. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi coepit.

XLI. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopia adducti, legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt. Qui quum se ad pedes projecissent, suppliciterque locuti pacem petissent, atque eos in eo loco, quo tum essent, adventum suum exspectare jussisset, paruerunt. Eo postquam pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. Helvetios in fines suos reverti jussit; et quod, omnibus frugibus amissis, domi nihil erat, Allobrogibus imperavit, ut iis frumenti copiam facerent; ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit, quod noluit eum locum vacare, ne, propter bonitatem agrorum Germani in Helvetiorum fines transirent.

XLII. In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repertae sunt, literis Graecis confectae, quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset eorum, qui arma ferre possent; et item separatim pueri, senes, mulieresque. Summa omnium fuerat ad millia trecenta sexaginta et octo. Eorum, qui domum redierunt, repertus est numerus millium centum et decem.

Bello Helvetiorum confecto, totius fere Galliae legati, principes civitatum, ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF QUANTITY

(and exceptions to some previous rules).

I. A vowel before another vowel is short.

Exceptions.

1. The vowel *e* before final *i* in the Genitive and Dative of the 5th Declension is long; as, *diēi*.

But in *fidei* and *rei* the *e* is common; in *spei* it is short.

2. The *i* in Genitives in *ius* is to be pronounced long in prose; is common in poetry, except *alius*, and *alterius*.

3. The *i* in *fio* and its tenses is long, except when followed by *er*.

4. The *a* and *e* are long in proper names in *aius* and *ēius*.

Increments.

II. In the singular Increment of Nouns and Adjectives *a* and *o* are long; as, *aetas*, *ātis*; *soror*, *ōris*.

Exceptions.

1. All words in *bs* and *ps* increasing in *a* or *o* have the increase short; as, *trabs*, *ābis*; *ops*, *ōpis*.

2. Names of persons ending in *al* and *ar* increase short; as, *Hannibal*, *ālīs*; *Caesar*, *āris*.

3. The Nouns *sal*, *jubar*, *lar*, *par*, *anas*, *mas*, *vas* (*vādis*), and *fax* also increase short.

NOTE.—Words adopted directly from the Greek, like *hepar*, etc., retain the Greek quantity in the increment.

4. *O* is short in the Increment of Neuter Nouns; as, *corpus*, *ōris*; and in *arbor*, *memor*, *bos*, *lepus*, *compos*, and *impos*.

III. In the singular Increment of Nouns, etc., *e*, *i*, and *u* are short; as, *hiems*, *ēmis*; *lapis*, *īdis*; *murmur*, *ūris*.

Exceptions.

1. In *e*. The following Nouns increase in *e* long: *halec*, *heres*, *locuples*, *mansues*, *merces*, *quies*, *plebs*, *lex*, *rex*, *vervex*.

(Many Greek Nouns, as *tapes*, *etis*, etc., have the *e* long, but they follow the Greek.)

2. In *i*. a. The Nouns *Dis*, *glis*, *lis*, *Quiris*, *Samnis*, and *vibex* increase in *i* long.

b. All Adjectives in *ix* increase in *i* long, and all Nouns in *ix*, except monosyllables, as *nix*, *pix*, etc., and *calix*, *filix*, *larix*, *fornix*, *salix*, and *varix*.

3. In *u*. a. Words which make *udis*, *uris*, *utis*, in the Genitive from Nominatives in *us* have *u* long in the increase.

b. *Fur*, *lux* (*frux*), and *Pollux* also increase long.

IV. The inseparable prepositions *di* and *se* are long; *re* is short.

NOTE.—*Rēfert* (where the *re* is from *res*) has the *e* long.

The Rules for Penults and Antepenults, and exceptions to other rules, will not be given here; the quantity must be learned from the Dictionary, and the rules reserved for a more advanced Grammar.

WORDS HAVING A DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATION IN THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Aedes, <i>a temple.</i>	Aedes, <i>a house.</i>
Aqua, <i>water.</i>	Aquae, <i>medicinal springs.</i>
Auxilium, <i>aid.</i>	Auxilia, <i>auxiliary forces.</i>
Bonum, <i>a good.</i>	Bona, <i>property, goods.</i>
Carcer, <i>a prison.</i>	Carcēres, <i>the barriers of a race-course.</i>
Cera, <i>wax.</i>	Cerae, <i>a (waxen) tablet.</i>
Comitium, <i>the Comitium (a part of the Roman Forum).</i>	Comitia, <i>an assembly for election.</i>
Copia, <i>plenty.</i>	Copiae, <i>forces.</i>
Epulum, <i>a sacred feast.</i>	Epulae, <i>dishes, a banquet.</i>
Facultas, <i>power of doing, facility.</i>	Facultates, <i>property.</i>
Finis, <i>end.</i>	Fines, <i>boundaries, territories.</i>
Fortuna, <i>fortune.</i>	Fortunae, <i>the gifts of fortune.</i>
Gratia, <i>favor.</i>	Gratiae, <i>thanks.</i>
Hortus, <i>a garden.</i>	Horti, <i>pleasure-grounds.</i>
Littera, <i>a letter (of the Alphabet).</i>	Litterae, <i>an epistle, literature.</i>
Ludus, <i>play.</i>	Ludi, <i>public games.</i>
Lustrum, <i>a period of five years.</i>	Lustra, <i>haunts of wild beasts.</i>
Marmor, <i>marble.</i>	Marmōra, <i>marbles, statues.</i>
Mos, <i>a custom.</i>	Mōres, <i>manners, character.</i>
Nātālis, <i>a birthday.</i>	Nātales, <i>lineage.</i>
Opera, <i>work.</i>	Operae, <i>workmen.</i>
(Ops), <i>help.</i>	Opes, <i>resources, power.</i>
Pars, <i>a part.</i>	Partes, <i>the part (of an actor), a side or party.</i>
Rostrum, <i>a beak, bill.</i>	Rostra, <i>the rostra, raised stage for orators in the Roman Forum (adorned with the beaks of captured ships).</i>
Sal, <i>salt.</i>	Sāles, <i>witticisms.</i>
Tempus, <i>time.</i>	Tempōra, <i>the temples of the head.</i>

PRESENT-PERFECTS AND SUPINES.

I. THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

The Present-Perfects and the Supines of the First Conjugation end regularly in *āvi, ātum*: as, *āmo, āmāvi, āmātum, āmāre, to love*. The following are exceptions:

Crēpo,	crēpui,	crēpītum,	crēpāre,	<i>to creak.</i>
Cūbo,	cūbui,	cūbītum,	cūbāre,	<i>to lie.</i>
Dōmo,	dōmui,	dōmītum,	dōmāre,	<i>to tame.</i>
Sōno,	sōnui,	sōnītum,	sōnāre,	<i>to sound.</i>
Vēto,	vētui,	vētītum,	vētāre,	<i>to forbid.</i>
Tōno,	tōnui,	————	tōnāre,	<i>to thunder.</i>
Mīco,	mīcui,	————	mīcāre,	<i>to glitter.</i>
Plicō,	plīcui,	{ plicītum, plicātum,	{ plicāre,	<i>to fold.</i>
Frīco,	frīcui,	frictum,	fricāre,	<i>to rub.</i>
Sēcō,	sēcui,	sectum,	sēcāre,	<i>to cut.</i>
Jūvo,	jūvi,	jūtum,	jūvāre,	<i>to assist.</i>
Lāvo,	lāvi,	{ lāvātum, lautum,	{ lāvāre,	<i>to wash.</i>
Do,	dēdi,	dātum,	dāre,	<i>to give.</i>
Sto,	stēti,	statum,	stāre,	<i>to stand.</i>

II. THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

The Present-Perfects and Supines of the Second Conjugation end regularly in *uī* and *itum*; as, *mōneo, mōnui, mōnītum, mōnēre, to advise*. The following are exceptions:

1. *Present-Perfect—uī. Supine—tum.*

Dūceo,	dūcui,	doctum,	dūcēre,	<i>to teach.</i>
Tēneo,	tēnui,	tentum,	tēnēre,	<i>to hold.</i>
Misceo,	miscui,	{ mixtum, mistum,	{ miscēre,	<i>to mix.</i>
Torreo,	torrui,	tostum,	torrēre,	<i>to roast.</i>
Sorbeo,	{ sorbui, sorpsi,	{ ———	sorbēre,	<i>to suck up.</i>
Censeo,	censui,	censum,	censēre,	<i>to assess, think.</i>

2. *Present-Perfect—ēvi. Supine—ētum.*

Dēleo	dēlēvi,	dēlētum,	dēlēre,	<i>to blot out, destroy.</i>
Fleo,	flēvi,	flētum,	flēre,	<i>to weep.</i>
Neo,	nēvi,	nētum,	nēre,	<i>to spin.</i>
{ Pleo only in composition.				
{ Compleo, complēvi, complētum, complēre, <i>to fill up.</i>				

Abŏleo,	ăbŏlĕvi,	ăbŏlitum,	ăbŏlĕre,	<i>to abolish.</i>
Adŏleo,	adolĕvi,	adultum,	adolĕre,	<i>to increase.</i>

3. *Present-Perfect—i (di). Supine—sum.*

Prandeo,	prandi,	pransum,	prandĕre,	<i>to breakfast.</i>
Sĕdeo,	sĕdi,	sessum,	sĕdĕre,	<i>to sit.</i>
Vĭdeo,	vĭdi,	vĭsum,	vĭdĕre,	<i>to see.</i>
Strĭdeo.	strĭdi,	—	strĭdĕre,	<i>to creak.</i>

With Reduplication in the Perfect Tenses.

Mordeo,	mŏmordi,	morsum,	mordĕre,	<i>to bite.</i>
Pendeo,	pĕpendi,	pensum,	pendĕre,	<i>to hang.</i>
Spondeo,	spŏpondi,	sponsum,	spondĕre,	<i>to promise.</i>
Tondeo,	tŏtondi,	tonsum,	tondĕre,	<i>to shear.</i>

4. *Present-Perfect—i (vi). Supine—sum.*

Căveo,	căvi,	cautum,	căvĕre,	<i>to guard one s self.</i>
Făveo,	făvi,	fautum,	făvĕre,	<i>to favor.</i>
Fŏveo,	fŏvi,	fŏtum,	fŏvĕre,	<i>to cherish.</i>
Mŏveo,	mŏvi,	mŏtum,	mŏvĕre,	<i>to move.</i>
Vŏveo,	vŏvi,	vŏtum,	vŏvĕre,	<i>to vow.</i>

Without Supine.

Păveo,	păvi,	—	păvĕre,	<i>to fear.</i>
Ferveo,	{ fervi,	{ —	fervĕre,	<i>to boil.</i>
	{ ferui,	{ —		
Connĭveo,	{ connĭvi,	{ —	connĭvĕre,	<i>to wink.</i>
	{ connixi,	{ —		

5. *Present-Perfect—si. Supine—tum and sum.*

Augeo,	auxi,	auctum,	augĕre,	<i>to increase.</i>
Indulgeo,	indulsi,	indultum,	indulgĕre,	<i>to indulge.</i>
Torqueo,	torsi,	tortum,	torquĕre,	<i>to twist.</i>
Ardeo,	arsi,	arsum,	ardĕre,	<i>to blaze.</i>
Haereo,	haesi,	haesum,	haerĕre,	<i>to stick.</i>
Jūbeo,	jussi,	jussum,	jūbĕre,	<i>to order.</i>
Māneo,	mansi,	mansum,	mānĕre,	<i>to remain.</i>
Mulceo,	mulsi,	mulsum,	mulcĕre,	<i>to stroke.</i>
Mulgeo,	mulsi,	multum,	mulgĕre,	<i>to milk.</i>
Rĭdeo,	rĭsi,	rĭsum,	rĭdĕre,	<i>to laugh.</i>
Suādeo,	suāsi,	suāsum,	suādĕre,	<i>to advise.</i>
Tergeo,	tersi,	tersum,	tergĕre,	<i>to wipe.</i>
Algeo,	alsi,	—	algĕre,	} <i>to be cold.</i>
Frĭgeo,	frixi,	—	frīgĕre,	
Fulgeo,	fulsi,	—	fulgĕre,	<i>to shine.</i>
Lūceo,	luxi,	—	lūcĕre,	<i>to be light.</i>
Lūgeo,	luxi,	—	lūgĕre,	<i>to grieve.</i>
Turgeo,	(tursi),	—	turgĕre,	<i>to swell.</i>
Urgeo,	ursi,	—	urgĕre,	<i>to press.</i>

6. *The Neuter-Passives.*

Audeo,	ausus sum, ———	audēre,	<i>to dare.</i>
Gaudeo,	gāvisus sum, ———	gaudēre,	<i>to rejoice.</i>
Sōleo,	sōlītus sum, ———	sōlēre,	<i>to be accustomed.</i>

III. THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation are best classified according to the final consonants of the Stems.

1. *Verbs the Stems of which end in the Labials B, P.*(a). *Present-Perfect—si. Supine—tum.*

NOTE.—B becomes p before s and t.

Carpō,	carpsi,	carptum,	carpēre,	<i>to pluck.</i>
Glūbō,	glupsi,	gluptum,	glūbēre,	<i>to peel.</i>
Nūbō,	nupsi,	nuptum,	nūbēre,	<i>to marry.</i>
Rēpō,	repsi,	reptum,	rēpēre,	<i>to creep.</i>
Scalpō,	scalpsi,	scalptum,	scalpēre,	<i>to scratch.</i>
Scribō,	scripsi,	scriptum,	scribēre,	<i>to write.</i>
Serpō,	serpsi,	serptum,	serpēre,	<i>to crawl.</i>

(b). *Present-Perfect—ui. Supine—tum or itum.*

{ Cumbo,				
{ Incumbo,	incūbui,	incūbītum,	incumbēre,	<i>to lie upon.</i>
Strēpō,	strēpui,	strēpītum,	strēpēre,	<i>to make a noise.</i>

(c). *Present-Perfect—i. Supine—tum, or wanting.*

Rumpō,	rūpi,	ruptum,	rumpēre,	<i>to burst.</i>
Bībō,	bībi,	———	bībēre,	<i>to drink.</i>
Lambo,	lambi,	———	lambēre,	<i>to lick.</i>
Scābō,	scābi,	———	scābēre,	<i>to scratch.</i>

2. *Verbs the Stems of which end in the Gutturals C, G, H, Q, X.*(a). *Present-Perfect—si. Supine—tum.*

NOTE.—Cs and gs become x. G becomes c before t.

Dīco,	dixi,	dictum,	dicēre,	<i>to say.</i>
Dūco,	duxi,	ductum,	dūcēre,	<i>to lead.</i>
Cōquo,	coxi,	coctum,	cōquēre,	<i>to cook.</i>
Cingo,	cinxi,	cinctum,	cīngēre,	<i>to surround.</i>
{ (Fligo) not used		———	———	<i>to strike. [ground.</i>
{ Affligo,	afflixi,	afflictum,	affligēre,	<i>to strike to the</i>
Frigo,	frixi,	{ frictum,	{ frīgēre,	<i>to parch, to fry.</i>
		{ frixum,		
Jungo,	junxi,	junctum,	jungēre,	<i>to join.</i>
Lingo,	linxi,	linctum,	lingēre,	<i>to lick.</i>
{ (Mungo, not used.)				
{ Emungo,	ēmunxi,	ēmunctum,	ēmungēre,	<i>to blow the nose.</i>

Plango,	planxi,	planctum,	plangere,	to beat.
Rēgo,	rexī,	rectum,	rēgere,	to direct, rule.
Sūgo,	suxī,	suctum,	sūgere,	to suck.
Tēgo,	texī,	tectum,	tēgere,	to cover.
{ Tingo,	{ tinxi,	{ tinctum,	{ tingere,	{ to dip.
{ Tinguo,	{	{	{ tinguere,	{
{ Ungo,	{ unxi,	{ unctum,	{ ungere,	{ to anoint.
{ Unguo,	{	{	{ unguere,	{
(Stinguo, not used.)				
{ Exstinguo,	{ exstinxi,	exstinctum,	exstinguere,	to extinguish.
Trāho,	traxī,	tractum,	trāhere,	to drag.
Vēho,	vexī,	vectum,	vēhere,	to carry, to draw.
Ango,	anxi,	—	angere,	to vex.
Ningit,	ninxit,	—	ningere,	to snow.
Fingo,	finxi,	fictum,	figere,	to form, to invent.
Pingo,	pinxi,	pictum,	pingere,	to paint.
Stringo,	strinxi,	strictum,	stringere,	to grasp.

(b). Present-Perfect—si. Supine—sum and xum.

Mergo,	mersi,	mersum,	mergere,	to sink.
Spargo,	sparsi,	sparsum,	spargere,	to scatter.
Tergo,	tersi,	tersum,	tergere,	to wipe.
Figo,	fixi,	fixum,	figere,	to fix.
Flecto,	flexi,	flexum,	flectere,	to bend.
Necto,	nexi,	nexum,	nectere,	to bind.
Pecto,	pexi,	pexum,	pectere,	to comb.
Plecto,	plexi,	plexum,	plectere,	to plait.

(c). Present-Perfect—i (with Reduplication). Supine—sum and tum.

Pango,	pēpīgi,	pactum,	pangere,	to fix.
Parco,	pēperci,	parsum,	parcere,	to spare.
Pungo,	pūpūgi,	punctum,	pungere,	to prick.
Tango,	tētīgi,	tactum,	tangere,	to touch.
Disco,	dīdīci,	—	discere,	to learn.
Posco,	pōposci,	—	poscere,	to demand.

(d). Present-Perfect—i (with vowel of Stem lengthened).

Āgo,	ēgi,	actum,	āgere,	to do.
Frango,	frēgi,	fractum,	frangere,	to break.
Īco,	īci,	ictum,	icere,	to strike (a treaty).
Lēgo,	lēgi,	lectum,	lēgere,	to read.
Līnquo,	līqui,	(lictum),	linquere,	to leave.
Vīnco,	vīci,	victum,	vincere,	to conquer.

(e). Present-Perfect—ui. Supine—tum.

Texo,	texui,	textum,	texere,	to weave.
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(f). Guttural Stem disguised.

Fluo,	fluxi,	fluctum,	fluere,	to flow.
Struo,	struxi,	structum,	struere,	to pile up.
Vivo,	vixi,	victum,	vivere,	to live.

3. *Verbs the Stems of which end in the Dentals D, T.*(a). *Present-Perfect—si. Supine—tum.*NOTE.—*D* and *t* are generally dropped before *s*, but are sometimes changed into *s*.

Claudo,	clausi,	clausum,	claudere,	to shut.
Divido,	divisi,	divisum,	dividere,	to divide.
Laedo,	laesi,	laesum,	laedere,	to strike; to injure.
Lūdo,	lūsi,	lūsum,	ludere,	to play.
Plaudo,	plausi,	plausum,	plaudere,	to clap the hands.
Rādo,	rāsi,	rāsum,	rādere,	to scrape.
Rōdo,	rōsi,	rōsum,	rōdere,	to gnaw.
Trūdo,	trūsi,	trūsum,	trudere,	to thrust.
{ Vādo,	—	—	vādere,	to go.
{ Invādo,	invāsi,	invāsum,	invādere,	to go against.
Cēdo,	cessi,	cessum,	cēdere,	to yield.
Mitto,	mīsi,	missum,	mittere,	to send.

(b). *Present-Perfect with Reduplication.*

Cādo,	cēcīdi,	cāsum,	cādere,	to fall.
Caedo,	cēcīdi,	caesum,	caedere,	to strike, to cut.
Pendo,	pēpendi,	pensum,	pendere,	to hang, to weigh.
Tendo,	tētendi,	{ tensum,	{ tendere,	to stretch.
		{ tentum,		
Tundo,	tūtūdi,	{ tunsum,	{ tundere,	to beat.
		{ tūsum,		
Do in compos.				to put.
Abdo,	abdīdi,	abdītum,	abdere,	to put away, to hide.
Addo,	addīdi,	addītum,	addere,	to put to, to add.
Condo,	condīdi,	condītum,	condere,	to put together, to build, conceal.
Dēdo,	dēdīdi,	dēdītum,	dēdere,	to put down, to surrender.
Edo,	ēdīdi,	ēdītum,	ēdere,	to put forth, to publish.
Indo,	indīdī,	indītum,	indere,	to put on.
Perdo,	perdīdi,	perdītum,	perdere,	to ruin, to lose.
Prōdo,	prōdīdi,	prōdītum,	prōdere,	to betray.
Reddo,	reddīdi,	reddītum,	reddere,	to put back, to restore.
Subdo,	subdīdi,	subdītum,	subdere,	to put under, to substitute.
Trādo,	trādīdi,	trādītum,	trādere,	to put across, to deliver.
Crēdo,	crēdīdi,	crēdītum,	crēdere,	to believe.
Vendo,	vendīdi,	vendītum,	vendere,	to sell.
Sisto,	stīti,	stātum,	sistere,	to cause to stand.

(c). *Present-Perfect—i. Supine—sum.*

Accendo,	accendi,	accensum,	accendere,	to set on fire.
Cūdo,	cūdi,	cūsum,	cūdere,	to hammer.
Ēdo,	ēdi,	ēsum,	ēdere,	to eat.

{	(Fendo, not used,			<i>to strike.</i>)
	Dēfendo, dēfendi,	dēfensum,	dēfendēre,	<i>to ward off, to defend.</i>
{	Offendo, offendi,	offensum,	offendēre,	<i>to strike against, to assault.</i>
	Fundo, fūdi,	fūsum,	fundēre,	<i>to pour.</i>
	Incendo, incendi,	incensum,	incendēre,	<i>to burn.</i>
	Mando, mandī(rare),	mansum,	mandēre,	<i>to chew.</i>
	Pando, pandi,	{ pansum or passum,	{ pandēre,	<i>to spread.</i>
	Prēhendo, prēhendi,	prēhensum,	prēhendēre,	<i>to grasp.</i>
	Scando, scandi,	scansum,	scandēre,	<i>to climb.</i>
{	Strīdo, strīdi,	————	strīdēre,	<i>to creak.</i>
{	Strīdeo,			
	Verto, verti,	versum,	vertēre,	<i>to turn.</i>
	Findo, fīdi,	fissum,	findēre,	<i>to cleave.</i>
	Scindo, scīdi,	scissum,	scindēre,	<i>to tear.</i>
{	Frendo, ———	fressum,	frendēre,	{ <i>to gnash the teeth.</i>
{	Freudeo, ———	frēsūm,		

(d). Other Forms.

Mēto,	messui,	messum,	mētēre,	<i>to mow.</i>
Pēto,	{ pētīvi or pētīi,	{ pētītum,	pētēre,	<i>to seek.</i>
Sīdo,	{ sēdi(rarely) sīdi,	————	sīdēre,	<i>to sit down.</i>
Sterto,	stertui,	————	stertēre,	<i>to snore.</i>
Fīdo,	fīsus sum,	————	fīdēre,	<i>to trust.</i>

4. Verbs the Stems of which end in **L, M, N.**

(a). Present-Perfect—ui. Supine—ītum or tum.

Ālo,	ālui,	{ ālītum or altum,	{ ālēre,	<i>to nourish.</i>
Cōlo,	cōlui,	cultum,	cōlēre,	<i>to till.</i>
Consūlo,	consūlui,	consultum,	consūlēre,	<i>to consult.</i>
Mōlo,	mōlui,	mōlītum,	mōlēre,	<i>to grind.</i>
Occūlo,	occūlui,	occultum,	occūlēre,	<i>to conceal.</i>
Vōlo,	vōlui,	————	velle,	<i>to wish.</i>
Frēmo,	frēmui,	frēmītum,	frēmēre,	<i>to roar.</i>
Gēmo,	gēmui,	gemītum,	gēmēre,	<i>to groan.</i>
Trēmo,	trēmui,	————	trēmēre,	<i>to tremble.</i>
Vōmo,	vōmui,	vōmītum,	vōmēre,	<i>to vomit.</i>
Gigno,	gēnui,	gēnītum,	gignēre,	<i>to produce.</i>

(b). Present-Perfect with Reduplication.

Fallo,	fēfelli,	falsum,	fallēre,	<i>to deceive.</i>
Pello,	pēpūli,	pulsum,	pellēre,	<i>to drive.</i>
Cāno,	cēcīni,	cantum,	cānēre,	<i>to sing.</i>

(c). *Present-Perfect—si. Supine—tum.*

Cómo,	compsi,	comptum,	cômère,	to adorn.
Dêmo,	dempsi,	demptum,	dêmère,	to take away.
Prômo,	prompsi,	promptum,	prômère,	to take forth.
Sûmo,	sumpsi,	sumptum,	sûmère,	to take up.
Temno,	tempsi,	temptum,	temnère,	to despise.

(d). *Other Forms.*

Percello,	perctili,	perculsum,	percellère,	to strike down.
Psallo,	psalli,	————	psallère,	to play on a stringed instrument.
Vello,	velli,	vulsum,	vellère,	to pluck.
Tollo,	sustûli,	sublâtum,	tollère,	to raise up.
Êmo,	êmi,	emptum,	êmère,	to take or buy.
Prêmo,	pressi,	pressum,	prêmère,	to press.
Lîno,	lêvi,	lîtum,	linère,	to smear.
Sîno,	sîvi,	sîtum,	sînère,	to permit.

5. *Verbs the Stems of which end in R.*

Cerno,	crêvi,	crêtum,	cernère,	to sift, to divide.
Sperno,	sprêvi,	sprêtum,	spernère,	to despise.
Sterno,	strâvi,	strâtum,	sternère,	to strew.
Gêro,	gessi,	gestum,	gêrère,	to carry.
Ûro,	ussi,	ustum,	ûrère,	to burn.
Curro,	cûcurri,	cursum,	currère,	to run.
Fêro,	tûli,	lâtum,	ferre,	to bear, carry.
Quaero,	quaesîvi,	quaesitum,	quaerère,	to seek.
Sêro,	sêrui,	sertum,	sêrère,	to put in rows, to plait.
Sêro,	sêvi,	sâtum,	sêrère,	to sow.
Têro,	trîvi,	tritum,	têrère,	to rub.
Verro,	verri,	versum,	verrère,	to sweep.

6. *Verbs the Stems of which end in S, X.*

Depso,	depsui,	depstum,	depsère,	to knead.
Pinso,	{ pinsui,	pinsitum,	pinsère,	} to pound.
	{ pinsi,	pinsum,		
Pîso,	————	pistum,	pîsère,	to pound.
Vîso,	vîsi,	————	visère,	to visit.
Pōno,	pōsui,	pōsitum,	pōnère,	to place.
Arcesso,	arcessîvi,	arcessitum,	arcessère,	to send for.
Cāpresso,	cāpressîvi,	cāpressitum,	cāpressère,	to take in hand.
Fācesso,	fācessi,	fācessitum,	fācessère,	to make, to cause.
Lācesso,	lācessîvi,	lācessitum,	lācessère,	to provoke.

7. *Verbs the Stems of which end in U, V.**Present-Perfect—i. Supine—tum.*

Ācuo,	ācui,	ācūtum,	ācuère,	to sharpen.
Arguo,	argui,	argūtum,	arguère,	to prove.

Imbuo,	imbui,	imbūtum,	imbuere,	to soak.
Induo,	indui,	indūtum,	induere,	to put on.
Exuo,	exui,	exūtum,	exuere,	to put off.
Mīnuo,	mīnuī,	mīnūtum,	mīnuere,	to lessen.
Rūo,	rui,	rūtum,	ruere,	to rush.
Spuo,	spui,	spūtum,	spuere,	to spit.
Stātuo,	stātui,	stātūtum,	stātuere,	to set up.
Suo,	sui,	sūtum,	suere,	to sew.
Tribuo,	tribui,	tribūtum,	tribuere,	to distribute.
Lāvo,	lāvi,	lautum,	lavere,	to wash.
		lōtum,		
Solvo,	solvi,	sōlūtum,	solvere,	to loosen.
Volvo,	volvi,	vōlūtum,	volvare,	to roll.
Congruo,	congrui,	————	congruere,	to agree.
Luo,	lui,	————	luere,	to atone.
(Nuo,				to nod.)
Abnuo,	abnui,	————	abnuere,	to refuse.
Annuo,	annui,	————	annuere,	to assent.
Mētuo,	mētui,	————	mētuere,	to fear.
Pluit,	pluit or plāvit,	————	pluere,	to rain.
Sternuo,	sternui,	————	sternuere,	to sneeze.

8. Verbs the Present Tense of which ends in **sco**.

Verbs ending in *sco* are *Inceptive*, that is, denote the beginning of an action.

Ābolesco,	ābolēvi,	ābolītum,	ābolescere,	to grow out of use
Adolesco,	ādōlēvi,	ādultum,	ādolescere,	to grow up.
Exolesco,	exōlēvi,	exōlītum,	exolescere,	to grow old.
Cōalesco,	cōālui,	cōālītum,	cōalescere,	to grow together.
(ālo)				
Concupisco,	concupīvi,	concupītum,	concupiscere,	to desire.
(cūpio)				
Convalesco,	convālui,	convālītum,	convalescere,	to grow strong.
(vāleo)				
Exardesco,	exarsi,	exarsum,	exardescere,	to take fire.
(ardeo)				
Invetērasco,	invētērāvi,	invētērātum,	invētērascere,	to grow old.
(invētēro)				
Consēnesco,	consēnui,	————	consēnescere,	to grow old.
(sēnex)				
Ingrāvesco,	————	————	ingrāvescere,	to grow heavy.
(grāvis)				
Jūvēnesco,	————	————	jūvēnescere,	to grow young.
(jūvēnis)				
Mātūresco,	mātūrui,	————	mātūrescere,	to grow ripe.
(mātūrus)				
Obmūtesco,	obmūtui,	————	obmūtescere,	to grow dumb.
(mūtus)				

The following Verbs in *sco* are derived from forms no longer in use, and are therefore treated as underived Verbs:

Cresco,	crēvi,	crētum,	crescere,	<i>to grow.</i>
Glisco,	_____	_____	gliscere,	<i>to swell.</i>
Hisco,	_____	_____	hiscere,	<i>to gape.</i>
Nosco,	nōvi,	nōtum,	noscere,	<i>to learn, to know.</i>
Pasco,	pāvi,	pastum,	pascere,	<i>to feed.</i>
Quiesco,	quievi,	quietum,	quiescere,	<i>to become quiet.</i>
Suesco,	suēvi,	suētum,	suescere,	<i>to grow accustomed.</i>

IV. THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

In the Fourth Conjugation the Present-Perfect ends regularly in *ivi*, the Supine in *itum*; as, *audio*, *audivi*, *auditum*, *audire*, *to hear*. The following are exceptions:

Farcio,	farsi,	fartum, (fartum)	farcire,	<i>to cram.</i>
Fulcio,	fulsi,	fultum,	fulcire,	<i>to prop.</i>
Haurio,	hausi,	haustum,	haurire,	<i>to draw (water).</i>
Sancio,	sanxi,	sancitum or sanctum,	sancire,	<i>to ratify.</i>
Sarcio,	sarsi,	sartum,	sarcire,	<i>to patch.</i>
Sentio,	sensi,	sensum,	sentire,	<i>to feel, to think.</i>
Saepio,	saepsi,	saeptum,	saepire,	<i>to fence in.</i>
Vincio,	vinxi,	vinctum,	vincire,	<i>to bind.</i>
Eo,	ivi,	itum,	ire,	<i>to go.</i>
Salio,	salui or salii,	saltum,	salire,	<i>to leap.</i>
Sēpelio,	sēpēlivi,	sēpultum,	sēpēlire,	<i>to bury.</i>
Vēnio,	vēni,	ventum,	vēnire,	<i>to come.</i>
Amīcio,	amīcui or amixi,	amictum,	amīcire,	<i>to clothe.</i>
Āpērio,	āpēruī,	āpertum,	āpērire,	<i>to open.</i>
Ōpērio,	ōpēruī,	ōpertum,	ōpērire,	<i>to cover.</i>

V. THIRD CONJUGATION MIXED WITH THE FOURTH.

Cāpio,	cēpi,	captum,	cāpere,	<i>to take.</i>
Fācio,	fēci,	factum,	fācere,	<i>to make.</i>
Jācio,	jēci,	jactum,	jācere,	<i>to throw.</i>
Fūgio,	fūgi,	fūgitum,	fūgere,	<i>to flee.</i>
Fōdio,	fōdi,	fossum,	fōdere,	<i>to dig.</i>
Rāpio,	rāpui,	raptum,	rāpere,	<i>to seize.</i>
Pārio,	pēperi,	partum,	pārere,	<i>to bring forth.</i>
Quātio,	(no perfect),	quassum,	quātēre,	<i>to shake.</i>
Cūpio,	cūpivi,	cūpitum,	cūpere,	<i>to desire.</i>
Sāpio,	sāpivi,		sāpere,	<i>to taste.</i>
Lācio,			lācere,	<i>to draw</i>
Spēcio,			spēcere,	<i>to look</i>

*rare, except in
composition.*

VI. DEPONENTS.

1. In the First Conjugation the Perfects and Supines are all regular.

2. Second Conjugation :

Fāteor,	fassus sum,	fātēri,	<i>to confess.</i>
Līceor,	līctus sum,	līcēri,	<i>to bid at a sale.</i>
Mēdeor,	—	mēdēri,	<i>to heal.</i>
Mēreor,	mērītus sum,	mērēri,	<i>to earn, to deserve.</i>
Misēreor,	mīsērītus sum or mīsertus sum,	mīsērēri,	<i>to take pity on.</i>
Pollicēor,	pollicītus sum,	pollicēri,	<i>to promise.</i>
Reor,	rātus sum,	rēri,	<i>to think.</i>
Tueor,	tuītus sum,	tuēri,	<i>to protect.</i>
Vēreor,	vērītus sum,	vērēri,	<i>to fear.</i>

3. Third Conjugation :

Fruor,	frūtus sum or fructus sum,	frui,	<i>to enjoy.</i>
Fungor,	functus sum,	fungi,	<i>to perform.</i>
Grādior,	gressus sum,	grādi,	<i>to step.</i>
Lābor,	lapsus sum,	lābi,	<i>to slip.</i>
Liquor,	—	līqui,	<i>to melt.</i>
Lōquor,	lōcūtus sum,	lōqui,	<i>to speak.</i>
Mōrior,	mortuus sum,	mōri,	<i>to die.</i>
Nītor,	nixus sum or nīsus sum,	niti,	<i>to strain.</i>
Pātor,	passus sum,	pāti,	<i>to suffer.</i>
Quēror,	questus sum,	quēri,	<i>to complain.</i>
Rīngor,	—	ringi,	<i>to show the teeth, to snarl.</i>
Sēquor,	sēcūtus sum,	sēqui,	<i>to follow.</i>
Ūtor,	ūsus sum,	ūtī,	<i>to use.</i>
{(Verto)			
{Rēvertor,	(rēversus sum),	rēverti,	<i>to return</i>
{(Plecto)			
{Amplector,	amplexus sum,	amplecti,	<i>to embrace.</i>
{Complector,	complexus sum,	complecti,	<i>to embrace.</i>
{Apiscor,	aptus sum,	āpisci,	<i>to obtain.</i>
{Adīpiscor,	ādeptus sum,	ādīpisci,	<i>to obtain.</i>
Commīniscor,	commentus sum,	commīnisci,	<i>to devise.</i>
Rēmīniscor,	—	rēmīnisci,	<i>to remember.</i>
Dēfētiscor,	dēfessus sum,	dēfētisci,	<i>to grow weary.</i>
Expergiscor,	experrectus sum,	expergisci,	<i>to wake up.</i>
Irascor,	īratus sum,	īrasci,	<i>to be angry.</i>
Nanciscor,	nactus sum,	nancisci,	<i>to obtain by chance.</i>
Nascor,	nātus sum,	nasci,	<i>to be born.</i>
Oblīvīscor,	oblītus sum,	oblīvīsci,	<i>to forget.</i>
Pāciscor,	pactus sum,	pācisci,	<i>to make an agreement</i>

Prōficiscor,	prōfectus sum,	prōficisci,	<i>to set out.</i>
Ulciscor,	ultus sum,	ulcisci,	<i>to avenge.</i>
Vescor,		vesci,	<i>to eat.</i>

4. Fourth Conjugation :

Assentior,	assensus sum,	assentīri,	<i>to agree to.</i>
Blandior,	blanditus sum,	blandīri,	<i>to flatter.</i>
Expērior,	expertus sum,	expērīri,	<i>to try.</i>
Largior,	largitus sum,	largiri,	<i>to give bountifully.</i>
Mentior,	mentitus sum,	mentīri,	<i>to lie.</i>
Mētor,	mensus sum,	mētīri,	<i>to measure.</i>
Mōlior,	mōlītus sum,	mōliri,	<i>to labor.</i>
Oppērior,	{ oppertus sum, } { oppērītus sum, }	oppērīri,	<i>to wait for.</i>
Ordior,	orsus sum,	ordīri,	<i>to begin.</i>
Orior,	ortus sum,	ōriri,	<i>to rise.</i>
Partior,	partītus sum,	partīri,	<i>to divide.</i>
Pōtior,	pōtītus sum,	pōtiri,	<i>to obtain possession of</i>
Sortior.	sortītus sum,	sortīri,	<i>to take by lot.</i>

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INDEX II. TO VOCABULARIES.

ENGLISH WORDS.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>abl.</i> = ablative.	<i>f.</i> = feminine.	<i>p.</i> = page.
<i>acc.</i> = accusative.	<i>gen.</i> = genitive.	<i>part.</i> = participle.
<i>adj.</i> = adjective.	<i>indec.</i> = indeclinable.	<i>pl.</i> = plural.
<i>adv.</i> = adverb.	<i>indef.</i> = indefinite.	<i>prep.</i> = preposition.
<i>c.</i> = common gender.	<i>interj.</i> = interjection.	<i>pron.</i> = pronoun.
<i>comp.</i> = comparative.	<i>inter.</i> = interrogative.	<i>rel.</i> = relative.
<i>conj.</i> = conjunction.	<i>m.</i> = masculine.	<i>sing.</i> = singular.
<i>dat.</i> = dative.	<i>n.</i> = neuter.	<i>sup.</i> = superlative.

1, 2, 3, 4, indicate the conjugation of a verb.

Abandon,	ABANDON.	all together,	ARRIVE.
able, be,	relinquo, iqui, ictum, 3.	allowed, it is,	cunctus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
abode,	possum, p. 97.	ally,	Ecet, p. 109.
about,	domicilium, ii, n.	almost,	socius, ii, m.
	circā, circum, circiter,	alone,	prōpē, paenē, <i>adv.</i>
	<i>adv.</i> , and <i>prep.</i> with	[<i>acc.</i>]	sōlus, a, um.
above,	sūper, sūprā, <i>prep.</i> with	Alps,	Alpes, ium, <i>f.</i>
abuse,	abūtor, ūsus, 3, with <i>abl.</i>	already,	jam, <i>adv.</i>
accident,	cāsus, us, m.	also,	etiam, <i>adv.</i>
accompany,	cōmitor, atus, 1.	altogether,	plānē, <i>adv.</i>
accomplish,	conficio, fēci, fectum, 3.	always,	semper, <i>adv.</i>
according to,	sēcundum, <i>prep.</i> with	among,	inter, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>
	<i>acc.</i> [acc.]	—— to be,	intersum, p. 39.
account of, on,	ŭb, proptēr, <i>prep.</i> with	amuse,	dēlecto, avi, atum, 1.
accuse,	accūso, avi, atum, 1.	ancestors,	mājōres, <i>pl. m.</i>
accused man,	reus, i, m.	ancient,	antiquus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
accustomed, to be,	sōleo, p. 108.	and,	et, atque, ac, quē, <i>conj.</i>
acquire,	ādipiscor, eptus, 3.	anger,	ira, ae, <i>f.</i>
across,	trans, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>	angry, to be,	irascor, irātus, 3.
act,	āgo, ēgi, actum, 3.	animal,	ānimal, ālis, n.
actively,	gnāviter, <i>adv.</i>	animal, small,	bestiola, ae, <i>f.</i>
admire,	mīror, admīror, atus, 1.	another, of several,	ālius, a, ud, <i>indef. pron.</i>
adorn,	orno, avi, atum, 1.	another, of two,	alter, a, um, <i>indef. pron.</i>
advice,	consilium, ii, n.	answer,	respondeo, di, sum, 2.
advise,	suādeo, si, sum, 2, with	any,	ullus, a, um, <i>indef.</i>
	<i>dat.</i> ; mōneo, ui, itum,	any time, at,	unquam, <i>adv.</i> [<i>pron.</i>
affliction,	aerumna, ae, <i>f.</i> [2.]	appear,	videor, isus, 2.
afford,	praebeo, ui, itum, 2.	apple,	mālum, i, n.
after,	post, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>	apple-tree,	mālus, i, <i>f.</i>
against,	contra, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>	appoint,	instīto, ūi, ctum, 3.
age,	aetās, ātis, <i>f.</i>	approach,	appropinquo, advento,
age, old,	sēnectus, ūtis, <i>f.</i>		avi, atum, 1.
aged, <i>part.</i> ,	nātus, a, um.	arms,	arma, orum, <i>pl. n.</i>
agree,	consentio, si, sum, 4.	army,	exercitus, us, m.
agreed, it is,	constat, stitit, 1.	around,	circā, circum, <i>adv.</i> and
aid,	auxiliū, ii, n.		<i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i> ; cir-
air,	āer, āeris, m.		citer, <i>adv.</i>
alarm,	terreo, rui, 2.	arrange,	instruo, xi, ctum, 3.
all,	omnis, e, <i>adj.</i>	arrive,	advēnio, pervēnio, vēni,
			ventum, 4.

arrival,	ARRIVAL.	blame, <i>subs.</i> ,	CENTURY.
arriving, to be on	adventus, <i>us, m.</i>	blockade,	culpa, <i>ae, f.</i>
the point of, }	advento, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>	blood,	obsidio, <i>ōnis, f.</i>
arrow,	sagitta, <i>ae, f.</i>	bloom,	sanguis, <i>inis, m.</i>
art,	ars, <i>rtis, f.</i>	blossom forth,	flōreo, <i>ui, —, 2.</i>
as,	tam, <i>adv.</i>	blow,	effloresco, <i>flōrui, 3.</i>
as if,	ut, <i>conj.</i>	body,	fio, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>
as far as,	quasi, <i>conj.</i>	bold,	corpus, <i>ōris, n.</i>
	tēnis, <i>prep. with abl.</i>	bond,	audax, <i>ācis, adj.</i>
	and <i>gen.</i>	bone,	vinculum, <i>i, n.</i>
as soon as,	simul atque (<i>ac</i>).	book,	os, <i>ossis, n.</i>
ascertain,	cognosco, <i>ōvi, itum, 3.</i>	booty,	liber, <i>bri, m.</i>
ask,	rūgo, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>	born, be,	praeda, <i>ae, f.</i>
assault,	oppugno, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>	nascor, <i>nātus, 3.</i>	finis, <i>is, m.</i>
assign,	tribuo, <i>ūi, ūtum, 3.</i>	boundary,	arcus, <i>us, m.</i>
assist,	adjuvo, <i>jūvi, jātum, 1.</i>	bow,	puer, <i>eri, m.</i>
assistance,	auxilium, <i>ii, n.</i>	boy,	fortis, <i>e, adj.</i>
assuage,	mollio, <i>ivi, itum, 4.</i>	brave,	fortiter, <i>adv.</i>
at,	ad, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	bravely,	pons, <i>tis, m.</i>
Athenian,	Athēniensis, <i>e, adj.</i>	bridge,	splendidus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
Athens,	Athēnae, <i>arum, f.</i>	bright,	fēro, <i>p. 102.</i> [p. 104]
attack, <i>subs.</i> ,	impetus, <i>us, m.</i>	bring,	see compounds of fēro,
attack, <i>verb.</i>	oppugno, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>	— in, etc.,	finio, <i>ivi, itum, 4;</i> con-
attain to,	adipiscor, <i>eptus, 3.</i>	— to an end,	ficio, <i>fēci, fectum, 3.</i>
attempt,	cōnor, <i>atus, 1.</i>	bring forth,	pārio, <i>pēperi, partum,</i>
attentive,	attentus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>	Britain,	Britannia, <i>ae, f.</i> [3.]
attentively,	attentē, <i>adv.</i>	Briton,	Britannus, <i>i, m.</i>
author,	scriptor, <i>ōris, m.</i>	broad,	lātus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
authority,	auctoritas, <i>ātis, f.</i>	brother,	frāter, <i>tris, m.</i>
autumn,	auctumnus, <i>i, m.</i>	build,	aedifico, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>
awake, to be,	vigilo, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>	building,	aedificium, <i>ii, n.</i>
Bad,	mālus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>	bull,	taurus, <i>i, m.</i>
bank,	ripa, <i>ae, f.</i>	burden,	onus, <i>ōris, n.</i>
base,	turpis, <i>e, adj.</i>	burn, <i>intrans.</i> ,	ardeo, <i>si, sum, 2.</i>
battle,	pugna, <i>ae, f.; proelium.</i>	bury,	sēpēlio, <i>ivi, pultum, 4.</i>
be,	sum, <i>p. 36.</i> [ii, n.]	business,	nēgōtium, <i>ii, n.</i>
— in, among, etc.,	see compounds of sum,	busy,	occūpātus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
beam,	trabs, <i>trābis, f.</i> [p. 39.]	but,	aſcō, <i>autem; see Vocab.</i>
bear,	fēro, <i>tūli, lātum, p. 102.</i>	buy,	23.
— through,	perfēro, etc.	by,	ēmo, <i>ōmi, emptum, 3.</i>
beast,	bestia, <i>ae, f.</i>	Call to mind,	ā, āb, <i>prep. with abl.</i>
beast, great,	bellua, <i>ae, f.</i>	call together,	rēcor, <i>atus, 1.</i>
beautiful,	pulcher, <i>ra, rum, adj.</i>	calm,	convoco, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>
because,	quā, quōd, <i>conj.</i>	camp,	tranquillus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
because of,	ob, propter, <i>prep. with</i>	can,	castra, <i>orum, pl. n.</i>
become,	fio, <i>p. 107.</i> [acc.]	can not,	possum, <i>p. 95.</i>
becomes, it,	dēcet, <i>p. 109.</i>	can not but, I,	nēqueo, <i>ivi or li, itum, 4.</i>
before,	antē, <i>prep. with acc.;</i>	care, take,	fācō, <i>nōn possum</i>
	prae, <i>prep. with abl.</i>	careful,	quin.
beg,	oro, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>	carefully,	cāro, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>
begin,	incipio, <i>cēpi, ceptum, 3.</i>	carry,	diligens, <i>ntis, adj.</i>
beginning,	initium, <i>ii, n.</i>	carry on,	diligenter, <i>adv.</i>
behalf of, on,	prō, <i>prep. with abl.</i>	carry a wall,	porto, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>
behind,	pōne, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	Carthage,	gūro, <i>essi, estum, 3.</i>
behooves, it,	oportet, <i>p. 109.</i>	Carthaginian,	mūrum dūco, <i>xi, ctum,</i>
believe,	crēdo, <i>didi, dītum, 3.</i>	cast away,	Carthāgo, <i>inis, f.</i> [3.]
beneath,	sūb, subter, <i>prep. with</i>	cast forth, out,	Carthāginiensis, <i>e, adj.</i>
	acc. and abl.	cast down,	abjicio, <i>eci, ectum, 3.</i>
beside,	praeter, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	catch,	ējicio, <i>eci, ectum, 3.</i>
besiege,	obsideo, <i>sēdi, sessum, 2.</i>	Catiline,	dējicio, <i>eci, ectum; affi-</i>
between,	inter, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	cause,	go, <i>xi, ctum, 3.</i>
beyond,	ultrā, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	cavalry,	cāpio, <i>cēpi, captum, 3.</i>
bind,	vincio, <i>nxī, nectum, 4.</i>	celebrated,	Catīlina, <i>ae, m.</i>
bird,	avis, <i>is, f.</i>	century,	causa, <i>ae, f.</i>
black,	niger, <i>gra, grum; ūter,</i>		ūquitātus, <i>us, m.</i>
	tra, <i>trum.</i>		clārus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
blame,	culpo, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>		centūria, <i>ae, f.</i>

certain,	CERTAIN.	count,	DETERMINE.
chain,	certus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	countenance,	número, avi, atum, 1.
chance,	vinculum, i, n.	country, one's,	vultus, us, m.
chance, by,	cāsus, us, m.	cover,	patria, ae, f.
change,	cāsi, <i>abl.</i> used as <i>adv.</i>	cowardice,	tēgo, xi, ctum, 3.
charge,	māto, avi, atum, 1.	create,	ignāvia, ae, f.
chariot,	mando, avi, atum, 1.	creator,	crō, avi, atum, 1.
chastise,	currus, us, m.	credible,	creātor, ōris, m.
cheap,	castigo, avi, atum, 1.	Crete,	credibilis, e, <i>adj.</i>
cheer,	vilis, e, <i>adj.</i>	crime,	Crēta, ae, f.
cheerful,	exhilaro, avi, atum, 1.	crop,	scelus, ōris, n.
choese,	hilāris, e, <i>adj.</i>	cross over,	messis, is, f.
cherish,	cāseus, i, m.	crown,	transeo, p. 106.
cherry,	cōlo, ui, cultum, 3.	cruel,	cōrōna, ae, f.
cherry-tree,	cōrāsus, i, n.	crush,	crūdēlis, e, <i>adj.</i>
children,	cōrāsus, i, f.	cry out,	opprimo, essi, essum, 3.
Cicero,	libēri, orum, m.		clāmo, exclāmo, avi,
Cimbrians,	Ōcīro, onis, m.		atum, 1.
citadel,	Cimbri, orum, m.	cultivate,	cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3.
citizen,	arx, arcis, f.	carefully,	excōlo, etc.
citizenship,	civis, is, c.	curb,	cōerceo, ui, itum, 2.
city,	civitas, ātis, f.	current,	flumen, inis, n.
civil, belonging to } a citizen, }	urbs, bis, f.	custom,	consuetudo, inis, f.
	civilis, e, <i>adj.</i>	cut off,	interclūdo, si, sum, 3.
clear,	clārus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	Dance,	salto, avi, atum, 1.
cloak,	pallium, ii, n.	danger,	pericūlum, i, n.
clothe,	vestio, ūi, itum, 4.	dangerous,	periculōsus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
clothing,	vestis, is, f.; vestimen-	dare,	audeo, p. 108.
cloud,	nubes, is, f. [tum, i, n.	daring,	audax, ācis, <i>adj.</i>
coast,	ōra, ae, f.	daringly,	audacter, <i>adv.</i>
cohort,	cōhors, rtis, f.	darken,	obscurō, avi, atum, 1.
cold,	frigus, ōris, n.	dart,	tēlum, i, n.
colony,	cōlōnia, ae, f.	daughter,	filia, ae, f.
color,	cōlor, ōris, m.	day,	dies, ei, m. and f.
come,	vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4.	dead,	mortuus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
— frequently,	ventito, avi, atum, 1.	deal with,	tracto, avi, atum, 1.
— to pass,	fio, factus, fīeri.	dear,	cārus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
commander,	impārator, ōris, m.	death,	mors, rtis, f.
commission,	mandatum, i, n.	deceive,	dēcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3.
common,	communis, e; vilis, e,	deep, bold, daring,	fācinus, ōris, n.
commonly,	fērē, <i>adv.</i> [<i>adj.</i>	deep,	altus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
commonwealth,	respublica, see p. 26.	defeat,	clādes, is, f.
companion,	cōmes, itis, c.	defend,	dēfendo, i, sum, 3.
comparison, in,	prae, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>	defendant,	rūs, i, m.
comrade,	socius, ii, m.	delicate,	tēnuis, e, <i>adj.</i>
concerning,	dē, <i>prep.</i> with <i>abl.</i>	delight,	dēlecto, avi, atum, 1.
confess,	fāteor, fassus; confite-	delightful,	dulcis, suāvis, e, <i>adj.</i>
	or, fessus, 2;	delightfully,	jūcundē, <i>adv.</i>
conflagration,	incendium, ii, n.	deliver,	libero, avi, atum, 1.
conquer,	vinco, vici, victum, 3.	demand,	postūlo, avi, atum, 1.
conqueror,	victor, ōris, m.	deny,	nēgo, avi, atum, 1.
conscience,	conscientia, ae, f.	depart,	excēdo, cessi, cessum, 3;
conspiracy,	conjuratio, ōnis, f.		migro, émigro, avi,
constellation,	sīdus, ōris, n.		atum, 1.
consul,	consul, ūlis, m.	deplore,	dēplōro, avi, atum, 1.
—, office of,	consulātus, us, m.	deserve,	mēreor, itus, 2.
consult,	consilio, lui, itum, 3.	desire,	cūpio, ūi and ii, itum, 3.
consume,	absūmo, sumpsī, sump-	—, <i>subs.</i> ,	stūdium, ii, n.; cupid-
	tum, 3.		itas, ātis, f.
contemplate,	contemplor, atus, 1.	despise,	contemno, mpsi, mptum,
contented,	contentus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	despot,	3; aspernor, atus, 1.
continual,	perpētus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	destitute,	týrannus, i, m.
contrary to,	contrā, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>	destroy,	inops, ōpis, <i>adj.</i>
converse,	collōquor, locūtus, 3.	destruction,	perdo, dīdi, dītum, 3.
Corinth,	Cōrinthus, i, f.	exitum, ii, n.	peritum, ii, n.
correct,	corrigo, exi, ectum, 3.	destructive,	pernicīosus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
counsel,	consilium, ii, n.	deter,	dēterreo, ui, itum, 2.
		determine,	constituo, ūi, itum, 3.

devote one's self,	DEVOTE. ōpēram dō, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1.	embroider, eminent,	FREEBLE. pingo, nxi, ctum, 3. eximius, ēgrēgius, ■ um, <i>adj.</i>
devoted to,	addictus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	empire,	impēritum, ii, n.
died,	mōrior, mortuus, 3.	employ,	ādhibeo, ui, itum, 2.
difficult,	difficilis, e, <i>adj.</i>	encourage,	hortor, atus, 1.
difficult, somewhat,	subdifficilis, e, <i>adj.</i>	end,	finis, is, m.
dig,	fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3.	end, put to,	finio, ivi, itum, 4.
diligence,	diligentia, ae, <i>f.</i>	endure,	pātor, passus, 3; fēro, hostis. [p. 102.]
diligent,	diligens, ntis, <i>adj.</i>	enemy (public),	inimicus, i, m.
dine,	coeno, avi, atum, p. 108.	——, personal,	occūpātus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
disaster,	clādes, is, <i>f.</i>	engaged,	fruo, itus and ctus, 3, with <i>abl.</i>
discern,	cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3.	enjoy,	inimicitia, ae, <i>f.</i>
discharge,	fungor, nctus, 3, p. 90.	enmity,	sātis, <i>adv.</i>
discourse,	sermo, ōnis, m.	enough,	intro, avi, atum, 1.
discover,	dēlēgo, xi, ctum, 3.	entice,	illicio, exi, ectum, 3.
disease,	morbis, i, m.	entreat,	oro, avi, atum, 1.
disembark, <i>trans.</i> ,	expōno, pōsi, pōsitum,	envy,	invidia, ae, <i>f.</i>
disgrace,	turpitiō, inis, <i>f.</i> [3.]	epistle,	ēpistōla, ae, <i>f.</i>
disgraceful,	turpis, e, <i>adj.</i>	esteem,	dūlgo, exi, ectum, 2.
disgrusts, it,	taedet, p. 109.	eternal,	aeternus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
dishonest,	imprōbus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	Europe,	Europa, ae, <i>f.</i>
dishonesty,	fraus, dis, <i>f.</i> [3.]	even,	aequus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
dismiss,	dīmitto, mīsi, missum,	evening draws on,	ctiam, <i>conj.</i>
displease,	displiceo, ui, itum, 2, with <i>dat.</i>	evening draws on,	vespērascit, p. 110.
disposed,	affectus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	ever,	unquam, <i>adv.</i>
distance,	longinquitas, ātis, <i>f.</i>	every,	omnis, e, <i>adj.</i>
distant,	longinquus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	every day,	quōtidie, <i>adv.</i>
—— to be,	absum, p. 39.	every one,	quisque, quaeque, quod que, and <i>subst.</i> quic que (quidque), <i>pron.</i>
distinguished,	insignis, e; ēgrēgius, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	evident, it is,	constat, stitit, 1.
distrust,	diffido, isus, 3, p. 108.	evil, an,	mālum, i, n.
disturb,	turbo, avi, atum, 1; mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, fossa, ae, <i>f.</i> [2.]	example,	exemplum, i, n.
ditch,	sepāro, avi, atum, 1; di- vido, isi, isum, 3.	excellent,	praestans, antis; praeco- stabilis, e, <i>adj.</i>
divide,	divinus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	except,	praeter, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>
divine,	fācio, fēci, factum, 3.	exercise to,	exerceo, ui, itum, 2.
do,	cānis, is, c.	exhibit,	praebeo, ui, itum, 2.
dog,	dūbito, avi, atum, 1.	exhort,	hortor, ādhortor, atus,
doubt,	dūbium, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	exile,	exilium, ii, n. [1.]
doubtful,	columba, ae, <i>f.</i>	——, live in,	exilium, āgo, ēgi, ac- tum, 3.
dove,	trāho, xi, ctum, 3.	experienced,	pēritus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
drag, draw,	contrāho, xi, ctum, 3.	extend,	prōfuro, tūlli, lātum, ferre, 3.
draw together,	instruo, xi, ctum, 3.	eye,	ocūlus, i, m.
draw up in order,	bībo, i, itum, 3.	Fable,	fābūla, ae, <i>f.</i>
drink,	expello, pūli, pulsum, 3.	fall,	cādo, cecidi, cāsum, 3.
drive out,	mūnus, ōris, n.	faith,	fides, ei, <i>f.</i>
duty,	hābito, avi, atum, 1.	faithful,	fidēlis, e; fidus, a, um,
dwelt,	stūdīōsus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> with <i>gen.</i>	far,	longē, <i>adv.</i> [<i>adj.</i>]
Eager after,	stūdeo, ui, —, 2.	—— and wide,	longo latēquē.
eager, be,	āquilla, ae, <i>f.</i>	farther, too far,	longius, <i>adv. comp.</i>
eagle,	auris, is, <i>f.</i>	father,	pāter, tris, m.
ear,	vēhēmētēr, <i>adv.</i>	father-in-law,	sōcer, ōri, m.
earnestly,	terra, ae, <i>f.</i>	fault,	culpa, ae, <i>f.</i>
earth,	fācile, <i>adv.</i>	fault, find,	vītūpēro, culpo, avi, atum, 1.
easily,	fācilis, e, <i>adj.</i>	favor,	grātia, ae, <i>f.</i> [m.]
easy,	ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3.	fear,	mētus, us; timor, ōris,
cat,	ēdūco, avi, atum, 1.	fear, to,	mētuo, i, ūtum, 3; tī- meo, ui, —, 2; vēreor, itus, 2.
educate,	ēlēgans, ntis, <i>adj.</i>	feeble,	dēbilis, e, avi.
elegant,	ēlēphantus, i, m.		
elephant,	ēlēphantus, i, m.		
eloquent,	ēlōquens, ntis, <i>adj.</i>		
embark,	nāvem (naves), conscen- do, di, sum, 3.		
embassador,	lēgātus, i, m.		

- feed on,
 feel,
 feign,
 fellow-citizen,
 fellow-soldier,
 few,
 fidelity,
 field,
 fierce,
 fiery, made of fire,
 fig, fig-tree,
 fight,
 fight (a battle),
 find,
 find fault with,
 finish,
 finished,
 fire,
 fire, be on,
 first, *adv.*,
 first-rate,
 fish,
 fix,
 flatter,
 flattery,
 flee,
 flee to,
 fleet,
 flesh,
 flower,
 follow,
 follow up,
 folly,
 foolish,
 foot-soldier,
 for (*prep.*),
 — (*conj.*),
 forage,
 forced marches,
 forces,
 forehead,
 foresee,
 forget,
 form (a plan),
 former,
 formerly,
 fortification,
 fortify,
 fortune,
 fortunate,
 fountain,
 frame, to,
 free,
 freedom,
 freely,
 friend,
 friendship,
 frighten,
 from,
 fruit,
 full,
 function,
- FEED.**
 vescor, —, *i*, 3.
 sentio, *si*, *sum*, 4.
 simulo, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
 civis, *is*, *c*.
 commilito, *ōnis*, *m*.
 paucus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 fides, *ei*, *f*.
 āger, *grī*, *m*.
 ferox, *ōcis*, *adj.*
 igneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 ficus, *i*, *f*.
 pugno, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
 committo, *missi*, *missum*, 3.
 rep̄rio, *peri*, *pertum*,
 invenio, *veni*, *ventum*, 4. [*atum*, 1.
 culpo, *vītūp̄ro*, *avi*,
 conficio, *fēcī*, *fectum*, 3.
 perfectus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 ignis, *is*, *m*.
 ardeo, *si*, *sum*, 2.
 primo, *primum*, *adv.*
 primarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 piscis, *is*, *m*.
 figo, *xi*, *xum*, 3.
 ādūlor, *atus*, 1.
 ādūlatio, *ōnis*, *f*.
 fugio, *fūgi*, *fūgitum*, 3.
 confugio, *etc.*
 classis, *is*, *f*.
 cūro, *carnis*, *f*.
 flos, *ōris*, *m*.
 aequor, *secutus*, 3.
 subsequor, *etc.*
 stultitia, *ae*, *f*.
 stultus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 pēdēs, *itis*, *m*.
 pro, *prep.* with *abl.*
 nam, *enim*, *conj.*
 pābūlor, *atus*, 1.
 maxima itinēra (*iter*).
 cōpia, *arum*, *pl. f.*
 frons, *tis*, *f*.
 prōvideo, *vidi*, *visum*, 2.
 obliviscor, *litus*, 3, with
 īneo, p. 106. [*gen.*
 pristinus, *a*, *um*, *prior*,
us, *adj.*
 quondam, *adv.*
 munimentum, *i*, *n*.;
 moenia, *um*, *pl. n.*
 mūnio, *ivi*, *itum*, 4.
 fortuna, *ae*, *f*.
 felix, *icis*, *adj.*
 fons, *ntis*, *m*.
 fabrico, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
 libero, *ira*, *erum*, *adj.*
 libertas, *ātis*, *f*.
 liberē, *adv.*
 āmicus, *i*, *m*.
 āmicitia, *ae*, *f*.
 terreo, *ui*, *itum*, 2.
 ā (āb), *dē*, *prep.* with
 fructus, *us*, *m*. [*abl.*
 plēnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 mūnus, *ōris*, *n*.
- funeral,
 furnish,
 gain,
 game,
 garden,
 garment,
 gate,
 gather,
 — together,
 Gaul,
 gaze,
 general,
 get, gain,
 get back,
 get together,
 gift,
 girl,
 give,
 glide,
 glory,
 go,
 — in, out, etc.,
 — to see,
 God,
 goddess,
 gods, of the,
 gold,
 golden,
 good,
 good, *subs.*,
 good, do,
 goods,
 govern,
 grandfather,
 grass,
 great,
 great, how,
 greatly,
 Greece,
 Greek, Grecian,
 grief,
 grieves, it,
 grievously,
 ground,
 guard,
 guardian,
 guilt,
 guilty,
 Habit,
 hails, it,
 hand,
 hand down,
 handle,
 happen,
 happy,
 happily,
 harass,
 harbor,
 hard,
 hardship,
 hare,
 hasten,
 hatred,
 have,
- HAVE.**
 fūnus, *ōris*, *n*.
 praebeo, *ui*, *itum*, 2.
 pāro, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
 ludus, *i*, *m*.
 hortus, *i*, *m*.
 vestis, *is*, *f*.; vestimen-
 tum, *i*, *n*.
 porta, *ae*, *f*.
 ligo, *lēgi*, *lectum*, 3.
 contrāho, *xi*, *ctum*, 3.
 Gallia, *ae*, *f*.
 tueor, *itus* and *tūtus*, 2.
 imp̄rator, *ōris*, *m*.
 pāro, *avi*, *atum*, 1; ād-
 ip̄iscor, *eptus*, 3.
 recūp̄ro, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
 cōgo, *cōgi*, *cōactum*, 3.
 dōnum, *i*, *n*.
 pūella, *ae*, *f*.
 do, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, 1.
 lābor, *lapsus*, 3.
 glōria, *ae*, *f*.
 eo, *see* p. 105.
see comps. of eo, p. 106.
 vīso, *i*, *um*, 3.
 Deus, *i*, *m*., p. 26.
 dea, *ae*, *f*.
 dīvinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 aurum, *i*, *n*.
 aureus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 bōnus, *prōbus*, *a*, *um*,
 bōnum, *i*, *n*. [*adj.*
 prōsum, p. 39.
 bōna, *ōrum*, *pl. n.*
 gūberno, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
 avus, *i*, *m*.
 grāmen, *inis*, *n*.
 magnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 quantus, *a*, *um*, *rel. adj.*
 magnōperē, *adv.*
 Graecia, *ae*, *f*.
 Graecus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 dōlor, *ōris*, *m*.
 piget, p. 109.
 grāviter, *adv.*
 hūmus, *i*, *f*.
 custōdio, *ivi*, *itum*, 4.
 custos, *ōdis*, *m*.
 scēlus, *ōris*, *n*.
 noxius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 consuetūdo, *inis*, *f*.
 grandinat, p. 110.
 mānus, *us*, *f*.
 trādo, *prōdo*, *dīdi*, *dī*
 tum, 3.
 tracto, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
 fio, p. 107.
 beātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 beātē, *adv.*
 vexo, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
 portus, *us*, *m*.
 durus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
 lābor, *ōris*, *m*.
 lēpus, *ōris*, *m*.
 contendo, *di*, *sum* and
 ōdium, *ii*, *n*. [*tum*, 3
 hābeo, *ui*, *itum*, 2.

have, rather, pre-fer,	fer,	malō, p. 99.	indolence,	LAY SIEGE TO.
head,		cūpūt, itis, n.	indulge,	ignavia, ae; segnitias,
—, be at the,		praesum, p. 39.		ei, f.
health,		sūlus, ūtis, f.	industrious,	indulgeo, si, sum, 2,
health, be in,		vāleo, ui, itum, 2.	infamous,	with dat.
heap up,		extruo, xi, ctum, 3.	infamy,	industrius, a, um, adj.
hear,		audio, ivi, itum, 4.	infantry,	infāmis, e, adj.
hearing,		auditus, us, m.	inferior,	infāmia, ae, f.
heart,		cōr, dis, n.	infinite,	pēditātus, us, m.
heat,		cālor, ōris, m.	infirm,	inferior, us, adj. comp.
heaven,		coelum, i, n.	inhabitant,	infinitus, a, um, adj.
heavens, belong-		coelestis, e, adj.	injure,	dēbilis, e, adj.
ing to,		grāviter, adv.		dēbilis, e, c.
heavily,		grāvis, e, adj.	injurious,	obsum, p. 39; nūceo, uī,
heavy,		adjūvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1.	innumerable,	itum, 2, with dat.
help,		iners, ertis, adj.	inquire,	noxius, a, um, adj.
helpless,		altus, a, um, adj.		innūmerus, a, um, adj.
high,		praealtus, a, um, adj.		rōgo, avi, atum, 1;
—, very,		summus, a, um, adj.		quaero, quaesivi,
highest,		sup.		quaesitum, 3.
his, hers,		sūus, a, um, adj. pron.	institute,	instituo, uī, ūtum, 3.
hold a levy,		dēlectum hābeo, uī,	instrument,	instrūmentum, i, n.
		itum, 2.	integrity,	prōbitas, ātis, f.
hold together,		contineo, uī, entum, 2.	intellect,	mens, tis, f.
honesty,		prōbitas, ātis, f.	intercept,	interclūdo, ei, sum, 3.
honor,		hōnor, ōris, m.	invent,	rēpērio, peri, pertum, 4.
hope,		spēro, avi, atum, 1.	iron,	ferrum, i, n.
—, subs.,		spēs, ei, f.	island,	insūla, ae, f.
hoped for,		sperātus, a, um, adj.	Italy,	Itālia, ae, f.
horn,		cornu, us, n.	its,	sūus, a, um, adj. pron.
horse,		ēquus, i, m.	Join,	jungo, xi, ctum, 3.
horse-soldier		ēques, itis, m.	join (battle),	proelium committo, mī-
hostage,		obsēs, idis, e.		ei, missum, 3.
hour,		hōra, ae, f.	journey,	iter, itinēris, n.
house,		dōmus, see p. 26.	joy,	gaudium, ii, n.
how great,		quantus, a, um, rel. adj.	joyful,	laetus, a, um, adj.
how many,		quōt, indecl. rel. adj.	judge,	judeus, icis, m.
human,		hūmānus, a, um, adj.	—, verb,	jūdico, avi, atum, 1.
hunger,		fāmes, is, f.	judgment,	jūdicium, ii, n.
hunt,		vēnor, atus, 1. [dat.	just,	justus, a, um, adj.
hurt, harm,		nūceo, uī, itum, 2, with	justly,	justē, adv.
hurtful,		noxius, a, um, adj.	Keep off,	ācer, cris, cre, adj.
hurtful, to be,		obsum, p. 39.	keep guard,	prōhibeo, uī, itum, 2.
husbandman,		agricōla, ae, m.	kill,	vīgilo, avi, atum, 1.
if,		sī, conj.	kind,	infiltricio, fēci, sectum,
if, as,		quāsi, conj.	kindly,	bēnignus, a, um, adj. [3.
ignorance,		ignōrātio, ōnis, f.	king,	bēnignē, adv.
ignorant of (be),		ignōro, avi, atum, 1.	—, be,	rex, rōgis, m.
ill, adj.,		mālus, a, um, adj.	kingdom,	regno, avi, atum, 1.
—, adv.,		mālē, adv.	knee,	regnum, i, n.
illness,		morbus, i, m.	know,	gēnu, us, n.
ill will,		invidia, ae, f.	— not,	scio, ivi and ii, itum, 4.
ill wishing,		malēvōlus, a, um, adj.	knowledge,	nescio, etc. [f.
image,		īmāgo, īnis, f.	—, without,	scientia, prūdētia, ae
imitate,		īmitor, atus, 1.		and abl.
immediately,		stātīm, adv.	known,	nōtus, a, um, adj.
immense,		ingens, tis, adj.	Labor,	lābor, ōris, m.
immortal,		immortālis, e, adj.	lake,	lācus, us, m.
immortality,		immortālitas, ātis, f.	lament over,	dēplōro, avi, atum, 1.
impair,		infringo, frēgi, fractum,	land,	terra, ae, f.; āger, grī
impiety, impious,		nēfas, indecl. subs. [3.	language,	lingua, ae, f. [m
improve,		ēmendo, avi, atum, 1.	large,	magnus, a, um, adj.
imprudence,		imprūdētia, ae, f.	last day,	suprēmus diēs, m.
in, into,		in, prep. with acc. and	last, at,	dēmum, adv.
indeed,		quidē, conj. [abl.	Latin,	Lātīnus, a, um, adj.
			law,	lex, lēgis, f.
			lay siege to,	obsideo, ēdī, essum, 2,

lay waste,
lead,
lead across,
lead out,
leader,
learn,
—— = ascertain,
learn in addition,
learned,
leave,
leg,
legion,
length,
lest,
lest, and,
letter of the al-
phabet,
letter (an epistle),
letters, literature,
levy,
liar, lying,
licitor,
lie (on the ground),
lie (to speak falsely),
lieutenant,
life,
light, *adj.*,
light, *subs.*,
light, it becomes,
lightning,
like,
likely,
likeness,
limit,
limit, to,
line of battle,
lion,
little,
live,
live on,
live in exile,
Livy,
load,
lofty,
long, *adj.*,
long, *adv.*,
look at,
look upon or into,
looks,
loosen,
lord,
lot,
love,

love in return,
lovely,
low,
lower,
luckily,
lucky,
Macedonian,
made,

madness,
magistrate,
magnificent,
maiden,

LAY WASTE.

vasto, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
duco, *xi*, *ctum*, 3.
transduco, *xi*, *ctum*, 3.
educo, *etc.*, 3.
dux, *ducis*, *c.*
disco, *didici*, —, 3.
cognosco, *ovi*, *itum*, 3.
addisco, *etc.*, 3.
doctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
relinquo, *iqui*, *ictum*, 3.
crus, *cris*, *n.*
legio, *onis*, *f.*
longitudo, *inis*, *f.*
no, *p.* 130.
nevō.

littera, *ae*, *f.*, *p.* 157.
litterae, *arum*, *epistola*,
litterae, *arum*, *f.* [ae, *f.*
delectus, *us*, *m.*
mendax, *acis*, *adj.*
licitor, *oris*, *m.*
jaceo, *ui*, —, 2.
mentior, *itus*, 4.
legatus, *i*, *m.*
vita, *ae*, *f.*
lavis, *e*, *adj.*
lux, *lucis*, *f.*
lucescit, *p.* 110.
fulmen, *inis*, *n.*
similis, *e*, *adj.*
verisimilis, *e*, *adj.*
imago, *inis*, *f.*
finis, *m.*
finio, *ivi*, *itum*, 4.
acies, *ei*, *f.*
leo, *onis*, *m.*
parvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
vivo, *vixi*, *victum*, 3.
vescor, *i*, 3.
exilium, *ago*, *egi*, *ac-*
Livius, *ii*, *m.* [tum, 3.
onus, *eris*, *n.*
celsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
longus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
diu, *adv.*
specto, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
intueor, *tuitus* and *tū-*
vultus, *us*, *m.* [tus, 2.
solvo, *solvi*, *solutum*, 3.
dominus, *i*, *m.*
sors, *rtis*, *f.*
amo, *avi*, *atum*, 1; *dili-*
go, *lexi*, *lectum*, 3.
ridamo, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
amabilis, *e*, *adj.*
humilis, *e*, *adj.*
inferior, *us*, *adj. comp.*
felicitur, *adv.*
felix, *icis*, *adj.*
Mucido, *onis*, *m.*
factus, *affectus*, *a*, *um*,
part. and adj.
furor, *oris*, *m.*
magistratus, *us*, *m.*
magnificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
virgo, *inis*, *f.*

NEXT.

servo, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
facio, *fecit*, *factum*, 3.
homo, *c.*; *vir*, *vir*, *m.*
gero, *gessi*, *gestum*, 3.
manifestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
manipulus, *i*, *m.*
mos, *moris*, *m.*
multus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
quot, *indec. rel. adj.*
permulti, *ae*, *a*, *adj.*
marmor, *oris*, *n.*
forum, *i*, *n.* [tri, *m.*
dominus, *i*, *magister*,
mctor, *mensus*, 4.
meditor, *atus*, 1.
obeo, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*,
mollis, *e*, *adj.* [4.
membrana, *ae*, *f.*
memorabilis, *e*, *adj.*
memoria, *ae*, *f.*
metallum, *i*, *n.*
migo, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
mitis, *e*, *adj.*
lac, *lactis*, *n.*
mens, *ntis*, *f.*
memor, *oris*, *adj.*
miser, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
error, *oris*, *m.*
erro, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
domina, *ae*, *f.*
pccunia, *ae*, *f.*
mensis, *is*, *m.*
monumentum, *i*, *n.*
lana, *ae*, *f.*
plus, *pluris*, *neut. adj.*
in pl. plures, *a*.
mortalis, *e*, *adj.*
mater, *tris*, *f.*
agger, *eris*, *m.*
conscendo, *di*, *sum*, 3.
mons, *ntis*, *m.*
os, *oris*, *n.*
moveo, *movi*, *motum*, 2.
multus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
multitudo, *inis*, *f.*
meus, *a*, *um*, *adj. pron.*
nomen, *inis*, *n.*
angustus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
patria, *ae*, *f.*
natura, *ae*, *f.*
navalis, *e*, *adj.*
propē, *acc.*
propinquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
necessarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
necessitas, *atis*, *f.*
opus, *indec. subs. with*
abl. and adj.
necessarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*
acus, *us*, *f.*
neuter, *tra*, *trum*, *in-*
def. pron.
neque, *nec*, *conj.*
nidus, *i*, *m.*
rete, *is*, *n.*
nunquam, *adv.*
novus, *a*, *um*, *adj. [sup.*
proximus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*

night,
 nightingale,
 no, none,
 noble,
 nobody, no one,
 not,
 nothing,
 nourish,
 now,
 number,
 nurture,
 Oak,
 oath,
 obey,

object,
 obscure,
 observe (carefully),
 obtain,

——— possession of,
 ocean,
 often,
 often, very,
 oftentimes,
 old,

old age,
 olden,
 one,
 one, of the two,
 only,
 onset,
 oppose,

oracle,
 oration,
 orator,
 order,
 ornament,

other, of two,

overcome,
 owe, ought,
 owing, it is,
 ox,
 Pace,
 Pain,
 pains, to take,
 paint,
 parent,
 part,
 partner,
 pass by, over,
 — away,
 — through,
 — (come to),
 passion,
 past,
 path,
 patience,
 patiently,
 peace,
 peacock,

NIGHT.

nox, *ctis, f.*
 lusciniā, *ae, f.*
 nullus, *a, um, indef.*
 nobilis, *e, adj. [pron.*
 nemo, *inis, c.*
 nōn, *haud, adv.*
 nihil, *indec. subs.*
 nutrio, *ivi, itum, 4.*
 nunc, *jam, adv.*
 nūmerus, *i, m.*
 nutrio, *ivi, itum, 4.*
 quercus, *us, f.*
 iurjurandum, *see p. 26.*
 pāreo, *ui, itum, 2; obē-*
 dio *ivi, itum, 4, with*
dat.

rēciso, *avi, atum, 1.*
 obscurus, *a, um, adj.*
 contemplor, *atus, 1.*
 pāro, *avi, atum, 1; ād-*
 īpiscor, *eptus, 3.*

——— possession of, *pōtio, itus, 4.*
 oceanus, *i, m.*
 saepe, *adv.*
 saepissimē, *adv.*
 saepinūmero, *adv.*

sēnex, sēnis (of persons
 only), *vōtus, ēris, adj.*
 senectūs, *ūtis, f.*
 antiquus, *a, um, adj.*
 ūnus, *a, um, adj.*

alter, *a, um, indef.*
 solum, *adv. [pron.*
 impētus, *us, m.*

resisto, *stīti, stitum, 3;*
 oppugno, *avi, atum,*
1, with dat.

oraculum, *i, n.*
 oratio, *ōnis, f.*
 orator, *ōris, m.*
 jūbeo, *jussi, jussum, 2.*
 ornāmentum, *i, n.; dē-*
 cus, *ōris, n.*

alter, *a, um, indef.*
pron.

supēro, *āvi, ātum, 1.*
 dēbeo, *ui, itum, 2.*
 per(te) stat.
 bos, *bōvis.*
 passus, *us, m.*

dōlor, *ōris, m.*
 cūro, *avi, atum, 1.*
 pingo, *nxi, ctum, 3.*
 pārens, *ntis, c.*
 pars, *tis, f.*

sōcius, *ii, m. [itum, 4.*
 praetēreo, *ivi and ii,*
 labor, *lapsus, 3.*

transeo, *p. 106.*
 fio, *factus, fieri, p. 107.*
 cupiditas, *ātis, f.*
 praetēritus, *a, um, adj.*
 via, *ae, f.*

pātientia, *ae, f.*
 pātientīr, *adv.*
 pax, *pācis, f.*
 pāvo, *ōnis, m.*

pear,
 pear-tree,
 pearl,
 perceive,
 perfect,
 perish,

persuade,

perverse,
 philosopher,
 pillage,
 pitch a camp,

pity,

place,
 place, to,
 plain,
 plan,
 plant,
 play,
 pleasant,
 please,
 please, it,
 pleasing,
 pleasure,
 plenty,
 plum,
 plum-tree,
 plunder, *subs.,*
 ——— *verb,*

poem,
 poet,
 Pompey,
 poor,
 portrait,
 post,
 poverty,
 power,

powerful,
 praise, *subs.,*
 ——— *verb,*
 precious,
 prefer,

prepare,
 prepared,

presence of, in,
 present,
 present, to be,
 preserve,

press,
 press upon,

pretense,
 prevent,
 probable,
 prohibit,
 promise,

properly,
 prostrate, to,
 protect,

PROTECT.

pirum, *i, n.*
 pirus, *i, f.*
 margarita, *ae, f.*
 sentio, *si, sum, 4.*
 perfectus, *a, um, adj.*
 pāreo, *intēreo, ivi and*
ii, itum, 4.
 persuādeo, *si, sum, with*
dat.

perversus, *a, um, adj.*
 philōsophus, *i, m.*
 diripio, *ui, eptum, 3.*
 castra pōno, *pōsui, itum,*
3.

misereor, *ītus and rtus,*
2; miseret, p. 109,
lōcus, i, m. [with gen.
collōco, avi, atum, 1.

plānitias, *ēi, f.*
 consilium, *ii, n.*
 planta, *ae, f.*
 lūdo, *si, sum, 3.*
 jūcundus, *a, um, adj.*
 plāceo, *ui, itum, 2, with*
plācet, p. 109. [dat.

grātus, *a, um, adj.*
 vōluptas, *ātis, f.*
 cōpia, *ae, f.*
 prūnus, *i, n.*
 prūnus, *i, f.*

praeda, *ae, f.*
 diripio, *ui, eptum, 3.*
 carmen, *inis, n.*
 poēta, *ae, m.*

Pompēius, *ii, m.*
 paup-er, *ēris, adj.*
 imāgo, *inis, f.*
 stātio, *ōnis, f.*
 paupertas, *ātis, f.*

pōtentia, *ae, pōtestas,*
ātis, f.
 pōtens, *tis, adj.*

laus, *dis, f.*
 laudo, *avi, atum, 1.*
 cārus, *a, um, adj.*
 praefēro, *p. 104; mālō,*
p. 99.

pāro, *avi, atum, 1.*
 pāratūs, *a, um, part.*
and adj.

cōram, *prep. with abl.*
 praescens, *tis, adj.*
 adsum, *p. 39.*

servo, *conservo, avi,*
atum, 1. [3.
 prūmo, *pressi, pressum,*
 opprimo, *pressi, pres-*
sum, 3.

simūlatio, *ōnis, f.*
 obsto, *stīti, stitum, 3.*
 verisimilis, *e, adj.*
 prōhibeo, *ui, itum, 2.*
 prōmitto, *misi, missum,*
3; polliceor, itus, 2.

prōbē, *rectē, adv.*
 affligo, *xi, ctum, 3.*
 tueor, *ītus and tītus, 2.*

- provide,**
 provisions,
 prudence,
 prudent,
 public,
 punish,
 punishment,
 pupil,
 pursuit,
 put end to,
 put to death,
 put to flight,
 power of, in the,
 Quality, good,
 queen,
 quiet,
 quit,
 Race,
 rainbow,
 rains, it,
 raise (forces),
 rapacious,
 rapid,
 rare,
 rashness,
 rather, have,
 read,
 read aloud,
 read through,
 ready,
 reason,
 receive,
 recklessness,
 recover,
 refresh,
 refuse,
 reign,
 reject,
 rejoice,
 relate,
 remain,
 remain, over,
 remember,
 remembered, to be,
 render assistance,
 renowned,
 repents, it,
 resist,
 resolve,
 respect, to,
 rest, the,
 restrain,
 retire,
 return,
 reverence, to,
 reward,
 Rhine,
 Rhodes,
 Rhone,
 rich,
 riches,
 ride, to,
- PROVIDE.**
 prōvideō, idi, isum, 2.
 commeātus, uum, *m.*
 prūdētia, ae, *f.*
 prudens, tis, *adj.*
 publicus, a, um, *adj.*
 pūnio, ivi, itum, 4.
 poena, ae, *f.*
 discipūlus, i, *m.*
 stūdiū, ii, *n.*
 finio, ivi, itum, 4.
 interficio, feci, fectum,
 fūgo, avi, atum, 1. [3.
 pēnes, *prep.* with *acc.*
 virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
 rēgina, ae, *f.*
 tranquillus, a, um, *adj.*
 excōdo, cessi, cessum, 3.
 gēnus, ōris, *n.*
 arcus coelestis, *m.*
 plūit, p. 110.
 compāro, avi, atum, 1.
 rāpax, ācis, *adj.*
 rāpidus, a, um, *adj.*
 rārus, a, um, *adj.*
 tēmēritas, ātis, *f.*
 mālo, p. 99.
 lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3.
 recito, avi, atum, 1.
 perlēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3.
 pārātus, a, um, *part.*
 and *adj.*
 rātio, ōnis, *f.*
 accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3.
 tēmēritas, ātis, *f.*
 recūpēro, avi, atum, 1.
 recreo, avi, atum, 1.
 recuso, avi, atum, 1.
 regno, avi, atum, 1.
 aspernor, atus, 1.
 gaudeo, *see* p. 108.
 narro, avi, atum, 1.
 māneo, mansi, mansum,
 sūpersum, p. 39. [2.
 rēminiscor, —, 3.
 mēmōrābilis, e, *adj.*
 auxiliū fero, tūlli, lā-
 tum, ferre, 3 *irr.*
 clārus, a, um, *adj.*
 poenitet, p. 109.
 resisto, stiti, stitā, 3,
 with *dat.*
 constituo, ūi, ūtum, 3.
 observo, avi, atum, 1.
 cētēri, ae, a, *adj.*
 cōerceo, ui, itum, 2.
 cōdo, concōdo, cessi,
 cessum, 3.
 rūdeo, p. 106; rēvorto, ti,
 sum; rēvertor, sus, 3.
 vērēor, atus, 1.
 praeimium, ii, *n.*
 Rhēnus, i, *m.*
 Rhōdus, i, *f.*
 Rhōdānus, i, *m.*
 dives, ūtis, *adj.*
 divitiāe, arum, *pl. f.*
 vūhor, vectus, 3.
- right,
 rightly,
 rise, to,
 river,
 robber,
 rock,
 Roman,
 Rome,
 root,
 rose,
 rough, rugged,
 round,
 rule,
 run,
 rush together,
 Sacred,
 sacrifice, to,
 sad,
 safe,
 safety,
 sagacious,
 sailor,
 sake of, for the,
 Sallust,
 same,
 sanguinary,
 save,
 savor of,
 say,
 scarcely,
 scent,
 scholar,
 school,
 Scythian,
 sea,
 —, of the,
 seat,
 second,
 secretly,
 see,
 see, go to,
 seeing,
 seek,
 seem,
 seize,
 seize on,
 seldom,
 senate,
 send,
 — on before,
 — together,
 sense,
 separate,
 servant,
 serviceable,
 —, to be,
 set out,
 — (an example),
 severe,
 severely,
- SEVERELY.**
 rectus, a, um, *adj.*
 prōbē, rectē, *adv.*
 ōrior, ortus, 4.
 flūvius, ii, *m.*; flūmen,
 ūnis, *n.*
 latro, ōnis, *m.*
 rūpes, is, *f.*
 Rōmānus, a, um, *adj.*
 Roma, ae, *f.*
 rādex, icis, *f.*
 rōsa, ae, *f.*
 asper, a, um, *adj.*
 circum, *prep.* with *acc.*
 rēgo, xi, ctum, 3. [3.
 curro, cūcurri, cursum,
 convōlo, avi, atum, 1.
 sācer, cra, crum, *adj.*
 immōlo, avi, atum, 1.
 tristis, e, *adj.*
 tātus, a, um, *adj.*
 sālus, ūtis, *f.*
 prūdēns, tis, *adj.*
 nauta, ae, *m.*
 grātiā, causā, *abl.* with
 Sallustius, ii, *m.* [*gen.*
 idem, eādem, idem, *adj.*
pron.
 ātrox, ōcis, *adj.*
 servo, conservo, avi,
 sāpio, ūi, 3. [atum, 1.
 dīco, xi, ctum, 3.
 vix, *adv.*
 ōdor, ōris, *m.*
 discipūlus, i, *m.*
 schōla, ae, *f.*
 Scythā, ae, *m.*
 mārē, is, *n.*
 mārīnus, a, um, *adj.*
 sōdes, is, *f.*
 sēcundus, a, um; alter,
 a, um, *adj.*
 clam, *adv.*
 video, idi, isum, 2; cer-
 no, crēvi, crētum, 3.
 viso, i, um, 3.
 visus, us, *m.*
 quaero, quaeſivi, quae-
 situm, 3.
 videor, visus, 2.
 comprehendō, di, sum,
 3; rāpio, ūi, tum, 3.
 arripio, ui, eptum, 3.
 rāro, *adv.*
 sōnātus, us, *m.*
 mitto, misi, missum, 3.
 praemitto, etc.
 committo, etc.
 sensus, us, *m.*
 sēpāro, avi, atum, 1;
 sēcerno, crēvi, crētum,
 minister, tri, *m.* [3.
 ūtilis, e, *adj.*
 prōsum, p. 39.
 prōficiscor, fectus, 3.
 praebeo, ui, itum, 2.
 sēvērus, a, um, grāvīs,
 grāviter, *adv.* [e, *adj.*

- shake,
 shames, it,
 share, to,
 sharp,
 sharpen,
 shield,
 shine,
 ship,
 shore,
 short,
 shortly,
 shout,
 shut off,
 Sicily,
 sick,
 side with,
 side, on this,
 siege,
 sign,
 silence,
 silent, be,
 silver,
 sing,

 sister,
 sit,
 skillful, skilled in,

 skin (of animal),
 slaughter,
 slave,
 slavery,
 slay,

 sleep,
 slender,
 slothfulness,
 sluggish,

 small,
 smell,
 snow,
 snows, it,
 so,
 soft,
 soften,
 soldier,
 some,
 some one, some }
 thing,
 some time,
 sometimes,
 son,
 son-in-law,
 song,
 soon,
 soon as,
 sorrow,
 soul,
 sound,
 sovereignty,
 sow,
 speak,
 —, to,
 speech, a,
 spend life,
 spirited,
- SHAKE.
 quātio, —, quassum, 3.
 pūdet, p. 109.
 partior, itus, 4.
 acutus, a, um, *adj.*
 lūco, ūi, ūtum, 3.
 scūtum, i, n.
 fulgeo, si, sum, 2.
 nāvis, is, *f.*
 litus, ōris, *n.*
 brēvis, e, *adj.*
 mox, *adv.*
 clāmo, avi, atum, 1.
 interlūdo, si, sum, 3.
 Sicilia, ae, *f.*
 aeger, gra, grum, *adj.*
 adsum, p. 39.
 cis, citra, *prep.* with
 obsidio, ōnis, *f.* [*acc.*
 signum, i, n.
 silentium, ii, n.
 tāceo, ūi, itum, 2.
 argentum, i, n.
 canto, avi, atum, 1;
 cāno, cēcini, cantum,
 sōror, ōris, *f.* [3.
 scdeo, ēdi, essum, 2.
 peritus, a, um, sōlers,
 rtis, *adj.*
 pellis, is, *f.*
 caedes, is, *f.*
 servus, i, m.
 servitūs, ūtis, *f.*
 interficio, fēcī, fectum,
 occido, cidi, cisum, 3.
 somnus, i, m.
 tenuis, e, *adj.*
 segnitias, ei, *f.*
 segnis, e; ignāvus, a,
 um, *adj.*
 parvus, a, um, *adj.*
 ōdor, ōris, *m.*
 nix, nivis, *f.*
 ningit, p. 110.
 itā, tam, *adv.*
 mollis, e, *adj.*
 mollio, ūi, itum, 4.
 miles, itis, c.
 nonnullus, a, um, *adj.*
 āliquis, āliquid, *indef.*
 pron.
 quondam, *adv.*
 nonnunquam, *adv.*
 filius, ii, m.; *voc.* fili.
 gēner, ūri, m.
 carmen, inis, *n.*; can-
 mox, *adv.* [tus, us, m.
 simūl atquē (ac), *conj.*
 dōlor, ōris, *m.*
 ānimus, i, m.
 sōnitus, us, m.
 dōminātus, us, m.
 sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3.
 lōquor, lōcūtus, 3.
 āll'quor, etc.
 ōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [tum, 3.
 aetātem ago, ēgi, ac-
 fērox, ōcis, *adj.*
- splendid,
 spring,
 sprout,
 spur,
 spy out.
 stag,
 stand,
 star,
 state,
 station,
 statue,
 steep,
 stern,
 stone,
 stone, of,
 storm,
 storm, take by,
 story,
 straight,
 strength,
 strengthen,
 stive,
 — hard,
 strong,
 —, make,
 study,
 —, to,
 successful,
 sudden,
 suddenly,
 suffer,
 sufficiently,
 summer,
 sun,
 sup,
 supplies,
 surround,
 survive,
 swear,
 sweet,
 swell,
 swift,

 sword,
 Syracuse,
 Table,
 take,
 tall,
 taste, to,
 tax,
 teach,
 teacher,
 tell,
 tempest,
 temple,
 tender,
 tent,
 terrify,
 territories,
 terror,
 that, *pron.*,
 —, *conj.*,
 — not,
 their own,
 then,
 then indeed,
 there,
- THERE.
 splendidus, a, um, *adj.*
 vēr, vēris, *n.*
 planta, ae, *f.*
 calcar, āris, *n.*
 spēcūlor, atus, 1.
 cervus, i, m.
 sto, stēti, statum, 1.
 stella, ae, *f.*
 civitas, ātis, *f.*
 stātio, ōnis, *f.*
 imāgo, inis, *f.*
 arduus, a, um, *adj.*
 atrox, ōcis, *adj.*
 lāpis, idis, m.
 lāpideus, a, um, *adj.*
 tempestas, ātis, *f.*
 expugno, avi, atum, 1.
 fābūla, ae, *f.*
 rectus, a, um, *adj.*
 vis, *f.*, see p. 26.
 firmo, avi, atum, 1.
 nitor, xus, 3.
 ēnitor, etc.
 vālidus, a, um, *adj.*
 firmo, avi, atum, 1.
 stūdiūm, ii, n.
 stūdeo, ūi, —, 2, with
 fēlix, icis, *adj.* [*dat.*
 sūbitus, a, um, *adj.*
 sūbito, *adv.*
 pātor, passus, 3.
 sātis, *adv.*
 aestas, ātis, *f.*
 sol, sōlis, m. [p. 108.
 coeno, avi, atum, 1, see
 commeātūs, ūm, m.
 cingo, xi, ctum, 3.
 sūpersum, p. 39. [108.
 jūro, avi, atum, 1, see p.
 dulcis, suāvis, e, *adj.*
 intūmesco, tūmūi, 3.
 cēler, ēris, re; vōlūer,
 cris, cre, *adj.*
 glādius, ii, m.
 Sŷrācūsae, arum, *f.*
 mensa, ae, *f.*
 cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3.
 celsus, a, um, *adj.*
 gusto, avi, atum, 1.
 vectigal, ālis, n.
 dōceo, ūi, ctum, 2.
 māgister, tri, m.
 dico, xi, ctum, 3.
 tempestas, ātis, *f.*
 templum, i, n.
 tēnēr, a, um, *adj.*
 tābernāculum, i, n.
 terreo, ūi, itum, 2.
 fines, ium, m.
 terror, ōris, m.
 iste, ille, is, p. 43-4
 it, p. 130.
 nē, quin, p. 130.
 sius, a, um, *adj.* *pron.*
 tum, *adv.*
 tum dēmum.
 ibi, *adv.*

- thin,
thing,
think,
thither,
through,
throw a bridge }
over a river, }
thunderbolt,
thunders, it,
thus,
tiger,
time,
timid,
to,
too, too much,
tongue,
torture,
toward,
tower,
town,
train up,
trained,
tree,
triumph,
trouble, *verb*,
—, *subs.*,
troublesome,
Troy,
true,
trust,
try,
turn back,
tyrant,
Unable, am,
unbecoming, it is,
unbounded,
unbreakfasted,
uncertain,
under,

undergo,
understand,
undertake,
undone,
unfriendly,
unjust,
unjustly,
unlearned,
unless,
unlikely,
unskillful,
unwilling, to be,
upper,
upright,
use, to,
useful,
utmost,
Valley,
valor,
various,
vehemently,
verse,
vex,
vexes, it,
victim,
victory,
vigorous,
- THIN.
tēnuis, *e*, *adj*.
res, *ei*, *f*.
pūto, cōgito, *avi*, *atum*,
ēō, *adv*. [1.
pēr, *prep*. with *acc*.
flumen ponte jungo,
junxi, *actum*, 3.
fulmen, *inis*, *n*.
tōnāt, *p*. 110.
itā, *adv*.
tigris, *is* and *īdis*, *c*.
tempus, *ōris*, *n*.
timidus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
ād, *prep*. with *acc*.
nimis, *adv*.
lingua, *ae*, *f*.
cruciātus, *us*, *m*.
versus, *adversus*, *prep*.
tūrris, *is*, *f*. [with *acc*.
oppidum, *i*, *n*.
ērūdio, *ivi*, *itum*, 4.
ērūdītus, *a*, *um*, *part*.
arbor, *ōris*, *f*. [and *adj*.
trīumpho, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
mōveo, *mōvi*, *mōtum*,
aerumna, *ae*, *f*. [2.
mōlestus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
Trōja, *ae*, *f*.
vērus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
fido, *p*. 108.
expōrior, *rtus*, 4.
rēvorto, *ti*, *sum*, and *tor*,
tyrannus, *i*, *m*. [sus, 3.
nēqueo, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*,
dēdēcēt, *p*. 109. [4.
infīnītus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
impransus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
incertus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
sub, *subter*, *prep*. with
acc. and *abl*. [4.
sūbeo, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*,
intelligo, *lexi*, *lectum*, 3.
suscipio, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, 3.
infectus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
inimicus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
injustus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
injūstā, *adv*.
indoctus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
nisi, *conj*.
dissimilis, *e*, *adj*.
impēritus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
nōlo, *p*. 99.
superior, *us*, *adj*. *comp*.
prōbus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
ūtor, *ūsus*, 3, with *abl*.
ūtīlis, *e*, *adj*.
summus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
vallis, *is*, *f*. [*sup*.
virtūs, *ūtis*, *f*.
vārius, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
vēhēmētēr, *adv*.
versus, *us*, *m*.
vexo, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
piget, *p*. 109.
hostia, *victima*, *ae*, *f*.
victōria, *ae*, *f*.
strēnūus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
- vigorously,
virtue,
visit,
voice,
vulture,
Wage, to,
wake (*intrans*).,
walk, take a walk,
wall,
wanting, to be,
war,
warlike,
warm,
waste, to lay,
watch, to,
water,
—, to fetch,
way, in that,
—, to be in the,
weakness,
wealthy,
weapon,
wearies, it,
weep,
well,
—, to be,
well-wishing,
west,
whale,
what,

what sort, of,
when,

whether,
which of two,
while,
while drinking, etc. *inter* b bendum, etc.
white,
whither,
who,

whole,
why,
wicked,

wickedness,
wide,
widely,
wife,
willful,
willing, to be,
—, to be more,
win,

win upon,
wind,
wine,
wing,
winter,
—, of,
—, to,
— quarters,
wisdom,
wise,
- WISE.
strēnūc, *adv*.
virtūs, *ūtis*, *f*.
vīso, *i*, *um*, 3.
vox, *vōcis*, *f*.
vultur, *ūris*, *m*.
gēro, *gessi*, *gestum*, 3.
vigīlo, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
ambūlo, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
mīrus, *i*, *m*.
dēsum, *p*. 39.
bellum, *i*, *n*.
bellicōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
cālīdus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
vastō, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
vigīlo, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
āqua, *ae*, *f*.
aquor, *atus*, 1.
itā, *adv*.
obsum, *p*. 39.
infirmītas, *ātis*, *f*.
ōpīlentus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
tēlum, *i*, *n*.
taedet, *p*. 109.
fleo, *ēvi*, *ētum*, 2.
bēnē, *adv*.
vīleo, *ui*, *itum*, 2.
bēnēvōlus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
occīdens, *ntis*, *m*.
bālaena, *ae*, *f*.
quis, *quae*, *quid* and
quōd, *inter*. and *in*-
def. *pron*.
quālis, *e*, *rel*. *adj*.
quando, *inter*. *adv*.;
quum, *adv*. and *conj*.
utrum, *conj*.
ūter, *tra*, *trum*, *adj*.
dum, *adv*. [*pron*.
while drinking, etc. *inter* b bendum, etc.
albus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
quo, *rel*. *adv*.
quī, *quae*, *quōd*, *rel*.
pr.; *quis*, *quae*, *quid*
or *quōd*, *inter*. *pron*.
tōtus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
cur, *quārē*, *adv*.
imprōbus, *a*, *um*; *nō*-
quam, *indecl*. *adj*.
scōlus, *ōris*, *n*.
lātus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
lātē, *adv*. [*f*.
uxor, *ōris*, *mūlier*, *ēris*,
perversus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
vōlo, *p*. 99.
mālo, *p*. 99.
ādīpiscor, *eptus*, 3; *pāro*,
avi, *atum*, 1.
blandior, *itus*, 4.
ventus, *i*, *m*.
vinum, *i*, *n*.
āla, *ae*, *f*.
hēms, *ēmis*, *f*.
hibernus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
hīmo, *avi*, *atum*, 1.
hīberna, *ōrum*, *n*. *pl*.
sāpientia, *ae*, *f*.
sāpiens, *ntis*, *adj*.

wish, <i>subs.</i> ,	WISH.	write, to,	ZEALOUS.
—, <i>verb</i> ,	vōluntas, ātis, <i>f</i> .	writer,	scribo, psi, ptum, 3.
within,	opto, avi, atum, 1; vōlo,	Year,	scriptor, ōris, <i>m</i> .
woman,	p. 99.	yesterday,	annus, i, <i>m</i> .
wonder at,	intra, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc</i> .	yield,	hēri, <i>adv</i> .
wonderful,	fēmina, ae, mūlier, ēris,	your,	cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3.
wood,	mīror, ātus, 1. [<i>f</i> .	youth,	tūus, a, um; vester, tra,
work,	mīrus, mīrābilis, e, <i>adj</i> .	—, (a young	trum, <i>adj. pron</i> .
world,	silva, ae, <i>f</i> .	man or wom-	jūventus, ūtis, <i>f</i> .
worship, to,	ŏpus, ēris, <i>n</i> .	an),	jūvēnis, <i>c</i> .
wound,	mundus, i, <i>m</i> .	Zeal,	stūdium, ii, <i>n</i> .
—, <i>verb</i> ,	vēnēror, atus, 1.	zealous,	stūdiōsus, a, um, <i>adj</i> .
wretched,	vulnus, ēris, <i>n</i> .	zealous, to be,	stūdeo, ui, 2, with <i>dat</i> .
	vulnēro, avi, atum, 1.		
	mīser, a, um, <i>adj</i> .		

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